

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1912

# Chinese in America Progress With Home Country's Advance

Student, Commercial and Working Elements in This Country Reflect the Transformation in Their Native Land and Are Actively Supporting It

## MEN ONCE RETICENT NOW TALK FREELY

IT WAS a Chinese laundry of the new sort. Everywhere it reflected up-to-dateness, in machinery as well as in business fittings and methods. The proprietor advanced with brisk steps to learn the pleasure of his visitor. He was neatly dressed. He spoke English fluently.

### Leading Student Who Is Frank Spokesman as to Plans in Old-New Nation



Y. S. TSAO

Enrolled at Harvard and editor of Chinese Students Monthly

We are getting along better with other people and I think there is going to be an improvement right along. Yes, we did our best to help establish the republic, and I am sure we lost nothing by doing so."

Americans generally have little knowledge of the great transformation which has come over the Chinese residents of the United States within recent years. Almost coincidentally with the change of opinion in China, the Chinese in America felt a new era approaching.

The most remarkable political phenomenon of a generation, the making of the Chinese republic, is in some respects the result of the educational movement among the Chinese in the United States. It was not only that Chinese students brought newly acquired western ideals to bear in the east upon their return home; the Chinese permanently located in America, both through their own efforts, and as they were influenced by the student class, and others helped materially in establishing the old-new nation. When Dr. Sun Yat Sen surprised the whole world by making practical his ideal of a quarter of a century the great leader had back of him a support that bids air to continue until all obstacles are removed.

### Chinese Here Progress

In the light of the wonderful transformation which is taking place in the ancient empire of Asia it is worth while to see what were the forces in the United States which accelerated the movement for liberation. It is apparent that many causes worked toward that end. Chinese students making ready to follow a profession, the humble shop keepers and the laundrymen, with others interested in the general welfare of these people evidently made common cause that the revolution might go down in history as an educational uprising against intolerance and oppression.

The Atlantic seaboard states, particularly the New England commonwealths, contributed considerably in the furtherance of a new China. As the republic is advancing, information is coming to the surface showing that while the change was of a sudden, yet in many quarters where well informed Chinese meet things were known of which the public had no knowledge. The great coming event cast its shadow before in cities like Boston, Chicago, New York and San Francisco. There was not much talk, but a good deal of quiet action. And it is one of the striking facts about the newer conditions that, where before the utmost secrecy would prevail when a native of China was approached on almost any subject, no matter how trivial, with the coming of the republic the veil was rent asunder and now these people are willing to discuss themselves and Chinese who are high in office.

In New England, Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have proved exceptionally favor-

able to the cause of new China. At Harvard at present are 16 students, at Technology twice that number. Other New England institutions have their quota totalling about 100. The figures are based on membership in the Chinese Students' Alliance, and it may be taken for granted that the majority belong to that organization which extends throughout the country.

There has been some speculation as to the extent to which the educated Chinese in the United States concern themselves with those less advanced. It has been taken for granted that when the students come to America for education they embrace every opportunity to progress so as to help in the uplift of the empire—in a larger sense the people still eling that that name—especially now that the republican form of government has opened many avenues for political preferment and furnishes other improved opportunities for individual advancement.

It can be said for a certainty that no matter how much better placed educationally are students than the others, they spare no efforts to lift their fellow countrymen as nearly as possible in their own higher level. This is accomplished through meetings, usually held on Sundays, and the American Sunday school mission, with such auxiliaries, for instance, as the Chinese mission of New England, which is credited with doing a great work in that direction. At 16 Oxford street, Boston, this work is going on quietly, but very effectively.

Classifying the present progress among the Chinese in the United States under two headings, the educational and the commercial, some remarkable changes have taken place within recent years on the latter score. Chinese merchants who have been in America for many years now employ the most up-to-date business methods. Formerly, things were done in haphazard fashion, and the stores often were not very inviting. Today many a visitor to the larger Chinese stores in the big cities gets a great surprise. Not only is the place kept scrupulously clean, but the interior arrangement, the neatly attired clerks ready to meet the prospective purchasers courteously, the apparent prosperity of the proprietor as he sits in his private office and talks about the far-distant country and of his newfound home, all tend to impress.

### Prominent Chinese Talks

Ching Fong, whose place of business is on Harrison avenue, Boston, is such a merchant who for 30 years has been identified with Chinese activities in New England, speaking of the new conditions in China, allowed it to be understood that he expected a complete revolution in

## EFFECT MADE HIGHLY DECORATIVE



Interior of Chinese store in Boston, showing up-to-date arrangement and business methods

## SPENDING \$20,000,000 IN CENTRAL MONTANA

GREAT FALLS, Mont.—It is reported in central Montana that three great corporations, together with the reclamation bureau, are beginning the expenditure of not less than \$20,000,000 for the improvement and development of that region. To begin with, the government is already actively at work on the construction of a big dam across the Sun river about 65 miles northwest of Great Falls which will impound water enough to irrigate 200,000 acres. The total cost of the dam, including canals, is estimated at above \$10,000,000. Already \$3,200,000 has been appropriated for the project.

The Great Northern railway has let the contract for a line of road 30 miles long, connecting Choteau, the county seat of Teton county, with its line into Great Falls. The Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railway is hastening the construction of its line from Lewiston to Great Falls, and has surveyed an additional line for 80 miles to the north, also passing through Choteau.

The Amalgamated Copper Company, controlling 28,000 horsepower, is con-

## ORIENTAL GIRLS UNDER WESTERN INFLUENCES



Chinese delegates from American women's colleges to Silver Bay (Lake George) conference of Young Women's Christian Association

sentiment toward his own people in the United States, now that the empire had become a republic.

"What helps one, helps another," he said. "Over there they have a great work to do, and I am sure they will do it right. Here in the United States we have lots of work before us. Did I know Dr. Sun? Why, of course I did. When he was in this country he called on me. He is the great liberator of our people, which I scarcely need to tell you. In the eyes of progressive China he is the real hero who dared to do where others only talked of what might be done."

"It might as well be understood that without the cooperation that Dr. Sun obtained in the United States he would hardly have gone ahead so successfully. But that is an old story, after all. That is, it may have been new to Americans when the republic came about, but among our people the aim had been known for years."

"I think the best that has happened of late is the loan obtained in England. I can't see why that is not going to hold good. You can be sure that we look upon this independent loan as one of the corner-stones of the new nation."

Ching Fong speaks excellent English. Between questions he had to turn away to attend to business that required instant attention. One visitor was a Chinese from a distant part of New England, who evidently needed advice on a question having to do with money. Then there was a well dressed couple coming

up in an automobile and who, after having made some large purchases, had to be introduced to the proprietor. The cashier was busy in his cage, and the cash carrier was kept humming.

Conditions in the Chinese sections of the larger cities in the United States are not yet perfect. There is still much to be done, especially by those undertaking the moral improvement of the communities, but in respect to exterior appearances of business houses, restaurants, etc., recent changes are striking. Substantial structures have taken the place, in many instances, of houses of the tumbling-down order.

### How Some Get Ahead

The rooms of the Chinese mission on Oxford street constitute to all intents and purposes a clubhouse, the door of which are always open. Here may be found on various occasions boys who attend grammar schools, laundrymen coming in for an hour or so of reading

books or papers, students from the higher institutions eager to learn if there is any one among the visitors whom they can assist.

Mrs. E. D. Mason of Cambridge has general supervision of this mission, which is interdenominational. The resident missionary is Miss H. A. Felt. Warner D. Carver of the American Sunday School Union has general charge of the work, from the main quarters on Beacon street.

A typical example of a young Chinese who has advanced himself by way of making use of what the mission offers and by such other agencies as might assist is Wong Goon, a former laundryman who is now studying cotton manufacturing at the New Bedford textile school. Wong Goon came to the conclusion that he had an opportunity to help build up the cotton industry in his old home. He plans to return to China at the end of his school term. At one time he wished to become a professional man, but soon saw what he considered a better opportunity in the industrial field. This is only an instance of what is going on in the working circles among the Chinese.

Turning to the institutions for higher education, Harvard is likely to figure

Awakening and Adoption of Improved Methods of Doing Work and Conducting Business Accompany Multiplication Here of Students From Youngest Republic

## LIBERTY LEAVEN HAS WORKED YEARS

conspicuously in the industrial and commercial development of China. In the eyes of the Chinese students at Harvard, Dr. Eliot's tour of Asia was the advance call for a large exodus of students in the next few years. Y. S. Tsao, a student at the university and the editor of the Chinese Students Monthly, the organ for the Chinese Students Alliance, is one of the best informed young Chinese in the United States. He comes from one of the best families at Shanghai, has already taken a course at Yale, and is now completing his studies in business lines at Harvard. He has traveled extensively, and is personally acquainted with an astonishing number of the Chinese students in this country.

### Leading Student Speaks

Asked to give his views on the most pressing needs before his people today, whether at home or abroad, how the financial and political problems could best be solved, and what part the students intended to take in shouldering some of the new responsibilities, Mr. Tsao said:

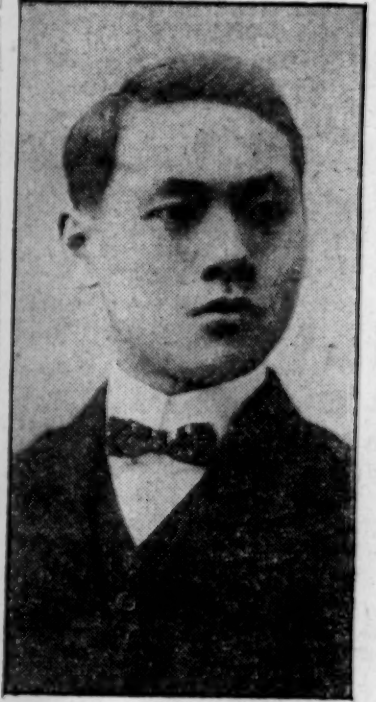
"Your several question require more than one answer, but I will do my best to acquaint you with the facts as I see them. To begin with, while I know many of my countrymen in this land, still I can only answer for myself. I have my own opinions and certain very strong convictions, but it is sometimes wise to go slowly. However, I can tell you that while I had my mind made up six years ago that I was cut out for a professional career, I have concluded that my education can be utilized very well in commercial activity. Commerce, agriculture, industry, organization, cooperation, there you have the five great needs of China today. I shall devote myself to the organization end of this large requirement."

"You hear much these days about the tremendous possibilities of China. I may say that no less an authority than Baron Richthofen of Germany, after a thorough-going investigation of Chinese national resources, etc., reported to his imperial master that in anthracite, for instance, the province of Shen-si alone will yield the enormous quantity of 600,000,000 tons, enough to last for the next 1000 years, he estimates. You may be sure that Baron Richthofen is doing more than merely guess at this. The Pennsylvania coal regions he considers scarcely a match for Shen-si."

"But let us get back to the United States. Chinese educational activity and organization here may be classified under four divisions, namely, the Chinese

Students Alliance, the Chinese Christian Association, the Chinese Academy of Fine Arts and Science and the National Union. Of the membership of the Chinese Alliance the eastern division at present has 328. The National Union is to be the great uplift factor for those of my countrymen who have less favorable opportunities than the students. They are being instructed in good government, in economics, in domestic matters, in fact, taught all those things that come close to the individual. So, coincidentally with the Chinese in China

### Official of Institution Passing Upon Students Who Come to America



J. T. TSAUR

Formerly of Yale, now dean of Tsing Hua College, China

coming to understand what is required to become a good and valuable citizen there, the Chinese in the United States are made to understand conditions here.

"Speaking for myself, my people live in Shanghai. In some respects our family began early to get the benefit of United States education. One of my uncles was graduated from Columbia University way back in 1858. He is probably one of the first Chinese to carry the American educational message back to China. And by the way, in the early days when Dr. Sun began to seek converts for his revolutionary propaganda, he approached my uncle and asked him to lend a hand. My relative, however, while sympathetic enough, considered that his position as missionary did not permit him to join the movement in those days. He believed himself able to accomplish something by the slower road of missionary work."

### One Student's Plans

Mr. Tsao explained how he proposed to work for Chinese industrial and commercial organization. He said that heretofore the family idea of doing little things in a business way had prevailed, but that he saw a way of improving methods, of economizing and yet widening the scope. First he wishes to get a thorough business understanding in America. About two years he will put his knowledge to practical use.

While so many of the young men of China are now finding their way to the United States for educational purposes, many young women of that distant land are emulating their example. In some of the women's colleges these students are among the brightest pupils. The recent conference of the Young Women's Christian Association at Silver Bay, Lake George, N. Y., saw about a score of these young women present as delegates from their institutions. It goes without saying that when these students return to China their work will have great effect among their own people.

With the prospect that a larger and larger number of young men and women will come to the United States, that contingent which is being sent on the strength of the Boxer indemnity fund calls for special consideration. It is America, in a way, which is called upon to pass judgment upon the applicants. J. T. Tsaur, the dean of Tsing Hua College, the preparatory institution which has for its purpose the selecting of students, is a graduate of Yale. He was in the class of 1900 and was placed in charge of the work of preparation and selection on his return to China.

The Chinese Students Alliance, to which the American students belong and which newcomers join as soon as they are enrolled, may easily be considered one of the great forces now paving the way for the stability of the Chinese republic. The conference of the alliance at Williams-town, Mass., the past summer gave ample evidence that young China in America is to continue to carry the message of the new world to the far east.

## U. S. OPPORTUNITIES IN BRAZIL POINTED OUT BY VISITOR HERE

WASHINGTON—How little the average American business man knows about South America and its business opportunities, has just been illustrated in this city at the dinner given by John Barrett, secretary of the Pan-American Union, to Count Candido Mendes de Almeida, editor of the Jornal de Brazil, one of the largest and most influential of South American daily newspapers. The address which the Brazilian editor made at the close of the banquet was devoted largely to the trade opportunities in his country and there was so much in it that was new to his hearers that the address as a whole may be said to have been a revelation.

Count de Almeida, among other things, his address being confined to concrete rather than to general statements, told of an opening that existed in his country for the establishment of a paper manufacturing plant. Brazilian editors have to import paper for the making of their newspapers, in spite of the fact that there is an abundance of raw material close at hand. The prices paid for this foreign print paper are excessive, and the opportunity for the opening of a modern American paper manufacturing plant in Brazil is therefore first class, he said.

Other instances were cited of openings for intelligent and energetic American manufacturers, until the impression left upon the minds of the listeners was that South America in general, and Brazil in particular, offered openings for American capital such as are offered at present by perhaps no other places in the world.

Count de Almeida pointed out that the difficulty with the business men of the United States is that they are not studying the possibilities of their own hemisphere, but have their eyes fastened upon countries north of the equator.

Not only would American business men and manufacturers make large profits on their money invested in South America, but, as the Brazilian editor pointed out, the development of that continent would be largely increased if the capitalists of the United States would give the situation only a little attention.

## BIT OF CHINA IN CENTER OF THE CITY



Harrison avenue, Boston, where are located the leading Chinese business houses of New England

## TEXAS COTTON FARMERS HUNT VAINLY FOR HELP

DALLAS, Tex.—North Texas is confronted with a labor famine that is assuming serious proportions. Thousands of acres are white with cotton and there is an insufficiency of help to gather it, says the Dallas News. Farmers are searching the cities for cotton pickers, offering prices that have tempted thousands of men from the railroads, buildings, street improvement and other public work, and yet the demand is far from filled.

The pay for cotton picking has advanced 25 cents to 40 cents per 100 pounds within the last 10 days and farmers feel that they are now offering the top price for gathering the crop and it would not be profitable to pay any higher prices than some are offering. Last week the price in Dallas county was 75 cents per 100; this week farmers are offering from \$1 to \$1.15 per 100 pounds, and in isolated instances \$1.25 is being paid.

Farmers who have labored diligently

from early dawn to late at night in making a crop are now forced to stand by and see their fields white with cotton facing the possibility of loss. Farmers' wives are going into the fields to help save the crop, and children are in the fields.

One man can raise about four times as much cotton as he can gather, and the sudden demand for labor all over the state has precipitated the situation. Farmers in the vicinity of Irving are paying \$1.15 per hundred for picking and are unable to get enough hands at that price.

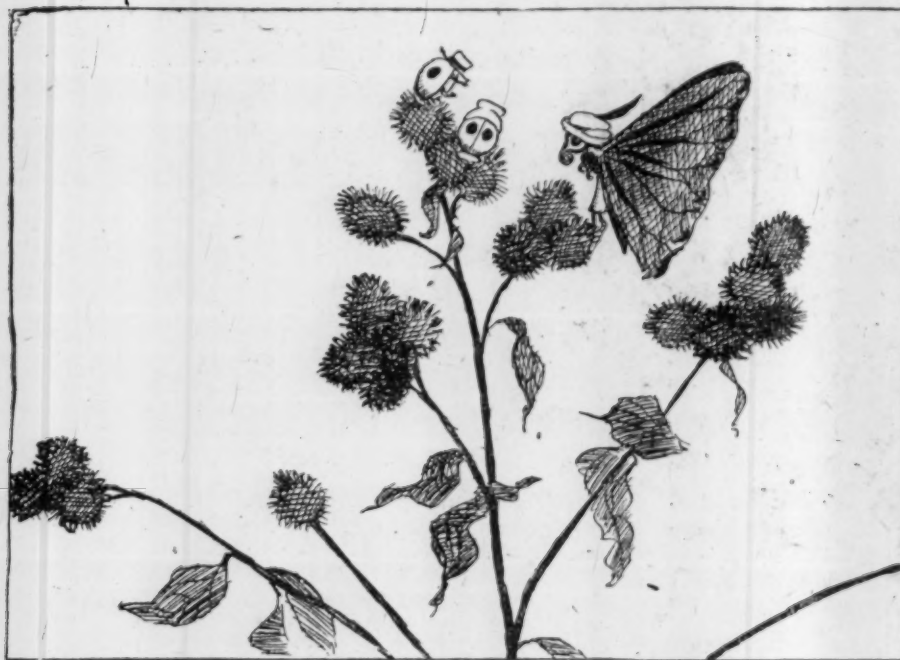
Scouts for plantation owners are constantly traveling the circuit of the cities and invading big railroad camps in order to secure pickers. Bonuses are paid to persons who organize parties. Railroad fare is offered free to pickers who will leave the city. The importation of Mexican labor is being done on a large scale in south Texas.



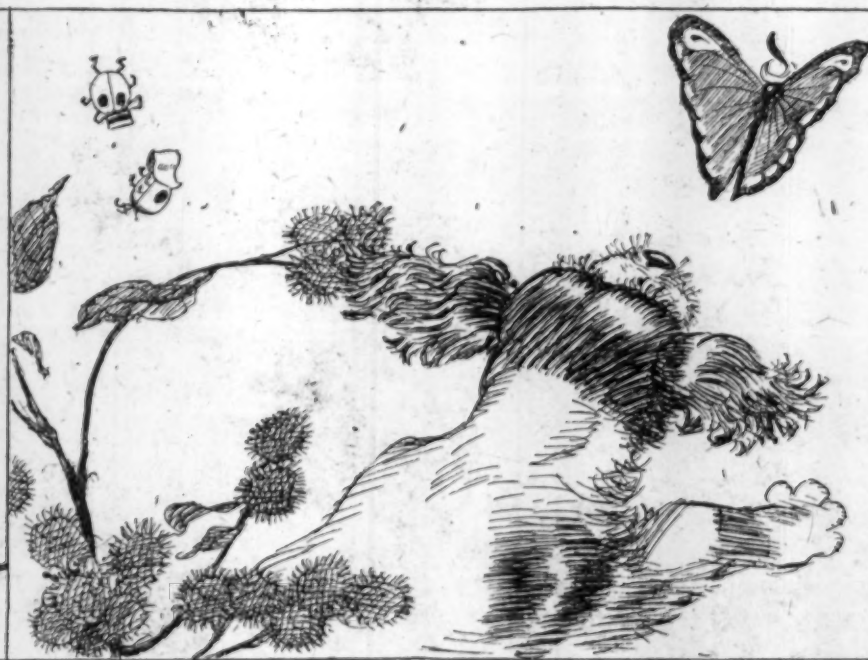
## THE :: CHILDREN'S :: PAGE

DRAWINGS BY  
FLOYD TRIGGS

## THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY  
M. L. BAUM

Miss Flutterby fair and the two Polka Dots  
(We ought to say four if we count them by spots)  
Are perched on a plant which though quite un hospitable  
(The accent is wrong) they all find very sittable.



Now Bingo comes by with his nose in the air,  
To scent out some fun or some comrade to dare;  
He challenges Flutterby first to a race,  
She sets off at once at a terrible pace.



Bing joggles the ladybirds both off the burdock,  
Like a blundering ferry boat, bumping at her dock;  
For Bingo at running is rather a dunce,  
His legs go in forty directions at once.

And so since he did not look where he was going  
The burdock we see a slight hint is bestowing;  
The harvest of burrs that poor Bingo must reap  
Should teach that he always must look ere he leap.



He sits down to paw at the bothersome burrs,  
But harder he paws, more they stick to his furs;  
The spines are all furnished with tiniest hooks—  
Soon Bing feels as sad as I'm certain he looks.  
The bees have met Flutterby flying quite straight;  
They know that a zigzag's her favorite gait,  
So they stop her to ask why so swift must her wing go,  
She glances behind and exclaims, "Look at Bingo."



Then Otto declares as he points with one finger  
(Bad manners to point, but to preach I can't linger)  
That Bingo hereafter will look like a sage  
Quite sober and grand, which is rare at his age.  
And Busy points too, as he stands next to Susan,  
But says that the change is for him too confusing;  
He'd rather have Bingo, his merry old chum,  
Than this sober brown-beard, so solemn and glum.

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Sam comes to the rescue with book knowledge now,  
For burrs are got rid of if one but knows how;  
So Sam's tiny fingers the burr hooks untangle  
From Bing's silky ears that so mournfully dangle.  
It takes a long time, but they tussle and drag,  
Buzz tackles the tail, and Bing helps with a wag;  
And Sammy goes flat—almost heels over head,  
When a burr comes away rather unexpected.

But Bingo is patient and bees love to work,  
In time the task's done—did a bee ever shirk?  
And Bing is so grateful (the burrs hurt his pride)  
He offers to give the whole party a ride.  
So Susie is skipper and stands at the helm,  
Bing turns right or left as he feels her foot tell him,  
And Flutterby's Lookout—the duty is hers  
To sing out to Bing to beware of the burrs.

## THINGS NOT LEARNED IN BOOKS

NOWADAYS almost all boys and girls are expected to learn much the same sort of things at school, although the language that they study and the country to whose flag they swear allegiance are entirely different. They all learn reading, writing and arithmetic first of all and something of foreign languages, and along with this they study their own literature and the literature of other countries and a little bit of art and music—or perhaps a whole lot of these interesting subjects—and then they take in the classics, Greek and Latin classics, if they are Europeans or Americans, and Chinese also if they are Asiatics and so on.

A long time ago there were other requirements which the young men and women were expected to be proficient in before they could take the place of their forebears in the family and in the state. To ride free, to shoot straight and to tell the truth were at one time considered the three important features of a boy's education, while it was not necessary for him to read or write at all, for both reading and writing were thought to be necessary for the clergy only. Then the girls were not expected to know anything of books at all, but they were required to know how to work well at huge tapestries and to be proficient in whatever needlework was the fashion of the time and to be learned in household affairs.

The same sort of education—which was all that was required in Europe during the middle ages, even of the sons and daughters of nobles—was also looked upon as the necessary kind of schooling by our North American Indians. The Indian boys learned early to ride the swift Indian ponies, do their part in the hunt, trail the wild game with success and spear the salmon with skill, while the Indian girl worked quite as heroically and much more steadily at her tasks of the household, did all of the little farm work which the wild tribes carried on, and made the garments for the family of the skins of animals, embroidering them with beads and colored strands.

All of our actual education from our point of view consisted in acquiring the art of using with skill the strange hiero-

glyphic writing which some savage tribes employed. But from the point of view of general knowledge, such as is not learned in books or schools, they were very well informed indeed. They knew all about the sounds made by wild animals, the calls of birds; they knew the tracks of beasts in the forests; they learned the properties of herbs and how to make use of the roots and plants around them; how to tan skins and sew them in their rough fashion; how to whistle arrows, feather them and send them on their way to bring down needed food or an unfortunate enemy.

That must have been a jolly sort of school, you think, where such interesting things were learned instead of dry Latin and dull German and stupid arithmetic or dreary spelling and grammar, says the San Francisco Call.

Well, perhaps it was a little more interesting in those old days, when an Indian boy knew that if he hadn't learned aright his lesson of the animal tracks he might be mistaking for the tracks of some harmless creature of the forest the trail of some fierce beast which would pounce upon him in a moment and tear him limb from limb.

## ALMOND DROPS

Blanch one half pound of shelled almonds and dry them on a cloth. Pound one quarter of them in a mortar or grind them fine. Mix the ground nuts thoroughly with one half pound of powdered sugar. Add a teaspoonful of orange-flower water or lemon extract, one egg, and two ounces of white cornmeal. Work the mass to a smooth paste.

Cut the rest of the nuts lengthwise into thin slices and stir them into the mixture, taking care to break them as little as possible. Form the mass into balls the size of walnuts, place them on waxed paper about two inches apart, and bake on wire screens at a moderate temperature for about 20 minutes.—Youths Companion.

## BIRDS IN NESTS ARE FED OFTEN

THE starling is, with the thrush and the blackbird, the earliest to awake. He rises long before the lark—which gets all credit for early rising—and after gabbling and chuckling and whistling and squaking in the tree-tops, he flies in search of food. Being an early bird, he catches the worm, not the early worm, but the worm of the night that is going home late in the morning, says the Children's Magazine. And he catches, also, caterpillars, flies, wireworms, weevils, beetles, slugs and snails. Now, nearly all these are enemies to the food of man, and the demand of the little ones for food is constant so long as daylight lasts.

A careful watcher took the trouble, not long ago, to observe, day by day, how many visits with food some starlings paid to the nest. He was well rewarded, for once he saw a curious thing happen: three birds arrived at one time at the same nest—two males and a female—and all three fed the baby starlings. It happened only once; it is a rare thing for one bird to feed the off-

spring of another. The third bird here must have made a mistake.

But for the rest of the time the right-ful parents had the work of feeding their clamoring babies, and right well they responded to the task. Sometimes they paid 20 visits in less than an hour, each time bringing food. Sometimes they popped up to the nest without food, took a peep into the nursery to see that all was well with the bairns, and then flew off again.

The rate of work was not always the same. Food was more plentiful at some times than at others, for whereas 20 visits were once made in little more than 30 minutes, at another period it took the parent starlings three hours to collect food enough for 25 journeys, and seven hours for less than 80 contributions. But a general observation led to the belief that the little nest of baby starlings would receive during the day well over 300 visits from their parents, with a gift of food at nearly every visit. The news from the nest is always "more food wanted," when the little ones are in it.

## GIRLS CAN PLAY CORNER-BALL

CORNER-BALL is a lively, interesting outdoor game for girls. The two captains, choosing alternately, select their teams, and thus divide the available players into two equal-sized groups. They then draw a line through the middle of the playground, and a four-foot square in each corner, about 25 feet from the center line.

A selects two catchers from her team, who take places in the square, or goals, on the side of the playground where B's team is stationed.

B selects two catchers, who take places in the goals on the side where A's team is stationed.

An ordinary rubber football or basketball is used, says the Youths Companion. This is tossed into the air at the middle line, and whichever side succeeds in capturing it then throws it to one of the catchers on that side. A point is scored every time the ball is caught by these catchers in the goals. In trying

to catch the ball, the catchers may put one foot outside the square, but if they put both feet outside, it counts as a miss for that side.

The players of each team try to prevent the catchers of the opposing team from catching the ball. They are allowed to surround the goals, but if one of them steps inside these squares, it counts as a miss for her side.

As soon as a catcher secures the ball, she tries to toss it back across the line to the players of her own team.

## WHERE BOYS SEW

In India it is the men who do the sewing. Little boys are taught to use the needle and when they grow up they do the sewing for the family, if it is a poor family. Rich families hire poor men to do their sewing.—Christian Advocate.

## WHY?

WHY is a flat-iron triangular in shape? Flat-irons are almost invariably of one shape, and that is triangular. The reason for this is very much the same as the reason for the bows of a boat or ship coming to a sharp angle, thus forming a wedge, says the Children's Magazine. The wedge-like shape of the boat enables it to cut its way through the water, and in the same manner the flat-iron, being triangular, is able to pass over the cloth or garment that is being ironed, pressing the folds and wrinkles on either side, and thus cutting its way through the inequalities of the cloth as a ship cuts its way through the water.

## ODD JAPANESE

The streets in Japan have no sidewalks. The houses are low. They are made of wood. The wood is bamboo.

The sides of the houses slide back for doors.

The windows are paper screens. The inside walls are paper screens.

The Japanese have no chairs. They sit on the floor; they have pretty mats on the floor.

They put soft quilts on the floor for beds. The pillows are blocks of wood. Every house has a garden around it. They are flower gardens.

The children play in these gardens. Japanese like the pretty flowers. The wistaria is the Japanese flower.—Progressive Teacher.

## ORANGE RINGS

Boil two cupfuls of granulated sugar and one fourth cupful of water until it will form a ball in water. Remove, and add the stiff white of an egg and a half cupful of orange-pulp. Beat until creamy, and turn on a greased board. Grease the rolling-pin, and roll the mixture out thin. Cut in rings with a small baking powder can lid, and dip each ring in grated almond-meats.—Woman's Home Companion.

## BLUE COAT BOYS VISIT LONDON

THE removal of Christ's hospital school from Newgate street to Horsham has broken up many of the old customs attendant on the institution. The observance of St. Matthews day, however, continues, and this year nearly 700 boys came to London from Horsham, accompanied by the headmaster, Dr. Upcott, and attended the special service at Christ church, writes a Monitor contributor. After the service the boys marched to the Mansion house, where they were entertained in the Egyptian hall. One shilling was handed to each boy by the lord mayor and half-a-crown to the monitors, whilst the Grecians received one guinea, and the probationary Grecians half a guinea.

The St. Matthews day observance can be traced to the year 1619, when it became an obligation for the governors (the lord mayor and corporation) to attend a service at Christ church, and the custom endured through the succeeding centuries in virtue of an indenture of John Banks,

citizen and mercer, who gave property which was charged with a fee to the preacher in Christ church on the saint's day in question.

A condition attached to the indenture was that the governors should go to "the said sermon in a grave manner." The preacher used to be "one of the late scholars of the house who had passed through the university on one of its exhibitions." This practise is traced by antiquaries to Norman times, when scholars in the public schools held disputations in the churches or festive days of the church's calendar.

Allen Walker, an authority on city churches, tells how the scholars employed their holidays in holding disputations upon the correct use of the past and future tenses of verbs. At Christ church, the Grecians met and discussed such like questions in the cloisters of the old Franciscan priory, and the St. Matthew day orations of a later period were the direct descendants of the cloister disputes.

## MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

## TURNPIKE

THIS may be played with a hoop or a ball and by any number of players formed in sides. The turnpike is made by placing bricks or stones about six inches apart and for any distance. The first player tries to strike the hoop a swift blow or give the ball a deft roll that will send either article through without touching a stone. The other players rush for the ball or hoop as it emerges. The one getting it first tries at sending it through. If a player fails to put the traveler, as the hoop or ball is called, through, or if it touches the stones, he is out of the game. At the close the side having most players left has won the game.

## CAT AND MOUSE GAME

It makes the game more interesting to have several mice and several "cats." A ring is drawn and this is the "trap." Each mouse is provided with a piece of wood on which he can scratch with another piece or with his finger-nails. The mice are allowed a few moments' start in which to scatter and hide. Then the cats start to search for them. The mouse makes a scratching noise, and then, if he can, leaves stealthily for another hiding place. He may use any method of progression, but if he is seen he must jump and run while the cat chases him. If he is caught he is brought to the trap, drawing all the cats after him, thus giving his mates a chance to seek new hiding places.—Harper's Bazar.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## CAMERA CONTEST



Patient animal is doubtless glad there are no more children around eager for a ride

THE little Arizona girl who sent the above picture thinks a good title would be, "There's always room for one more." Her name is Frances Cole, and she writes that three of the boys in the illustration are her cousins. If she did not get a ride, she can put away the one dollar award for the photo toward buying a pony of her own.

Honorable mention—John J. Bickel, Jr., Chicago; Sheila Burges, Hawthornale, Bracknell, Eng.; Hazel Logan, Brookton, Mass.; Emily R. Howe, Joliet, Ill.; V. LeVett, Sagamore Beach, Mass.; G. Conklin, Hollywood, Cal.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will

be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page, The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass."

## HOW I EARNED MY FIRST DOLLAR

THE Vice-President of the United States, James S. Sherman, in an article on "How I Earned My First Dollar," published in the Scientific American, says:

Do I remember how I earned my first dollar? Yes, and I have a vivid recollection of the manner in which I spent it, too. That experience stands out like a milestone in my boyhood's memory, because of the fact that a dollar in those days was as big as a cartwheel. I was only 10 years old at the time and the feeling of proud achievement that possessed me when I had finished that three weeks' arduous work has never been equaled through the intervening years. What matter if the wages were small? They were sufficient to awaken in me the desire to earn my way and gave me a sense of personal responsibility that nothing before that time had done.

I worked for three weeks leading a horse from a hayfork and was given the meager sum of \$1.50 for my labor. They did not do their having then as they do now. They raked the hay into windrows with a one-horse hayrake, and after it was loaded on the wagon it was hauled to the barn and lifted into the haymow by the horse fork, which was

fastened to one end of the rope operated through pulleys at the top of the barn. To the other end of this rope the old gray mare was hitched, and I would lead her back and forth as the fork-fills were hoisted into the haymow.

By beginning at 6 o'clock in the morning and working until 8 o'clock at night, we could put six loads of hay into the barn. It was real work too, in which we all took active part. The weather was very hot, as it always is in haying time, and the men therefore had to drink plenty of water and sometimes buttermilk. Being the only boy on the job, I was appointed the committee on drinks.

Then came the temptation to spend the fortune that I had earned by the sweat of my brow. A circus had been advertised at a town 12 miles distant, and I knew that I should be there. By walking four miles, I could get a train to take me the rest of the distance; but the idea of spending any part of that \$1.50 for transportation never entered my head. I walked the whole distance.

It was a day never to be forgotten. How those side-shows did tempt me! The clowns and bareback riders were drawing cards, to be sure; but the peanuts, coconut candy and circus lemonade were my undoing. However, I had enough left for my carfare home.

## GIRL WRITES ON SCHOOL QUERY

THE question, "Why do young people leaving the grammar school refuse, in so many instances, to continue through the high school?" was considered in the Monitor some months ago. A reader says:

"At that time two girl friends of mine were graduated from the grammar school and were looking forward—the one to learn a trade and the other a profession. I asked one of them to write for the Monitor their reasons for not wishing to enter the high school. Her contribution is enclosed."

The girl wrote as follows: "I think one of the main reasons why young people leave high school in the first year is because of the expense of

keeping up the social side of it, the parties, the glee clubs, the dances, etc. Of course, I don't suppose that this expense can be eliminated altogether, but it can at least be brought down.

"Another reason is that some start out to high school because it has a fine baseball team, and finding that the freshmen cannot usually join the ball teams they leave.

"Some pupils begin the first term without deciding what course they wish to take up. Of course, they soon lose interest unless they can really decide what they want to do.

"It might be well to get these young people who start out without any definite purpose in life to understand that as long as they have no principal end and aim ahead they may as well be in high school as out of it."

## CHILDREN'S CLUBS IN PARIS

M. BRUNET, a member of the Paris municipal council, has given notice that on the reassembling of that body he will move as a matter of urgency the voting of a subvention of 10,000 francs for the establishing of children's clubs in connection with and on the premises of the various public schools. He proposes to limit the experiments at first to the seventeenth arrondissement, and if his scheme proves a success there to extend it throughout Paris.

The idea is to turn the schools into children's clubs after school hours and so offer an inducement by which a certain class of children insufficiently fed and largely without efficient home control can be kept off the streets, and so away from those influences which it is

alleged are now mainly responsible for the large increase to the ranks of the apaches from among young people.

The experiment is at first to be limited to the children of those in a very necessitous condition, and no children are to be admitted as members of the clubs, which M. Brunet calls canteens, except after the most rigorous inquiry as to their suitability.

Once accepted, the children will receive food and be looked after from the hour of school closing until 8 o'clock in the evening, at which time the average working mother has finished and is able to take personal charge of her children.

The movement is already assured of substantial support, for it is regarded as one of the best means for combating the influences of the streets on unprotected children.

## KITE FLYING HELD UP IN CHINA

EVERYBODY knows that China is par excellence the land of the kite. Kites are not relegated here to youthful hands alone and considered as simply childish toys, but they afford means of amusement to children of an older growth; consequently being the playthings of men it is only to be expected that more pains should be taken in their construction, as is undoubtedly the case, and greater ingenuity is shown in their design than in anything ever seen in the west, writes a Monitor contributor.

The bamboo, which plays such an important part in the life and work of China, is of great service in the construction of the kite, and the easy manner in which it can be turned into all shapes makes it seem specially adapted for the framework of the kite. The framework is covered with paper or silk, and so life-like are some of these kites made, especially birds, and so well do the trained hands manipulate the strings, that in their tethered flight these kites simulate the hovering of a bird of prey so admirably as to deceive even a naturalist.

It has been well said that the "skill shown in flying kites" is more remarkable than the ingenuity displayed in their construction. Butterflies, lizards, gigantic centipedes, a pair of spectacles, a huge cash, fish, men and many other objects may be seen depicting themselves in mid air, the strings being held by young or middle-aged men, gravely enjoying themselves, the while a group of boys are watching them, doubtless wishing they had grown old enough to fly such beauties.

The festival on which kite flying is indulged in largely is the ninth moon. Hundreds and thousands of kites may have been seen flying in mid-air in China during August and September,

those engaged in the sport either standing on the roofs of the houses or in the open streets. It seems, however, as if the days of kite flying are about to be numbered, and the amusement which has been enjoyed for centuries is likely to disappear before the advance of modern innovations and modern ideas. It has been found in Canton that so many kites get wrecked on the telephone and telegraph wires as to interfere seriously with the working of the respective systems, and the government have been forced to issue an order forbidding the flying of kites in the city. If the people wish to enjoy their old amusement they must take the kites into the country.

It should be mentioned that kite flying is also a national sport in Japan, where the same clever designs and skilful handling are shown by the men.

## EARLY BIRDS

Ornithologists have been investigating the rising habits of small birds, with special reference to the hours when they begin to sing, says the "New York Sun." It appears that the green finch is the earliest riser, as it pipes as early as 1:30 in the morning. The blackcap begins at about 2:30.

It is nearly 4 o'clock before the first real songster comes in the person of the blackbird. He is heard half an hour before the thrush. The chirp of the robin begins about the same length of time before that of the wren.

The tomtit and house sparrow occupy the last place on the list. The investigations of the ornithologists would appear to have damaged the lark's reputation for early rising. That much celebrated bird is something of a sluggard.

## KIND HE KNEW

The teacher in the country school decided to have each one of her pupils draw some of their lessons, that they might have some practise in this direction.

She, therefore, recited the story of the landing of the Pilgrims, and after she had finished she asked that each pupil draw from his or her own idea a picture of Plymouth rock.

The majority went to work, but one little boy hesitated, and finally raised his hand.

"What is it, George?"

"Please, ma'am, which do you want us to draw, a hen or a rooster?"—Ladies' Home Journal.

## SEA-FOAM FUDGE

Three cups of light brown sugar, a cupful of cold water and a teaspoonful of vinegar. Bring this to the boil gradually, and do not stir after it is once heated. Boil steadily, and when a little of it dropped into cold water forms a hard ball take it from the fire. Beat stiff the whites of two eggs, and when the syrup has stopped bubbling pour it on these and beat well. When it begins to stiffen, flavor it with one teaspoonful of vanilla and add a cupful of chopped nuts—hickory, pecan or English walnuts. Drop on paper or turn into a greased pan and mark off in squares.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

## RIDDLES

What public singer draws the best and is clapped the most?

The mosquito.

"Why is the letter 'd' like a sailor? It follows the 'c' (sea).—New York World.



## THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

Bi-weekly department covering stamp-collecting interests



## PYROMETER AND SCLEROSCOPE

NUMEROUS new devices have proven to be of incalculable value in the production of postage stamps, among these the electric pyrometer. This is an instrument used for measuring the graduations of temperature above those that can be indicated by the mercurial thermometer. For the past three years steel plates to be used for printing stamps or currency certificates have been subjected to a heating process lasting 10 to 20 minutes. In a temperature of 860 to 900 centigrade the plate is hardened to a degree most suitable for printing.

The scleroscope is another modern device by the aid of which it is now possible to make from 200,000 to 250,000 impressions from every stamp plate, while formerly the best plates ranged between 35,000 and 70,000 impressions, and others only 25,000 to 30,000, says Redfield. This means a tremendous saving as the production of plates is an expensive item. The scleroscope records with great accuracy the extent to which a plate has been hardened. It resembles a thermometer, which in the place of the mercury contains a needle. Upon being released by a lever this needle rebounds in accordance with the hardness of the steel upon which it falls. For stamp plates 38 to 45 points are required. Should the rebound not reach 38 points the plate is considered too soft to endure the required number of impressions, and is again subjected to the heating process above described. In case any plate should wear out prematurely the cause is now immediately investigated and the responsibility ascertained.

## NEW CEYLON SERIES

The new series of stamps was to have been placed on sale in the island of Ceylon, Oct. 1, says Mekeel's. These stamps will have the portrait of King George and will be used for all purposes—revenue, judicial, postage and telegraph. They will bear the words, "Postage and Revenue," and therefore will supersede the present revenue stamps. The new issue will consist of 16 values, as follows: 2 cents, 3 cents, 5 cents, 6 cents, 15 cents, 25 cents, 30 cents, 50 cents, 1 rupee, 2 rupees, 5 rupees, 10 rupees, 20 rupees, 50 rupees, 100 rupees and 500 rupees. Simultaneously with the issue of the new stamps there will also be a change in the stamp stationery, such as stamp labels, postcards and envelopes, printed locally.

## THOSE BROWNIES

The Australian Philatelist reported the discovery of copies of the current 6d (New Zealand) stamps printed in brown, the color of the 5d. It was stated on good authority that when 6d stamps were ordered from the government printer early this year he had an insufficient supply of carmine ink, and endeavored to eke it out by adding some of the brown ink used for the 5d. This resulted in a color much nearer brown than carmine, but it was used for the last few sheets of the order.

In the Australian Stamp Journal there is a flat contradiction of this story and an "official explanation" that the stamps in the wrong color "had been returned from an office where there had been a fire and that the change of color was due to the excessive heat."

The experiment of baking some 6d stamps resulted in brown stamps, but

they also had brown gum, whereas the supposed errors had white gum.—Mekeel's.

## PAPERS USED FOR STAMPS

A boy who collects stamps soon learns that he ought to know the difference between the kinds of paper on which they are printed. The same design, if it is printed on two varieties of paper, is counted as two different stamps; and as one is often rare and the other common, the collector is at a disadvantage unless he can tell them apart.

Linen and cotton rags, wood, straw and esparto-grass are the materials generally used, either singly or in combination, in making paper. They are reduced to a thin pulp by grinding, washing, bleaching and "beating," and the pulp is poured on frames that hold the matted fibers and let the water run off.

After this there are many processes before the finished paper comes from the machine, but the texture of it depends very largely on the nature of the frames. If they are made of parallel wires close together, crossed at right angles by other wires much further apart, the paper when held to the light will show alternate light and dark lines. That is laid paper. If the frames are covered with felt or blanketing, the finished paper will be even, and will show neither light nor dark places. That is wove paper. If the frames are of fine wire netting, sieve-like, a multitude of tiny light spots appear when the paper is held to the light. That is wire paper, usually spoken of simply as wove paper, the kind used for most stamps.

In some paper machines the effect of laid paper is secured by light rollers—dandy-rolls—under which the paper runs while it is still soft. Batonne paper, often used for foreign note papers, with horizontal lines about as far apart as the lines on ordinary ruled paper, is made by other rollers in the same way. It may be either wove or laid. Quadrille paper has crossed lines forming small squares—quadrille carre—or long rectangles—oblong quadrille.

Almost all makers of fine grades of paper have their own water-marks—devices soldered on the frames or on the dandy-rolls, that make the paper thin in places, says the Youth's Companion. Most countries that issue stamps have special paper, water marked with some significant emblem or initials, and guard the supply carefully to prevent any theft of it. The present United States stamps are water marked U. S. P. S. in such a way that one of these letters shows on the back of every stamp.

## CHILE'S HUEMUL STAMPS

In 1904 Chile issued a series of provisional stamps made by surcharging the telegraph stamps then in use. These had not been long in use before keen-eyed stamp collectors noticed that there were two types of design. The difference between the two types was best exemplified by the drawing of the animal which supports the left side of the escutcheon. In type 1 the beast presents a rather incomplete appearance. It has no mane and only a short tail, while in type 2 he glories not only in a mane, but a beautiful wavy tail.

Both designs could hardly be correct, and the question at once arose and still often crops up, what animal is this on

the arms of Chile, and what is its real appearance? The animal is indigenous to Chile and is called the huemul.

Type 1 was engraved by the American Bank Note Company, while the second type is the work of an English artist. The book name of the huemul is cervus chilensis. As cervus is the generic name of deer and as deer do not have manes and flowing tails, it seems probable that the American artist has taken the animal more faithfully than his English cousin. Possibly the latter thought the beast was his own familiar unicorn. The second is the rarer type.—St. Nicholas.

## VALUE OF PEN-CANCELS

A wrong idea seems to be held by some collectors with regard to pen-canceled United States postage stamps, says Redfield's. They think they are not worth as much in that condition as normally canceled, whereas as a rule they are worth much more. The impression has doubtless crept in from the pen-canceled British colonials, which usually with pen-cancellation represent revenue use and are therefore not regarded as highly, but this is not applicable to United States stamps.

## COOK ISLANDS FIRST ISSUE

The stamps of the first issue (1892) of the Cook Islands were printed at the government printing office, Wellington. The design is simple in the extreme and consists of a rectangular Greek letter within a single-line outer frame measuring 25-mm. in width and 30-mm. in height, writes B. W. H. Poole in a new work. Inside the Greek border is a frame of short lines, enclosed by a single-line rectangle, and this, in turn, contains an inner fringe of short lines placed horizontally at the sides and vertically at top and bottom. In the center are seven stars or asterisks, arranged in three rows of two, three, and two respectively, the middle one being larger than the others. This "constellation" is intended to represent the seven chief islands of the group, the largest one, of course, typifying Rarotonga, and the others stand for Mangaia, Atiu, Mitiaro, Aitutaki, Manuae and Mauke. At the top above the stars, is "Postage" in block capitals, and "Cook Islands" in tall sans-serif capitals, these inscriptions being divided by a fairly thick line. At the base of the inscriptions are "Federation" and the value—expressed as "One Penny" and "1½ Pence," "2½ Pence" or "Ten Pence"—also in sans-serif capitals and divided by a line.

WHEN NATIONS ISSUED STAMPS  
Great Britain issued stamps in 1840.  
Hawaiian Islands first issued stamps in 1851.

Iceland first issued stamps in 1873.  
India first issued stamps in 1854.  
Jamaica first issued stamps in 1860.  
Liberia first issued stamps in 1860.  
Mauritius first issued stamps in 1847.  
Newfoundland issued stamps in 1857.  
Canada first issued stamps in 1851.  
Denmark issued stamps in 1851.  
Siam first issued stamps in 1883.  
Spain first issued stamps in 1850.  
Turkey issued stamps in 1863.  
Uruguay first issued stamps in 1850.  
Venezuela first issued stamps in 1858.  
Zanzibar first issued stamps in 1895.  
Rumania first issued stamps in 1854.  
Queensland first issued stamps in 1860.  
Philatelic West.

## GIRL SENDS VACATION STORY

VACATION stories are often full of interest. Here is one from a little girl who lives in North Adams, Mass., Doris Kimball. She writes:

"I am 8 years old, and I spent the month of August at Caspian lake, Vermont. Out on the lake in front of my uncle's cottage, is a raft which is owned by all the cottagers near.

"When we came there was only a spring board for the bathers to use, but while we were there they built three different dives, then they nailed a flag on top and called the raft the 'battleship Vermont.' There was a three-foot dive, a medium and a high dive.

"I am sending a picture of my cousin on the high dive getting up her courage for a jump. Those who are not bathing row around the raft in boats or paddle in their canoes and watch the fun.

"My mother took the pictures, but I am writing the story."

## TASKS FOR EACH

Each little bud opens into the flower,  
Each little minute aids to make up the hour.

Each little raindrop on a mission is sent,  
Each little breeze is for some good intent.

Each song of bird makes the morning more bright,  
Each little sunbeam helps to make the world's light;

So thus learn the lesson this teaches to you,  
There's a work—though you're little—that each one can do!

—Our Little Ones.

## PIGMY HIPPOPOTAMI CAUGHT

THE New York Zoological Society has just secured some of the rarest animals of the African fauna, a pair of pigmy hippopotami from the interior of Liberia. Though first discovered 68 years ago these animals have remained practically unknown, as no hunter or explorer has hitherto succeeded in capturing one alive.

The animals were obtained from Mr. Carl Hagenbeel of Hamburg, and cost \$12,000. A special expedition was equipped for their capture in charge of Maj. Hans Schomburgk, an intrepid hunter and explorer. With a caravan of 100 men he penetrated the dense and roadless Liberian forests 200 miles or more from the coast. After many months of dangers, hardships and continual hunting the pigmies were located on the upper Lofa river. Here in their remote haunts about 100 pits were dug in various places to trap the animals. The pits were seven feet deep, and were carefully covered so that the sharpest eyes could not detect any signs of danger. In these the pair of dwarf hippopotami, male and female, were caught.

Major Schomburgk states that unlike their big cousins, the pigmy hippopotami do not frequent the rivers. They make their home deep in the forest, in the dense vegetation, on the banks of the small forest streams; but not satisfied with the protection the forest affords them, they enlarge the hollows which the water has washed out under the banks, and in these tunnels, where they are invisible from the bank, they sleep during the heat of the day. It is very hard to find a place where there is the slightest chance of catching one, because this animal roams through the forest like an elephant or a pig, usually going singly, though sometimes in pairs, and rarely using the same track twice.

The legs of this pigmy hippopotamus are longer and more slender in proportion than those of the larger species, and its eyes do not "pop" out of its head. Another striking character is the long tail, 12 inches in the adult male, which in proportion is about twice as long as that of its giant living relative. The face of the pigmy is relatively smaller, which brings the eyes nearer to the median line of the skull. The two hippopotami secured by the New York museum are about 3½ years old, stand less than two feet high and weigh nearly 200 pounds each.—Scientific American.

## LAMBS AT PLAY

One day there were a number of lambs in a pasture and the fence separating it from the adjoining field had several gaps in it, the top board being off. One of the lambs suddenly started toward the fence and jumped it at a run and the rest of the flock immediately followed. Back and forth they jumped, as if they were playing "Follow Your Leader," and if one made a specially fine jump it would hop and dance, delighted with its success. For more than an hour they played in this way, seeming to enjoy the sport just as children would.

Another flock of lambs was noticed one day playing the game that children call "I'm the King of the Castle." They were in a field where seaweed had been gathered into stacks ready to be spread out. One of the lambs would jump onto a stack and five or six others would attack the position. The "King" resorted to all sorts of maneuvers to prevent them from gaining a place on his stronghold, butting, attacking and rushing them; and if finally he was driven off by a combined assault another would take his stand on the "castle" and the play would begin over again.

Now and then one of the lambs would mount a stack and if he was not attacked he would jump and caper and dance as if to invite an assault.

In another flock Steeplechase was the game most frequently played. This flock was confined in a straw yard, where there were feeding troughs in a row, filled with hay. The lambs would make a rush, one following another, down the whole length of the yard, jumping over all the troughs in turn, and then back again.—Minneapolis Journal.

## PECAN BRITTLE

One cupful of chopped pecans, one teaspoonful of butter, three cupfuls of light brown sugar.

Put the dry sugar into an iron skillet and set on the fire. Stir constantly until it melts and browns into caramel. Add the butter and put in the pecans. Stir briskly, letting the mixture boil several minutes, or until it rolls away from the skillet in stirring. Wet a marble slab or bread board till the water stands on it slightly. Pour the candy on this and spread out in a thin sheet. When cold it will be very brittle and easily removed from the board.—Pictorial Review.



DIVING RAFT

## ARTFUL APPROACH

"Son, why don't you play circus? It's great fun. First, you make a sawdust ring."

"Where'll I get any sawdust, dad?"

"Here's the saw. Just saw some of that cordwood into stove lengths. You can have all the sawdust you make."—Washington Herald.

**Is Dolly Broken?**  
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# MME. YAW STUDIES HER CONCERT ROLES IN HER CALIFORNIA GARDEN



Mme. Ellen Beach Yaw in her California garden.

In an irrigated garden of the San Gabriel valley, at the foot of the San Gabriel mountains, Mme. Ellen Beach Yaw, the soprano, lives that picturesque life which southern Californians have developed in late years. In the midst of an orange grove nestles the bungalow, called "The Lark's Nest." The fountain of the birds in the garden was designed by Mme. Yaw herself. The waters are always flowing, and it is said to be an idyllic scene to watch from the pergola, the orioles and goldfinches preening their wings, splashing in the pool or sipping the falling spray. Mocking-birds and other songsters are always present, too, with their music. Every part of the garden is surrounded by cement curbing to hold the water when the irrigation gates are opened. On mornings when the water is let in, the garden becomes overgrown and its plants become half submerged, like marsh sedges at high tide. Lawns and flower beds, as the water rises from underground aqueducts, become covered, and those who wish to walk about among them must wade.

## STUDIO NOTES

Benjamin Paley, the young Chicago violinist, has gone to Russia to join the class of Leopold Auer, the celebrated teacher of Mischa Elman, Efrem Zimbalist and Miss Kathleen Parlow. Mr. Paley received all his training in Chicago under Frederick Fredericksen, and that it was of a high order is said to have been evidenced by a complimentary reference to the American teacher. After a year or so of preparation Mr. Paley will make his public appearance under the direction of Daniel Mayer, the London concert manager.

## PEOPLE'S SINGING CLASSES

The people's singing classes, in which men and women may learn to sing by note, are announced by the committee as being for beginners as well as for those more advanced. They meet at Recital hall in the New England Conservatory building, Gainsboro street and Huntington avenue, at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoons. There is a class at the same place for beginners, those who cannot attend on Sunday, every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock; also the same evening at the Y. M. C. A. in Somerville. The class for more advanced singers is held every Sunday at Recital hall at 3 p. m.

The officers and instructors give their services free. The 10 cents a lesson fee paid by members is a contribution for necessary expenses, such as hall, rent and music. The People's Choral Union, organized for the study of oratorio, is carried on in the same way, and meets Sunday afternoons at 4 o'clock at Jordan hall.

Olin Downes is announced to give a series of six free lectures at the Boston public library on Sunday afternoons at 3:30 o'clock. The lectures are historic in character and trace the development of the music drama from its beginnings in seventeenth century Italy to present day France and Germany. The dates are Oct. 27, Nov. 10, Dec. 1, Jan. 12, Feb. 9 and March 16.

In Kossuth hall, 1095 Tremont street, Roxbury, Sunday evening, Oct. 20, at 8 o'clock, a concert will be given by the Boston Philharmonic band, Gustav F. Heim, conductor and soloist. The program includes: March, Clement; "Czar-das," Grossman; waltz, Komzak; march, Heim; "Intermezzo Russe," Franke; "Fair Maiden of Seville," Czibulka; "Spring Maid," Fall; "Stars and Stripes Forever," Sousa.

At the New England Conservatory of Music, Jordan hall, Thursday, Oct. 24, at 8:15 p. m. there will be an organ recital by Mr. Homer Humphrey of the faculty.

In Jordan hall Tuesday, Oct. 22, at 8:15 p. m., there will be a concert by advanced students.

Edmond Clement and Miss Maggie Teyle will present Weckerlin's one-act opera, "The Trianon Dairymaid," with costumes and scenery, either at Jordan hall or at Symphony hall in February. Mr. Clement will sing for five weeks at the Boston opera house. One of his new roles there will be that of the hero in "The Barber of Seville." The Italian words of this role he is now said to be studying in Vienna.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS

### Herbert Johnson's Songs

#### THE ENDLESS DAY.



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# Events of Interest to the Lover of Music

## BOSTON ATTRACTS MUSIC STUDENTS

Directing Social Life of Pupils and Turning Professional Ambitions From Romantic to Useful Channels Found to Be Part of Educator's Problem

MUSIC students coming to Boston with a clear plan in view, whether it is to complete their preparation for a professional career or to develop their artistic gifts for general usefulness, are interested most of all in their social relations with their companions in study. Those who are here with a purpose that they can explain are usually the kind that understand the ordinary rules for academic success. The gifted and industrious youth learns long before he buys his ticket for Boston how to face the routine problems of study. He has learned at high school that class-room and examination victory invariably follows hard work. He has proved this by experience and has heard it told in graduation addresses too many times to need to be reminded of it when he enters on an advanced musical course.

Some corporate solution of the social question is what the majority of the students, especially the young women, who are in Boston far from their families generally seek. Students are no longer obliged to live alone in boarding houses and struggle through their first year or two with no more social recognition than the boarding house itself can give them. Places like the Boston Students Union on St. Stephen street and the Franklin Square house on East Newton street, give young women as soon as they come to the city opportunity to make use of all the social equipment they bring with them. The pedagogic young woman who comes from Bucksport, Maine, to learn to be a piano teacher can develop her technique of manners at the parlors of the Franklin Square house in the evening just as effectively as she can develop her finger technique in the conservatory class room in the morning. Likewise the histrionic young woman who comes from the copper country on the shore of Lake Michigan to prepare herself to sing at the opera house can, after holding herself in the character of Madam Butterfly and Marguerite at the studio all day, impart a knowledge of her real self to appreciative and sympathetic friends at the house when work hours are over.

This company of associates, too, will have a larger quality than that of mere friendliness. It will have the social potency which comes from diverse experiences and occupations. For the expert who directs the modern students' association not only endeavors to do away with the boarding house cheerlessness. She aims to bring together young women who have a variety of enthusiasms. At the Franklin Square house these enthusiasms include not only the academic but the industrial round. Here the music student may choose whether she will divert herself in spare moments with a companion who can talk of symphonies and quartets or with one who can expound principles of purchase and sale in a department store.

Mrs. Katherine Osborne, the director of the Boston Students' Union, has among the 20 young women under her charge representatives from about every advanced institution in the city, artistic and collegiate. In the westerly half of the building occupied by the union are the music students, with their vocal and piano practice constantly going on during working hours; on the easterly side are those whose academic interests are of the noisier sort. In the living room of the union the Simmons College, the conservatory and the school of oratory student can exchange ideas at the morning moment before the start to class begins. Here a young woman, who studies in a highly specialized institution which can be conveniently carried on only in a city, finds just that sort of social life which in former years was thought to be possible only in a rural university.

### Home Opportunity

Unmistakably, the question that Boston asks of every music student is: What are you here for? Even to the four out of every five students whose home is in or near the city, this question is obtrusive enough. To the fifth one, who has broken entirely with the course of home opportunity and has come from afar to enter conservatory or private music school, it has an inevitableness and persistence quite Dantean. In the harmonic shadows it is unobscured. Indeed there it flouts the sky like an illuminated sign.

The idea prevails in some parts of the community that teachers try to divert the attention of the newcomer from this question. But the teachers themselves say this is not so. They aver that they let the gates of the musical city swing wide for the entrance of the youth who comes with something to give, but that they shut them fast against the approach of the one who is only concerned with what he can take. They know that nobody is much benefited just by going where music is. The modern pedagogy does not argue for the innate cultural force of music. Its reactive power on the individual and on the nation that lends earnest ear to it is what he talks about.

And so when a dreamer who has always regarded a musical education as a ladder on which to climb from a career in business to one of art, comes to Boston with money for three years' living expenses and asks studio or conservatory director to provide him a musical course, just as he might ask the man of yardstick and shears to make him a

## PIANIST STUDIES LESSON IN HIS ROOM



Conservatory men living in private houses of student quarter give morning hours to Bach and Beethoven

coat, he is likely to be advised to seek another use for his funds.

In a New England village there was a working girl who by shrewd management of her finances found herself able to pay for the very thing she had seen many young women of her town fetch home in triumph year after year, going away to college backed by the parental bank account. Realizing her advantage and rejoicing in having acquired it by her own efforts, she resolved to have a Boston musical training. Coming to the city and making known her purpose at one of the musical institutions, she soon learned that she was not seeking an education at all but a shadow which she called by that name. She supposed that in return for tuition money the school would make her what her fellow towns-women had become. She was turned back home; though she was given the assurance that she might renew her application for admission after taking a year's private lessons with some teacher in her own town and proving some capability there. This simple expedient she could have resorted to at any time during the years of her dreaming. But it had never been made clear to her that use of home opportunity has any connection with success in winning a higher education.

The outcome was different with the student whose dream began in a bakery. For years he helped feed the population of one of those industrial communities which boasting committees and secretaries of boards of trade of late have made the subjects of proud comparative report. He believed what the mayor of his city always said when he made his speech at the annual banquet of the Paper Manufacturers Association. He accepted the idea that his city offered the best educational advantages, as well as the most desirable working men's conditions of any place in the United States. And believing in such musical opportunity as was right before him he made the most of it. When a baker's apprentice he devoted his spare hours to lessons with a local piano teacher. When foreman of the shop he bent his energies into laying by money. When he came to Boston to study to be a professional musician, the gates of the city musical swung wide open for him.

Living in the same neighborhoods with the music students are many teachers and musicians who have known student life in the European cities. One of these is Jacques Hoffman, violinist in the Symphony orchestra, who will not admit that the successes of professional life

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ever give more satisfaction than those of conservatory days. He keeps in touch with the academic life around him as closely as if he were back in Vienna with his former companions in the study of the violin and of the five orders of counterpoint. He will tell the young man studying music in Boston that welfare committees and educated landlords make living arrangements more methodical than they used to be. But he will add that he can not look back with anything but pleasure on the times in Vienna when money from home or pay for playing at some small concert put wherewith in the hands of himself and his companions in lodgings, and when one of them was chosen to take the best looking fiddle case in the house, go to the market with it and bring it back full of bread, potatoes and sausages for a feast.

### Encouragement Question

One of the comments on the music-student situation most often made, both by those who have more and those who have less reason to know, is that musical institutions and private teachers of the highest repute give aspirants who have slender gifts, but a good supply of money every encouragement to take lessons and to pay high prices for them. The comment is usually made amounts to nothing more than to say that the teaching profession is a highly responsible one. The idea may, however, express itself not only in negative verbal criticism but in aggressive counter movement.

So it tends to express itself in the work of Mrs. Osborne as resident director of the students' union. Speaking on this question the other day, Mrs. Osborne said that the incongruity of the student world is that its recruits are so largely young women who have far more opportunity for usefulness in their native villages than they can ever have in a large city. "This winter," said Mrs. Osborne, "I shall visit some of the towns from which young women come to Boston to study music and other special subjects, and I shall tell the people that they ought not to send their daughters here with the expectation that they can fit themselves for a professional career unless they have already proved in such a way that everybody will acknowledge it that they have extraordinary talent."

The reason why the city is so crowded with ambitious students is that so few persons are willing to live a humble life and live it beautifully. Parents back up their children in their hunt for the opportunities of the city when there are countless opportunities all around them at home that they are neglecting. They simply have not developed their home resources. They have not learned what is entirely possible for them, to make their houses and their clothes pretty with the means they have at their disposal.

"During the coming winter an expert in the art of interior decoration is to travel about giving lectures on the latest ideas of the expensive house decorating firms. I am going to follow him and show how the very same principles he talks about can be applied with low-priced wall papers and fittings that anybody can buy."

"So many young women come to the city who are eminently fitted to make their lives picturesque at home, but persist in entering a profession in which they will cut a poor figure. A girl who tended a village store all summer wanted to come to Boston to study elocution; and of course she came, though she had neither talent nor real purpose. Her idea was the familiar one of getting before the public and winning applause. It took months to persuade her that the thing for her to do was to go back home and carry present day ideas to her five brothers and sisters and to the rest of the village."

### Discovery of Talent

"Of course we have cases like the girl who helped wash the dishes in the butler's pantry every day all winter, while she took singing lessons. She helped her way while she studied, and when summer came she went on the

vaudeville stage and earned \$75 a week. But the ability of a girl like that is known and recognized long before she comes to us. It almost never happens that a girl of remarkable talent is discovered after she has come to town and has begun to study."

Mrs. Osborne was asked what she found out during her summer visit to Europe about the European music student. "Women may go to two clubs in Paris and to one in London," said Mrs. Osborne. "That in London is organized on practically the same plan as our union. Those in Paris are different, being adapted to the methods of living there. The larger of the two clubs last year had 1000 students and served 30,000 meals. We had in the Boston Students Union 300 students and provided 60,000 meals. That means that in Paris students depend for a part of their meals on the cafes, while with us they get all their meals at the club. The American young woman studying music in Paris has practically the same advantages of club life that she has here. Many who go there are very poor. Most of them have got over the idea of making an appearance on the platform or on the stage merely to win applause. They win no academic recognition whatever unless they show remarkable ability."

One place where the social demands of the visiting music student meet full answer is at the New England Conservatory dormitories near the Fens. Gainsboro street, which is the thoroughfare between the dormitories and the school, will have to figure in the scenes of the musical novel of Boston if ever such a book is written. It is almost a picturesque street in the scheme of the city planner, its geometric rows of house fronts taking a bend at St. Stephen street as if trying to reproduce the tide-creek lines of the underlying marshes. Administered as three separate households, each efficiently equipped for its 90 members, the dormitories give living arrangements as near ideal as social and pedagogical experts know how to make them.

Representative of them is Gardner hall, where young women from all parts of the United States live and practise for their classes in singing or violin or piano playing and pursue their quieter studies, such as musical history and music writing. The question of the worth-while of all the labor and expense of a musical education does not come up here, for the vast majority of the occupants of the hall have stood the test of music study before they came to Boston. And they have had skilled academic guidance and they know whether they are to be professional musicians or leaders in the civic art endeavors of their communities or merely persons with musical accomplishments for casual use at home. Here the future piano teacher, the future player of the cornet in a women's orchestra and the future parlor singer are entirely clear in their purpose.

If there is one idea above another that takes possession of him who observes Boston music student life on its characteristic sides, it is that the whole question of a musical career for the ambitious youth would be solved if there were the simplest kind of musical opportunity given to all children either at home or in school, and if the sort of advice that is available in any town where there is a well trained public school music supervisor were early resorted to and calmly weighed by parents.

The company from the Comedie Francaise in Paris will come to Boston on the evenings of March 6, 11 and 13 next, and at the Boston opera house will present Daudet's "L'Arlesienne," with incidental music by Bizet.

In another fortnight the season ticket sale for the 72 subscription performance of opera, to be given during the 18 weeks of the season, will close, and it is hinted that all intending subscribers who have not as yet chosen their seats, will do well to make an immediate selection. The box office is open daily from 10 till 5 o'clock.

At the New England Conservatory of music, Recital hall, Louise Llewellyn of the dramatic department gives a costume recital of the folk songs of Brittany, Friday evening, Oct. 25, at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Minnie Stratton-Watson will assist at the piano.

### DR. MUCK IN OPERATIC WORK

With Mme. Marie Rappold as soloist, Karl Muck presented at the second public rehearsal of the Boston Symphony orchestra Friday afternoon the following program: Sgambati, Symphony in D major, No. 1, op. 16; Wagner, Elisabeth's greeting, from "Tannhauser"; Pfitzner, overture to "The Little Christ-Child," by Ilse von Stach, op. 20; Weber, recitative and aria, from "Der Freischutz"; Brahms, variations on a "Theme of Josef Haydn," op. 56a.

If the modern development of the symphony had been left to the French and Italians, it would have attained a most respectable romanticism under the hands of D'Indy and a most ingratiating romanticism under the hands of Sgambati. These two men would be the towering figures in orchestral music today. Each as representing the highest type of symphonic expression in two contrasting styles would have been encouraged by the musical public of Europe to go on and write his nine symphonies, and the question in criticism would be to decide in which of the masterworks the pinnacle of late nineteenth century orchestral art was reached. With composers like these music would have had a peaceable history, and symphony orchestras of the first rank would have been possible during the last 30 years in every city of the United States of over 100,000 inhabitants.

We are helped to see the purpose of the German demand for a definite program in orchestral composition when we hear a work like the Sgambati symphony. For while no piece of program music ever yet told in direct terms what its composer meant it to tell, it always had a logic which appealed to the listener just the same as the logic of the story itself appealed when that story was presented in literary form. There is a sequence of impression in any narrative, whether it is given in a book or on the stage, and this sequence of impression has just as much to do with the artistic effect of the work as the definite imagery of the novel or the living situations of the play.

This sequence is precisely the thing that program music reproduces. Consequently program music has idea which finds response in the listener. Music like Sgambati's, which is built on mere formula, gets no farther in 40 minutes than an eighteenth century piece of absolute music could go in 20. Modernism by enlargement of dimensions, not by strength of idea, is the kind we find in the symphony which was presented first on the program of Friday afternoon.

The concert took its chief interest from the solo singing. Here the work of Mme. Rappold was in the highest degree praiseworthy. The singing line and the verbal line were both delivered in the polished manner which marks the work of the popular artists at the beginning of the music season. Mme. Rappold had hearty appreciation from the Friday audience, which is a very difficult one to please.

The matinee listeners always respond with applause to a performance which has been conscientiously studied. They are too sophisticated to be made ill at ease by a slight slip which a dramatic soprano may make in executing a thematic phrase which is better written for violin than for voice. They are too glad to hear a singer who can give clear enunciation to the words to be disconcerted by an occasional sacrifice of tone to syllable. Mme. Rappold had the aria of Agatha in Weber's opera and that of Elisabeth in Wagner's extraordinarily well in hand, and her work did not remind her audience too much of studio practise either.

But the solo work was even more interesting from the general musical standpoint than from that of mere vocal tone and style. It had its great significance for the public in the consummate handling of the accompaniment by the conductor. More correctly speaking, the significance was in the direction of the selection as a whole for solo voice and orchestra. For Dr. Muck was no mere accompanist in the excerpt from "Der Freischutz" and from "Tannhauser." He appeared in his character of the foremost of opera conductors directing two dramatic passages of the first lyric appeal.

Neither in concert hall nor in opera house have Bostonians heard in the recent seasons a reading of "Elisabeth's Greeting," or of any other passage from the operatic repertory to compare with



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We cordially invite you to visit our salesroom, fourth floor, where you will find a large display of Violins, Cellos, Bases and all kinds of Musical Merchandise.

Violins, \$8, \$10, \$12, \$25  
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FREDERIK FREDERIKSEN AND BENJAMIN PALEY  
Violin master and his pupil whom he is sending to Europe to study with Leopold Auer

this one by Dr. Muck in delicacy of handling and in mastery of associating the component factors of voice and instruments.

The musical public of the city will put itself in a poor light with posterity, to say the least, if it keeps a man of the most approved ability as an operatic conductor employed for five years exclusively in symphony concerts, when it has an opera equipment of the highest order on which it might occasionally employ such a talent. An epoch that boasts of its economical administration of things commercial and handles its artistic affairs in the uneconomical manner that this procedure implies, will certainly look strange to the historians who sum up its doings.

The present disunited state of the symphonic and operatic activities of the community for a man of Dr. Muck's unexampled genius from being the public servant that he is capable of being. It is not conceivable that citizens who hold public banquets every little while at which they praise their day and generation for mastering the problem of efficiency will look complacently on such a situation, even though a perfectly straightforward and happy course of progress has brought them to it.

CONCERTS AND OPERA  
Karl Muck, a judicious as well as an energetic musical director, is taking time

to restore to the Boston Symphony orchestra technique that flexibility which means so much to him and to relieve it of that ponderousness and tonal aggressiveness which was of so much importance to his predecessor, Max Fiedler. Dr. Muck is practising his men in the early concerts in works of only ordinary requirements. But in another week he will be ready for that test which his Boston audience, particularly his Friday afternoon audience, will regard as decisive. He will make what many will regard as his first real appearance on Oct. 25 and 26, when he presents a symphony of the severest modern demand both in respect to execution and interpretation. On those dates he gives Hermann Bischoff's symphony in E major, a work of vast technical difficulty and thoroughness of the present day in dramatic aim, as those who heard it when Dr. Muck first produced it in America in January, 1908, are fond of recalling.

The composer Bischoff was for three years associated with Richard Strauss in the study of orchestral scores and in the discussion of musical composition. He is a resident of Munich. Since Dr. Muck is to be regarded as a representative, not much short of official, of the Teutonicism which is rushing forward to international leadership, and since this symphony may be considered an authoritative utterance of that Teutonicism, the performance will mean all that Dr. Muck's coming to America means.

A youth missing happiness after having proved himself by reckless conduct to be unworthy of it is what the work, according to the composer's own explanation pictures. Thus through tragedy Bischoff, as through tragedy and comedy Richard Strauss, gives a militant nationality an expression that impresses the world as effectively as invasions and conquests or diplomatic incidents have impressed it in earlier epochs.

The smaller works on the third Symphony program are Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll" and Weber's "Euryanthe" overture.

Mme. Calve opens the season of popular Sunday afternoon concerts at Symphony hall tomorrow at 3:15 o'clock with Galileo Gasparri, tenor, and Emiliano Renaud, pianist, assisting. As the leading artist in special performances of "Carmen" at the Boston opera house last spring Mme. Calve proved to be one of the important musical influences of the season. Power and persuasiveness of tone, conscientious use of an unsurpassed soprano technique, and interpretation that sought out the deepest meaning of composer's and poet's lines, accounted for the enthusiastic Boston approval. Mr. Gasparri, formerly an actor in the spoken drama, has in late years been on the lyric stage, winning favor throughout the European circuit opera houses. Mr. Renaud made a place for himself in Boston last season, playing in private recital and as assisting artist in operatic concerts.

The singing part of the Calve concert program is as follows: Aria, "Tosca," act 3, Puccini, Mr. Gasparri. Stances de Sappho, Gounod; old French song, Meyer. Calve. L'Africaine, grand aria, Meyerbeer, Mr. Gasparri. Aria, "Mephistofele," Bolito, Mme. Calve. "Carmen" Habanera and duet, Bizet, Mme. Calve and Mr. Gasparri. Italian popular songs, Mr. Gasparri. Aria, "In questa tomba oscura," Beethoven, Mme. Calve. "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mascagni, duet, Mme. Calve and Mr. Gasparri.

Mr. Renaud's piano pieces will be as follows: Berceuse, Renaud; toccata, Schumann; legend, "Saint Francis of Paul," Liszt.

The general subscription sale for the Kneisel quartet concerts opens Oct. 21, and tickets for single concerts may be obtained on or after Friday, Nov. 1. The dates of the concerts are Nov. 5, Dec. 3, Jan. 7 and March 18, in Steinert hall.

L. & N. E. ORDERS 500 CARS  
LANSFORD, Pa.—The Lehigh & New England Railroad Company has given an order for 250 steel box cars of 60,000 tons capacity each to the American Car & Foundry Company, Berwick, Pa., shops, and 250 cars to Standard Car Company, of Baltimore.

## MUSIC STUDIO AND COLLEGE EXCHANGE IDEAS



Luncheon hour at the club puts young women who are studying music in contact with those from all other departments of academic life



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One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

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FOR SALE—Single house containing 10 rooms and 2 bathrooms, hardwood and white enamel finish, hot-water heat, 3 fireplaces, hardwood floors, etc.; nearly 15,000 sq. ft. of land with ample room for garage, convenient to Chestnut Hill station and electric cars. Will be sold at a very great reduction. Taken immediately. RUSSELL.

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TO LET—An unusually attractive suite in a new two-family house, delightfully situated in the Aberdeen district; 2 rooms and bath, finished in hardwood and white enamel, hardwood floors, electric lights, steam heat and every improvement. RUSSELL.

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Many of them in buildings exclusively in our charge in which we can guarantee sufficient heat, continuous hot water and proper janitor service. Detailed lists at either office.

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CARRIAGE SERVICE AT COOLIDGE CORNER OFFICE.

## REAL ESTATE

## RICHTER TERRACE

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In a restricted neighborhood, about 7544 sq. ft. of land, with opportunity for a garage, retired location, but very accessible to steam and electric cars, and an ideal spot for children. Nominal price to just the right person who would build a good home for personal occupancy. RUSSELL.

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FOR SALE—Brand new brick house of 9 rooms, reception hall and bath, steam heat, electric lights, hardwood floors, etc.; assessed value \$7000. Price \$7000, with monthly payments if desired. RUSSELL.

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**J. THORNTON, Colonization Commissioner.**

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, Colonization Dept., 112 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

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**WM. PEASE O'BRIEN**  
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For any one who is thinking of retiring from work or business in Washington, we will provide an ideal home to live in peace and comfort, in nature's out-of-doors.

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The northern thermal belt of California is absolutely frostless; it is, in fact, an ideal climate for comfort as well as for orange growing.

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**J. THORNTON, Colonization Commissioner.**

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, Colonization Dept., 112 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

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**COLLEGE GRADUATE**, experienced in general office work, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting, desires position as private secretary or clerk. Address Y 9, Monitor Office.

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## CHARTER EDUCATION

## FEATURE OF SALEM

## PRE-ELECTION WORK

## Citizens to Have Two Forms

## From Which to Select

## Type of Instrument for

## City's Future Conduct

## MEETINGS PLANNED

## SALEM, Mass.—For the next few

weeks, or until the day of the state election, this city will continue to be a veritable school of instruction, as it were, on the commission form of government as set forth in two types of new city charter for Salem and upon the adoption or rejection of which the voters will be called upon to pass at the state election.

The Salem Charter Association, an organization composed of representatives from practically every civic organization in the city, began early last year the drafting of two new forms of city charter to take the place of the present one, which in the opinion of many is obsolete and not fitted for present-day needs in city affairs.

Besides public meetings two or more of the Charter Association speakers address some lodge, club or society, explaining to the members the difference and advantages in the two forms of new charter which are to be submitted to the voters.

Late in 1911 the association completed the drafts of two charters. These were presented to the Legislature early this year and an act was passed authorizing the citizens to vote on the question as to whether or not they desired a new charter and if so whether they preferred plan 1 or plan 2 as submitted by the Salem Charter Association.

Plan 1, so-called, is of the single chamber form. The executive and legislative departments are kept as distinct as practicable. The chief executive officer is the mayor, elected for a two-year term, with an annual salary of \$2500. He has the appointments of most of the heads of the departments and of the members of the board of trust fund commissioners and license commissioners without confirmation. It is his duty to submit appropriation bills to the city council. He has the veto power.

The legislative branch consists of a single chamber of seven members, elected at large, for two years, each receiving a salary of \$200 per annum. Its principal duties are to consider and act on appropriations, loans and other expenditures and to elect such administrative boards and heads of departments as are not appointed by the mayor.

The school committee consists of five members elected at large. The system of preliminary elections for nominations, the referendum, initiative and recall are embodied in plan one. The fundamental theory of plan one is that by giving the mayor large powers and responsibilities, he can justly be held accountable for the conduct of the

city's business and accordingly will be conducive to wise administration.

Plan two is also a single chamber charter, providing for a council of five, elected at large, who are given all the executive and legislative powers now exercised by the mayor, board of aldermen and common council. Each councillor is specifically elected to be the head of one of the five city departments, created by the charter, i. e., public safety (headed by the mayor), finance, health, public works and public property.

Appropriations and legislative problems are passed upon by the entire council, but each councillor is exclusively responsible for all work within his special department and has the absolute power of appointment and removal of all employees in his department. The salary is \$2500 for the mayor and \$2000 for each of the other councillors.

The management of the school department is vested in a school committee of five, elected at large, who serve without compensation.

The charter contains provisions as to publicity in relation to contracts, purchases, appropriations and other affairs of general interest. It also contains the initiative, referendum and recall provisions now provided in modern charters.

Elections are by the so-called double election system.

The present charter provides for a mayor, a board of aldermen of seven men elected at large, a common council of 24 members, four elected from each of the six wards in the city. The present school committee consists of 20 members, three from each of the six wards in the city with the mayor and president of the common council as members ex-officio. This charter was adopted in



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One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

## APARTMENTS TO LET

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## ROOMS

# LADIES SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT Magnificent New Building

1038 Beacon St. -- Brookline

Each suite has 10 large rooms and four bathrooms, with every possible modern improvement, including elevator service, electric and gas fixtures of the finest quality; steam heat, continuous hot water and spacious piazzas; building is finished in marble, mahogany, quartered oak and birch, all hardwood floors throughout; special feature is the magnificently finished bathrooms. It is the most beautifully finished building in Brookline and in a most delightful location, about 15 minutes to Park St.; tenants may select interior decorations of the finest quality. Rent Reasonable.

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1299 Beacon St., Coolidge's Corner, Brookline

TELEPHONE 2190-2190

FREE AUTOMOBILE SERVICE

## CARD

We have also some exceptionally desirable suites of 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms at reasonable prices.

## AMONG THE WOMAN'S CLUBS

Members of the Col. Thomas Gardner Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, were entertained on Thursday at the home of Mrs. A. F. Wright, 15 Athol street, Allston. Mrs. Richard Vose, the regent, presided. The program, consisting of musical and literary selections, was followed by refreshments and a social hour.

Fathers and Mothers' Club held its annual donation party next Saturday at 73 Grove street, Reading. Luncheon will be served at the home in Reading conducted by the club.

Members of the Woman's Home Literary Club of Dorchester will meet next Monday with Mrs. Sarah Dickey, 8 Florida street, Dorchester. The program, in charge of Mrs. Bessie Abbe, will be "Architecture" with reading from John Ruskin. Roll call will be responded to with short descriptions of some cathedral column or window in harmony with the program.

The fifteenth season of the Littleton Woman's Club was opened Monday afternoon in the vestry of the Unitarian church in Littleton. Reports of the last two meetings were read by Mrs. Annie C. South, the secretary, and eight ladies names were presented for membership. Following the presentation of a bouquet of carnations to Mrs. A. M. Hendley, Mrs. Florence B. Wilcox, the new president, gave the address of welcome, after which she introduced the speakers of the afternoon, the Rev. and Mrs. H. L. Packard. Mrs. Packard gave an interesting report of the biennial in California, while Mr. Packard gave a graphic description of the Colorado river in Arizona and the Yellowstone National park in Wyoming. The program was closed by the rendition of two Spanish duets by Mrs. Gertrude Houghton and Mrs. Marion Christie.

Lexington Old Belfry Club is to hold its first concert in the club hall on the corner of Forest and Muzzey streets Monday evening and the Maquette sextet is to play throughout the evening. The sextet is composed of Julius Von Theodorowicz, first violin; Alexander Richarsch, second violin; Alfred Gietzen, viola; Josef Keller, violoncello; Max O. Kunze, double bass, and Andre Maquette, flute. The entertainment committee, comprising Pres. Elwyn G. Preston, chairman, Mrs. Charles Briggs Davis and Walter W. Rowse will be in charge.

In Cochato hall Tuesday afternoon the second meeting of the Philergians of Braintree for the season was held. Mrs. George O. Wales, president, presented Henry L. Gideon and Miss McCloskey. Mr. Gideon, who is organist at Temple Israel in Boston, gave a lecture-recital on "Great Operas of Our Time." He divided the operas into three classes, French, German and Italian, saying that the French are esthetic in their music; the Germans are careful and intellectual in their workmanship, their "musician-ship"; the Italians are direct, obvious, frank and show intense feeling.

Massenet is given as a typical French composer; the illustration of French operas was a song from Charpentier's "Louise" by Miss McCloskey. The Germans are represented by Wagner, Hum-

perdinck and Strauss. Mr. Gideon rendered on the piano the prelude to Wagner's "Parsifal," terming it "the acme of the German school. Puccini is the ideal Italian composer—La Tosca's "Prayer" from his opera "La Tosca" was well sung, followed by the "Romance" song from Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana."

Mrs. Edward B. Kellogg, the regent of John Hancock chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was the hostess for the October meeting held at her home, 845 Beacon street, Tuesday. The chapter will observe Hancock day next Friday by a meeting in their quarters, the spinning room of the Royall house, Medford. An entertainment followed the business session at last Tuesday's meeting.

The members were asked to give experiences of the summer. Mrs. C. H. Ferguson gave an account of her visit in Maine and related many historical events. Miss Rebecca Joslin, former regent of the chapter, told of her recent trip in India. The chapter has invited her to give an afternoon and tell of other countries she visited.

Members of the Daughters of Maine Club of Boston dined at the Quincy house and held their first meeting of the season. A large number of the members were present including Mrs. W. H. Mitchell, the founder of the club. Business was transacted and four new members were admitted.

During the regular routine business meeting of the Old and New Club of Malden Tuesday Mrs. F. G. Walbridge was elected to honorary membership.

Reports of the recent biennial were given by the president, Mrs. Tomney Morse, who reported the proceedings of the first week, including the excursions and social affairs, and by Mrs. Adaline Nichols, who reported the business sessions. Both reports were comprehensive and interesting.

Next Tuesday the annual club reception will be given, the ladies on the waiting list being guests.

At the regular meeting of the Thought and Work Club of Salem next Saturday in Ames Memorial hall, Nat M. Brigham will give an illustrated lecture on "Our National Park."

"Isabella's Face Made Possible the Discovery of America" was the subject of the float which, by invitation of the Citizens' Public Celebration Association, the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government contributed to the Columbus day parade. The design was drawn by C. Howard Walker, the architect. The float was given the first place in the line. The members of the woman suffrage party in ward 10 met at headquarters, 383 Boylston street, last Monday evening, for the transaction of business. Plans for the work of the year were discussed and committees appointed. The last of a series of 16 evening meetings has just been held.

The College Equal Suffrage League, affiliated with the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government, held

## The Finest in Boston for the Money A FEW LEFT IN THE New Building on Commonwealth Ave.

Consisting of Living Room 13x20, Chamber, Dining Room Finished in Gumwood, Reception Hall, Large Kitchenette Containing Full Sized Gas Range, Ice Chest, Etc.; Tiled Bath Room, Six Large Closets.

SEPARATE PIAZZA WITH EACH APARTMENT

APPLY TO

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**THE ERICSON**  
373 Commonwealth Avenue  
A thoroughly comfortable, home-like, small house for those wanting a Commonwealth Avenue winter home. Attractive apartments of 2 or 3 rooms with bathroom, also a practitioner's or dentist's suite of 2 rooms with bathroom, may be had by the year or season from \$1000 to \$1400. The American plan table of the Ericson is especially good.

**THE WINDERMERE**  
1069 Boylston St., cor. Mass. Ave.  
An 8-room suite with sun all day, admirably adapted for a practitioner, also a 7-room suite with 20-ft. reception hall, 4 open fires, furnished if desired, \$1200 to \$1600. In the Windermere Terrace, 1075 Boylston St., a suite of 8 rooms with reception hall, \$850. In the Windermere Annex, 2 rooms with bathroom, \$240.

**THE GLADSTONE**  
677 Dudley, corner Magnolia and Alexander Streets.  
A large house of the first class with modest prices, enjoying the reputation of the best house in its district, with painstaking, intelligent service and an excellent cafe operated by the estate owning the house. Non-housekeeping suites, 1 room with bathroom to 5 rooms, housekeeping 5 to 8 rooms, all of them unfurnished or well furnished, \$200 to \$1100. The Gladstone is 8 minutes from the foot of Summer St. by steam and 20 from its head by electric cars. Gladstone guests have a maximum of comfort at a minimum of price. Illustrated booklets. JOHN D. HARDY, 10 High St., June, Summer.

its autumn meeting at the College Club on Friday afternoon. Mrs. Inez Haynes Gillmore and Prof. Dallas Rose Sharp spoke on suffrage and afterwards read from their writings.

Clifton Literary Club met on Thursday afternoon at the Art Museum. "Nicolo Pisanos Pulpit," by Mrs. Mason, was read, illustrated by photographs. "Ghehrti Gates," by Mrs. Miller, was also illustrated. The next meeting will be held on Nov. 7, with Mrs. Gordon Parker. The program for the afternoon will be "Woman Suffrage."

The second meeting of the Popular Authors Literary Club of Winthrop was held on Tuesday with Mrs. Irma Jensen, Wellesley Hills. Mrs. Mary E. Older presided. After the business meeting a paper on "Bishop Rowe of Alaska" was read by Mrs. Pauline Bacon and another by Mrs. Jean Ridley. Violin selections were given by Miss Hazel Truman. The next meeting will be Oct. 29 with Mrs. Henry, 6 Park drive, Brookline.

Pilgrim Woman's Club held its opening meeting Monday when a "Literary Dinner," arranged by Miss Abby Miller, was given. A selection on the "Art of Dining," from Owen Meredith's "Lucille," read by Mrs. E. S. Woodbury, presided, the menu, which was represented by readings by club members. The salad consisted of 30 quotations served on lettuce leaves. Miss Lillian Chandler winning the prize for largest number of correct authors. The next meeting will be held Oct. 28, in charge of Mrs. R. E. Moulton. There will be a lecture on "The Ideal Woman in the Ideal Home," by Mrs. Helena Soule, and handicraft old and new will be exhibited.

Old State House chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Melrose held its initial meeting Friday afternoon at the Royall in Medford, and the hostesses were Mrs. Charles J. Barton, Mrs. Henry E. Johnson and Miss Bertha Corson of Melrose. Before the business session the ladies were escorted over the house and enjoyed viewing the antiques and decorations of the mansion. The chapter meeting was held in the slave quarters, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, the regent, presiding. The chapter received a gavel from Mrs. Ida Louise Gibbs, made from cedar wood from Belmont hall, Delaware. Reports on the continental congress were made by Mrs. Shumway, Mrs. William A. Jepson and Mrs. B. G. Fleming.

Winchester Mothers Association held its initial meeting Wednesday afternoon in high school hall, Miss Frances Stern of Boston gave an address on "The Child" (Continued on page twenty-seven)

## Riverbank - Court

ON-TH-CHARLES

At Cambridge end of Harvard Bridge overlooking the beautiful Charles River Basin. Location unsurpassed in America or Europe. 15 minutes by trolley from Park street, shopping and theatre districts. One two-room suite and bath in court yard facing the river and one three-room and bath outside tower suite to lease for season 1912-13. Cold storage refrigerator in each suite. Superior cafe and dining service at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM W. DAVIS  
Manager Riverbank Court Hotel Co.  
Tel. 2830 Cambridge

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722-726 Commonwealth Ave., Boston  
Near St. Mary St.

Beautiful apartments just completed, extra large rooms overlooking the Charles River, containing 1, 2 and 3 rooms, with baths and kitchenettes, electric elevators and all other modern improvements, first-class cafe in the building. Apply on the premises.  
Telephone Back Bay 200.

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506 OLD SOUTH BLDG., BOSTON  
1221 BEACON ST., COOLIDGE COR.  
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Four rooms and bath and either a disappearing bed or alcove, all outside rooms.  
Harvard Terrace, Allston  
Steam heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, fine back piazzas, electricity and a completeness of detail that makes these apartments, for their size, THE FINEST EVER CONSTRUCTED. Rent \$40-\$42.

DWIGHT BALDWIN  
399 Cambridge Street, Allston

## 69 Gainsborough Street

Attractive suites of five to seven rooms. Heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, etc., supplied.  
\$575 TO \$725 PER YEAR.

Apply on the Premises or to  
EDWARD PEIRCE,  
84 MILK STREET ROOM 23

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72 GARDNER ST., ALLSTON  
Suites of 4-5-6 & 7 Rooms & Bath  
Modern concrete construction, with all up-to-date conveniences. Rents range from \$32.50 to \$85 per month. One short block from trolley and only 6 minutes walk to steam cars. Located on beautiful street surrounded by handsome private dwellings, in an exclusive neighborhood. Apartments will be shown upon application to the Janitor on the premises. ALBERT J. LOVETT, Agent, 38 State St.

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536 COMMONWEALTH AVE.  
(Opposite Hotel Buckminster)

FINEST LOCATED APARTMENTS IN BOSTON  
Suites of one to five rooms, with kitchenette and bath, modern in every respect, electric elevator, long distance telephone in each suite, vacuum cleaning system, etc.

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO  
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OR TO OWNERS  
J. Sumner Draper & Mark Temple Dowling  
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133 PETERBOROUGH STREET  
In the Fens and reached by Ipswich Street car to Audubon Road, brand new suites of 2-4 rooms, kitchen and maid's room; electric automatic elevator, electric lights, continuous hot water; rents \$20 and up. Resident janitor. Plans and particulars of HENRY W. SAVAGE, 129 Tremont St.

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45 WESTLAND AVENUE  
IN THE FENWAY. One suite of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, including continuous hot water, open plumbing, etc. in fine repair. See Janitor at house or HENRY W. SAVAGE, 129 Tremont St. Tel. Oxford 4420.

## The Seymour

JUST ACROSS THE HARVARD BRIDGE IN CAMBRIDGE  
A new suite in the conservative apartment house of 12 suites of 2 and 3 outside rooms, outside baths and large outside kitchenettes; rents \$20 upwards. Fine view across the Charles River from almost every room.

64 WESTLAND AVE.  
ONE SUITE VACANT, consisting of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, in fine repair. HENRY W. SAVAGE, 129 Tremont St.

## BROOKLINE "NORMAN COURT"

217-221 Harvard Street  
In this beautiful property, several suites of 6 rooms and bath, with all modern improvements. Several non-housekeeping suites, 3 rooms and bath. Rent moderate.  
ALBERT GEIGER, JR.  
87 Milk Street - - - Boston

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Heated Apartments for Rent.  
Largest List in City  
Real Estate, Insurance, Central Bldg., Central Sq., Cambridge

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805 HUNTINGTON AVE., Boston.  
Next to the Museum of Fine Arts. One and two rooms with alcoves, baths and kitchenettes, all open suites. Beautiful location, with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

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Upper apartment, 2-family house, 15 Elm Hill pk., off Warren st., opposite Elm Hill ave.; shade trees, flowers, etc., cared for by city; very pleasant; 9 rooms, large reception hall, hot water heat, radiator in every room, piazzas; lawns and walks cared for by owner; American family only. Key at No. 5.

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Upper apartment of 6 rooms, with large piazzas, every convenience; janitor service; near baths and gymnasium; special inducement to small American family. Apply on premises. FRED A. POWDERELL, 55 Greenough st. Telephone 5087-M Brookline.

## JAMAICA PLAIN

TO LET—Housekeeping suites of six rooms and bath; steam heat; continuous hot water.  
RENTS \$400 TO \$500 PER YEAR  
Apply to Janitor,  
2 GREENOUGH AVENUE,  
JAMAICA PLAIN

## 924 Beacon St.

Select suites, 1 and 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; first floor practitioner's suite. A. DUDLEY DOWD, 16 State st.

## TO LET

Prettily furnished suite of 5 rooms, including library and piano. Keys to be had at 28 Denmark st., suite 1.

## APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Furnished apartment of 3 to 4 rooms with kitchen, modern conveniences; Back Bay preferred; moderate price. Address G. E. B., Monitor Office.

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FOR SALE—Model 8 Buick roadster in good running order; no reasonable offer refused. F. J. B., 9 Arcadia st., Somerville, Mass.

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## HENDERSON & ROSS

1330 Beacon Street, Brookline.  
Phone Brookline 3713.

## Live in the Beautiful Commonwealth Avenue Reservation

If you are looking for apartments of refinement in a quiet, restful spot, removed from the noise and dust of the business section, yet only 15 minutes from Park st., see our new buildings, THE AURORA and THE CLAIRMONT, just completed. Choice suites of 2 to 4 rooms with bath and extra large kitchenettes; elevator and janitor service; steam heat and continuous hot water; in fact all the possible modern improvements to make a home comfortable. Rent \$30 to \$45.

For particulars apply on premises, 1254 1/2 Commonwealth Ave., tel. 22967 Brookline. Will mail list on request.

## Bradford Hall

137 PETERBOROUGH ST.  
Cor. Audubon Road

Beautiful new apartments, just completed, all outside rooms, from one to five rooms, with bath and kitchen, including maid's room, vacuum cleaning, steam heat, continuous hot water, electric elevator and janitor service. Apply on premises.

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APARTMENTS

1875 Commonwealth Ave.  
Opposite Reservoir Park  
To let, apartment of 7 rooms and reception room, with 2 bathrooms. Apply to Manager on premises. Tel. Main 2951, or Brighton 1612-W.

## The Lucerne

465 AUDUBON ROAD

Eight rooms, 2 baths, besides maid's room, with bath, elevator and janitor service; one of the best arranged and best finished apartments in this city. MARTIN L. CATE, 112 Milk st. Tel. 3287 Main.

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Best equipped suites in Greater Boston. Apply to Janitor or F. W. NORRIS & CO.  
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4, 5 and 6 room apartments with all modern improvements; steam heat; janitor service. 1880 Commonwealth, cor. Chestnut Hill avenues, facing park and Reservoir. Apply on premises.

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In Dorchester, 779 and 783 Morton st., 3 minutes to Blue Hill Boulevard and Forest ave. depot; 6 rooms and reception hall, \$24 and \$25 to adult families. S. E. PARSONS, 734 Dudley st., Dorchester.

TO LET—14 Thowbridge st., Arlington, upper apartment, 8 rooms, all modern improvements, hot water heat, A1 neighborhood; 23 min. Park st.; special price to adults. Tel. Arlington 825-W.

A 1 IVATE FAMILY in Brookline, having beautiful home too large for their own use will rent two connecting rooms with private bath, private piazza, hot water heat, continuous hot water, telephone; suitable for two gentlemen; references. Address 23 Monitor Office.

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EXCEPTIONALLY pleasant rooms, with attractive outlook in a beautiful Brookline locality; private home; ref. X 40, Monitor.

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PLEASANT, furnished room in modern steam heated apartment, near Symphony Hall. Address Y 47 Monitor office.

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## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

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FOR WOMEN \$1.00 PER PAIR  
AND MEN \$1.00 PER PAIR  
MAKE THE FEET COMFORTABLE  
If your shoe dealer hasn't got them  
send size of shoe and \$1.00 and we will  
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H. F. CRAWFORD MFG. CO.  
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HAT \$5 SHOP**  
LADIES' HATTER  
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UP ONE FLIGHT.  
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Ladies' Tailors  
159A Tremont St., Boston, Mass.  
Near Kelt's Theatre.

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FINE HAND SEWING  
Infants' and children's clothes, ladies' un-  
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Mrs. H. S. Hunnewell, 146 Beacon St., Bos-  
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DRESSMAKER in city or country; \$2  
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CORSET SHOP

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Come and see our attractive Fall  
models, built on lines of the  
utmost grace and beauty, and  
realizing the latest tendencies  
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ibility of the Spirella boning  
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Telephone, Back Bay 244

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Invites you to its opening week, beginning  
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On Living Models daily from two to four, at  
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**Universal Thread Cutter, Waxer  
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No more biting of  
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Universal Thread  
Cutter Co.,  
110 Broad Street,  
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Agents Wanted.

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Ladies' Felt, Beaver, Velour,  
Cleaned, Dyed, Re-blocked.  
Ladies' and Gents' Hats made  
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364 Washington St., Boston  
Mail orders given prompt at-  
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LADIES' TAILOR**  
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A. J. BRYANT, ladies' and misses' dress-  
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## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

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\$3.25

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French Curled Ostrich Feathers, 18 in. long.....	\$3.00 value	\$1.95
French Curled Ostrich Feathers, 17 in. long, ex. wide.....	\$2.00 value	\$1.25
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Hand Knotted Willows, 23 1/2 in. long.....	\$10.00	\$8.00
Hand Knotted Willows, 25 in. long.....	\$12.00	\$8.00
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We are especially prepared to fill orders by mail, and take  
great care to fill them satisfactorily. We prepay all express  
charges. You may remit for the full amount of your pur-  
chase and if you are not satisfied we will refund the money.  
WE REFER YOU TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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**LADIES!** A customer  
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THE VICI KID  
PILLOW SHOE  
eases the  
foot and  
pleases the  
eye. Soft,  
easy, neat  
and stylish.  
Prepaid in U.S.  
No lining to wrinkle and tear. No  
breaking in required. Made in Good-  
year welt and Turn style.  
Price  
includes O'SULLIVAN Rubber  
shock absorbers of new, live rubber.  
Absolute comfort and fit guaranteed or  
money refunded.  
Write for Free Catalog  
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**PILLOW SHOE CO.**  
Customers Everywhere. Trade Mark Registered.  
184 Summer St., Dept. E, Boston, Mass.

**MRS. B. M. DICKSON  
Millinery**  
Imported and Domestic Hats  
Order Work a Specialty. We Welcome  
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248 HUNTINGTON AVENUE  
"That Something New"  
Women of Boston will appreciate a long-  
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CLASS DRESSMAKING AT MODERATE  
PRICES.  
**KAUFMAN & FERGUSON**  
Mrs. Ferguson late of MME. DRISCOLL  
28 WESTLAND AVENUE  
Elizabeth F. Hassenberg  
Formerly with Hattie M. Shacklette, 1002-  
1004 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Now  
located at 437 BOYLSTON STREET,  
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**HETZER BROS.**  
FURRIERS. Furs Remodelled, Repaired,  
Re-dyed. 55 Washington St., Boston,  
Room 405. Ox. 4487-W.  
MRS. J. B. MORRILL  
CORSET MAKER  
FIGURE MOULDING  
29 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.  
FURS REMODELLED, summer prices; fur  
coats repaired, relined, dyed; muffs lined;  
\$1; new furs for sale, old ones taken in  
part payment. TAYLOR'S, 88 Boylston St.

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**JOHN SCHWALM**  
Fine Custom Tailoring  
For Ladies and Gentlemen  
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Cleansing, Repairing, Dyeing, Pressing and  
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1631 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.  
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**TAILORING AND REPAIRING**  
A. FEIGENBAUM, cleaning, pressing, re-  
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**PATTERNS**  
INDIVIDUAL PATTERN CO., 193 Hun-  
tington ave., Boston, Mass.; pat. by mail,  
send measurements; special shirt waist 50c.

**EUROPEAN ADVERTISING  
DRESSMAKING-LONDON**  
DRESS AGENCY—Model costumes, etc.;  
bargains; superior chic garments pur-  
chased; special prices. 1414 Park Man-  
sions Arcade, facing Knightsbridge Tube.

**Miss Sears & Miss Kerr  
MILLINERS**  
of  
372 Boylston Street, Boston  
ARE NOW SHOWING  
NEW MODELS  
AT  
ATTRACTIVE PRICES  
A Special Line of Trimmed  
Hats from 6.50 Up

**The "CURLA"**  
Soft rubber hair curler.  
Ties, curls, crimps, waves  
and puffs. No wire, bone  
or metal. Being soft rub-  
ber only, it is great for  
children's hair. At all  
stores or 25c a set by  
mail. Three sizes. Three  
colors. Write for home  
agency plan.  
**MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY**  
Sole Mfrs., 7 W. 22nd St., New York City.

**Don't throw away your  
Old Hair Goods.** Have them  
dried and cleaned. Switches  
died to match sample, \$1;  
puffs, 75c. Yellow gray  
switches made pure white.  
Combs made up in any  
style. Full line of late  
goods. Write for prices.  
Miss Perry, Hair Store and  
Hair Dressing, cor. Market and Tremont  
Sts., Lynn, Mass. Tel. 8457.

**UPON REQUEST**  
we will mail you one of our beautiful  
illustrated 1912 catalogues.  
Utilize your saving of combings or extra  
hair by having it made over into the very  
latest styles of head dress. It is such  
an inexpensive way of keeping your hair-  
dress up to date.

**MME. PEAL & SON**  
30 Taylor Arcade, Cleveland, O.  
**The World-Famous**  
McDowell Shirt Waist Suit Patterns  
\$1.00 Guaranteed a Perfect Fit. \$1.00  
McDOWELL'S, 59 Temple Place, BOSTON  
Imported French patterns and Cretinole  
Models.

**REMOVAL**  
**PARIS PATTERN SUPPLY CO.**  
have removed from 109 Tremont st. to  
7 TEMPLE PLACE, where they vouch  
the perfection of the individual paper patterns  
from which dresses, garments, coats, shirt-  
waists, etc. are cut and finished without  
trying on the material.

**Bigelow Corsets**  
LA GRECQUE UNDERWEAR  
7 Temple Place, Boston

**MANSFIELD**  
LADIES' and MISSES' GOWNS  
WAISTS, BLOUSES  
Separate Skirts. Prices attractive.  
450 BOYLSTON ST., Room 315.

**COMBINGS**  
Mail your combings to The Washington  
Hair Emporium, 504 G St., N. E., Wash-  
ington, D. C., and have them made into  
switches, puffs and transformations. Comb-  
ings thoroughly rooted.

**DOLL REPAIRING**  
Cut to your measure and supplied  
ere replaced, dolls' dressmaking. DOLL  
SHOP, 59 Temple Pl., Boston. Tel. Ox.  
805-W.  
FRENCH and Domestic Hats for sale.  
Orders a specialty. Materials accepted if  
desired. CHRISTIAN, 167 Tremont St.

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Leonard Watch Co., Dept. 11, Boston

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

**\$50 Suit for \$35**  
We wish to announce the arrival of a  
complete line of exceptional FALL AND  
WINTER SUITINGS, including ENG-  
LISH and GERMANY CHIFFON  
BROADCLOTHS, and the best SERGES  
and NOVELTY MATERIALS, from  
which we will make fashionable suits,  
including your own choice of linings,  
for.....\$35.00

Regular Prices \$45 to \$50  
You are cordially invited to inspect our  
materials and workmanship, that you  
may compare them with high-priced  
tailors.  
(NO DEPOSIT REQUIRED)  
**N. SCHNEIDER & CO.**  
Formerly with F. C. DOWNING  
Ladies' Tailors and Habit Makers  
528-B Tremont St., BOSTON, MASS.  
Telephone Tremont 1201-W

**Diamond Corset Shields**  
Prevent corset steel or bones from break-  
ing through. Save dress and underwear.  
Are odorless. Easily detached. Washable.  
Fit snugly on any corset. Double the  
corset's life. At stores or by mail. Nain-  
sook, plain, 25c a pair; lace trimmed, 50c  
a pair. Silk lace trimmed, 75c a pair.  
**MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY,**  
7 W. 22d Street, New York

**Ladies, Attention!**  
WE GUARANTEE perfect fit and  
latest styles in all suits made at  
our establishment.  
Suits made from our own material  
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Suits made from your own ma-  
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**HERMAN BERGMAN**  
Designer and Ladies' Tailor  
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611 WASHINGTON STREET  
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**The Douglas Legging  
and Ankletie (invisible)**  
For men and women  
who wear corsets and  
Ankletie, wool 50c,  
silk \$1.50.  
Legging \$1 and \$1.50  
Ankletie Tights \$1.75  
For sale at leading stores.  
**Douglas Ankletie Co.**  
Hartford, Connecticut

**Singer's Hat Bleachery**  
Ladies' Velour, Felt and Beaver Hats  
Cleaned, Dyed and Reblocked in  
Latest Styles.  
149 Tremont St., Cor. West St.  
Lawrence Building, Room 407, Boston

**MILLINERY OPENING**  
FALL and WINTER—Dress and ready-  
to-wear hats at popular prices; renovation  
a specialty.  
**L. HIRSH**  
Opp. Symphony Hall 250 Huntington Ave.

**HAIRDRESSING, Shampooing**  
MANICURING. All branches of the  
work taught. LILLIAN CUNNINGHAM,  
25 Temple place, Boston.

**MILLINERY-NEW YORK**  
**NEW YORK  
MILLINERY**  
Miss E. Brown  
Knabe Bldg., Room  
601, 437 Fifth Ave.,  
New York  
Latest styles. Sensi-  
ble prices. Mail or-  
ders promptly filled.

**HIGH DAM BILL IS OUTLINED**  
MINNEAPOLIS—The proposed use of  
the government high dam for hydro-  
electric power which will light the Twin  
Cities, the buildings of Ft. Snelling and  
the university, took definite shape re-  
cently when Congressman Stevens of St.  
Paul mailed to John Lind of the Uni-  
versity of Minnesota, Mayor Haynes of  
Minneapolis and Mayor Keller of St.  
Paul copies of a bill which he and  
Senator Nelson will introduce in Con-  
gress.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

THE SAMPLE SHOE  
SHOP COMPANY496 Washington Street,  
OVER RIKER-JAYNES'Corner Bedford  
TAKE ELEVATOR

Ask for Our Coupon Book and Get Your Next Pair of Shoes FREE

"Uncommon" Styles  
"Without" High Prices



## TWO IMPORTANT SPECIALS

The above illustrations are absolutely two of the most handsome  
models ever produced in Ladies' Tan Russia Calf Boots.

"AND THE PRICE".....\$3.00  
They positively cannot be approached for less than \$4.00 or \$4.50  
in the high priced stores in this city.  
Numerous other styles in Gun Metal or Patent Leather, button or lace.

Our Price 2.50-2.85-3.00

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"WE ARE EXPERT SHOEMAKERS"

**FRANK WISTUBA**  
Practical Furrier  
New Garments Made to Order  
Furs Repaired and Remodelled  
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**CATHERINE SHEA**  
DESIGNER OF HATS  
FORMERLY OF NEWTON  
Announces that she is ready to take Orders for the Making  
and Trimming of Fall and Winter Millinery at  
Room 13, 372 Boylston St., Boston  
SPECIALTY—First Class Workmanship and Material Guaranteed. Moderate Prices.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES—CHICAGO WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES—CHICAGO

**E. Mushina**  
Tailored  
Suits  
Gowns  
and Coats  
Gown Maker  
Estimates cheerfully furnished. References exchanged.  
1342 East Forty-Seventh Street  
Between Lake and  
Kenwood Avenues

**RAILWAY PROJECTS**  
MADE FOR ALBERTA

**KANSAS CITY HAS  
NEW PLAN FOR ITS  
MUSEUM OF ART**

EDMONTON, Alta.—Three hundred  
miles of electric railways, connecting Ed-  
monton with numerous towns, coal  
mines, gravel deposits, grain and dairy  
districts, brick, concrete and other manu-  
facturing plants in central Alberta, will  
be built by the Edmonton Interurban  
Railway Company, George Barby of  
Paris and Vancouver, head of a French  
syndicate, which has already invested  
more than \$10,000,000 in Canada, is the  
president.

The first unit of the system from the  
city limits of Edmonton to St. Albert  
will be in operation by June, according  
to officials.  
Other lines projected are: Edmonton  
to Beaver Lake and Tofield, 40 miles;  
Edmonton to Vegreville, 60 miles;  
Edmonton to Lac Ste. Anne, 56 miles;  
Edmonton to Namayo, 12 miles; Edmon-  
ton to Mewassin, 45 miles; Edmonton to  
Pigeon Lake, 40 miles, and a line from  
Edmonton to Morinville via St. Albert,  
28 miles.

**NEW RAILROAD TO  
HAVE 17 TUNNELS**

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Kettle Val-  
ley line has a survey party in the field  
locating the final lines for the section  
down the Coquahalla river valley from  
the summit of the Hope mountains to  
Hope, on the Fraser river, a distance of  
40 miles. This section will be used  
jointly by the Kettle Valley Company  
and the Great Northern.

C. J. Seymour, chief engineer in charge  
of the survey, estimates the cost of this  
work at \$100,000 a mile. The Fraser  
river will be bridged near Hope, at a  
probable cost of \$750,000. There will be  
17 tunnels between Hope and the sum-  
mit, and the grade as against east-  
bound traffic will for a portion of this  
distance be 2.2 per cent, compensated on  
curves.

**MUNICIPAL COURTS  
MAY BE PROVIDED**

CINCINNATI—The establishment of  
from four to six municipal courts in Cin-  
cinnati is the object of data being gath-  
ered now by Councilman Sawyer. The  
establishment of such courts will make  
it possible to abolish the police court and  
all magistrates' courts in Cincinnati.

Once the municipal courts are estab-  
lished the city has the right, under the  
constitutional amendment passed last  
September, to abolish magistrates courts.  
The amendment provides that in cities  
having municipal courts there shall be  
no justices of the peace.

**WOMEN**  
THE  
WORLD'S  
BEST  
BUYERS

**WOMEN** either  
buy or influ-  
ence the pur-  
chase of most  
manufactured products.  
They are keen observers  
of intelligent efforts to  
supply their needs. Ad-  
vertisements on this  
page run at our classi-  
fied rate:

First insertion 15 cents a line;  
3 to 25 insertions, 10 cents a  
line;  
26 to 50 insertions, at least  
three times a week, 5 cents  
a line;  
51 to 100 insertions, at least  
three times a week, 3 cents  
a line.

A multitude of care-  
ful, attentive and well-  
to-do home builders all  
over the world are wait-  
ing to cooperate loyally  
with advertisers on this  
page.

May we have you?



## IMPROVED AND USEFUL ARTICLES

## Supplies for Women and the Home

## FURNITURE MOVING

## FURNITURE MOVING

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## RUBBER HEELS

## RUBBER HEELS



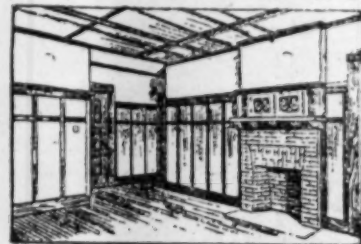
## RAIN PROOF DUST PROOF

Padded Sides. Goods Packed, Stored, Received or Shipped from our Storage Warehouse on B. & M. Railroad. Work personally superintended. Ask for estimates.

Tel. Revere 64-W.

## SPURR "Papered Veneers"

(Real Wood—Not a Printed Imitation)



Can be applied by any good workman to plastered walls, and gives the effect of finest cabinet work.

Spurr Veneer Co.  
75 Washington Street North  
BOSTON, MASS.

## MEMORIZE THIS TRADE MARK



## BOSTON Crystal Gelatine

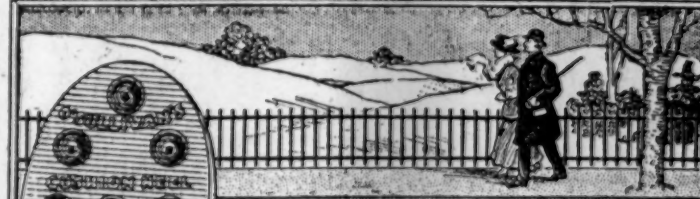
Madam:—Have you ever tried BOSTON CRYSTAL GELATINE? If not send us your name and address and that of your grocer and we will send you a Full Size Package

## FREE

BOSTON CRYSTAL GELATINE stands in a class by itself for Purity and Quality.



CRYSTAL GELATINE CO.  
BOSTON, MASS.



## Right in Shape for Winter!

Walking on a crisp, clear, frosty morning makes one glad!

The temperature of the air is so much lower than that of the body that the milder exercises are the best for the cold season. Walking, at all times a perfect recreation, is in the winter ideal.

Remember, the lightness that is in your step, the spring that is in your stride, and your enjoyment of the walk to the full, depends largely on your wearing

## O'Sullivan's Heels

of New Live Rubber

They are little heel cushions. With them there is no discomfort, no pounding. They simply insure that walking will be a pleasure.

50c at Shoemakers and Repairers

## AMONG THE WOMAN'S CLUBS

(Continued from page twenty-five)

in the Home." This address was given before the Fortnightly Club last season and was repeated by request.

Melrose Woman's Club held its first regular business meeting of the season Thursday afternoon in the chapel of the First Congregational church, Miss E. Gertrude Copeland, president, in charge. Following the business meeting the afternoon was turned over in charge of Miss Mary E. Baker, chairman of the science committee, Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, dean of Simmons College, gave an address on "The Home a Factor in Civic Betterment." Reports of the San Francisco biennial were made by the delegates.

New Century Club of Malden opened its twelfth season this week with a meeting in charge of the hospitality committee, Mrs. H. S. Torrey, chairman, in Powers hall. The affair was a Halloween social with Miss Ethel Peterson at the piano, Miss Mabel Fiske Barstow, soloist, Miss Dorothy Caswell reader and Miss Vivian Dix, accompanist. Announcement was made of the events scheduled for the year. The officers of the club are: President, Mrs. Percy E. Moore; vice-presidents, Mrs. H. H. Hammond; Mrs. W. H. Milliken and Mrs. C. J. Titus; secretary, Mrs. W. I. Brown; treasurer, Mrs. P. G. Randall; clerk, Mrs. Mabel R. Hammett.

Mrs. Tenney Morse was hostess to the Karshish Club at its meeting this week and the study of India was commenced by the ladies. Papers were given by Mrs. William P. Bailey, Mrs. George S. Mansfield and Mrs. H. A. Bascom and plans were made for a number of addresses on that country during the year. Mrs. C. H. Dearborn is to be the next hostess.

Medford Woman's Club opened its season Tuesday with a lecture on Rome by Mrs. Roger Noble Burnham and whistling solos by William H. Minot. The meeting was in charge of Mrs. Nellie F. Wellington, chairman of the art and travel committee and Mrs. Mary T. O. Brown, the president, presided at the business meeting. The next meeting will be held Oct. 29, when a lecture is to be given by Homer B. Hulbert and music by Karl Havlecek, violinist.

The newly formed Malden Girls' Club Association will hold a meeting Monday afternoon in the auditorium, where the club will present to its friends the Dunway Concert Company in "The Lady of the Decoration." The proceeds are to be used for a fund to carry on the work of the club. The officers of the new club are: President, Mrs. Walter Le Roy Smith; vice-president, Miss Caroline Smith; secretary, Miss Ethel Rich, and treasurer, Miss C. Maude Norris.

Fortnightly Club of Winchester, at its meeting Wednesday afternoon, in the town hall, voted to increase its membership limit to 500 and the names of 50 of the ladies on the waiting list were added to the roll of the club. Mrs. Mabel G. Nichols, president of the club, presided, and reports from the biennial were made by the president and Miss Mabel B. Ury, who were the delegates from the club attending the sessions of the national federation at San Francisco. Vocal selections were rendered by Mrs. Ruth Humphrey Knight of Dorchester.

"Simplicity in Living" was the subject of an address given Thursday afternoon at the opening meeting of the Upland Woman's Club of North Reading by Mrs. Mary J. Lincoln of Boston. The Upland Club elected these new officers: President, Mrs. Helen F. Averell; vice-presidents, Mrs. Bertha Nichols, Mrs. Blanche Burditt; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Harriet M. Olmsted; recording secretary, Mrs. Ella F. Power; treasurer, Mrs. Della Turner; auditor, Mrs. Caroline B. Gage; directors, Mrs. Sarah E. Flint, Mrs. Edith S. Danforth. Mrs. Bertha Nichols will be chairman of the literature class, Miss Elinor S. Campbell of the domestic science class and Mrs. Alice White of the art class. The other committee heads are: Local history, Mrs. Lucie Hayward; town improvement, Mrs. Annie Turner; hospitality, Mrs. Maud Turner; education, Mrs. Mary T. Upton.

A notable meeting for the early part of the season was that of the Kosmos Woman's Club of Wakefield yesterday afternoon, when over 500 members of

the home organization and clubs of Reading, Stoneham, North Reading, Woburn, Melrose and other neighboring cities and towns gathered in Flaxley hall to hear the six speakers in the art conference held under the auspices of the art department of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Annie L. Cox of the Kosmos Club is chairman of that department. Theodore M. Dillaway, director of drawing and manual training in the schools of Boston, discussed "The Function of Art Instruction in the Development of the Child." He was followed by Miss Amy L. Butterfield, supervisor of drawing in the Wakefield schools, who spoke on "Forming the Taste of the Child," and by Fernand J. Rousseau, the new sloyd supervisor in Wakefield, who spoke on "The Relation of Manual Training to Art." "Arts and Crafts Leading Up to the Fine Arts" was the topic assigned to Miss Helen M. Whittier of Boston and Mrs. Cyrus E. Dallin took up "Sculpture and Critics of Today." The conference concluded with an address on "Appreciation of Art," by Miss Sarah Drey of Cambridge. After the addresses, the social committee, under the direction of Mrs. Fannie Crosby Jones, took charge of the meeting.

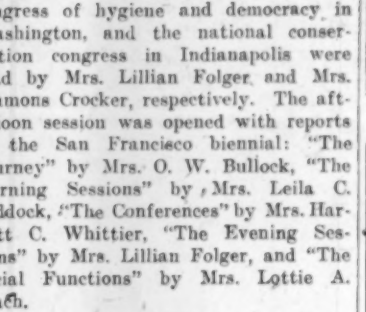
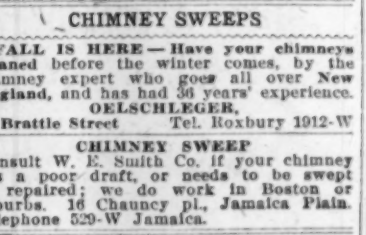
The Nineteen Hundred Five Literary Club of Wakefield opened its season Thursday evening with a meeting addressed by Mrs. C. L. Sopher of Wakefield. She reviewed the leading current events. The club elected new officers as follows: President, Miss Bessie E. David; vice-president, Mrs. Grace R. Bent; secretary, Miss Ethel Goodwin; treasurer, Miss Ruth Parker; chairman of music committee, Miss Ruth Gowen Fiske; chairman social committee, Miss Edith P. Gowing; chairman literature committee, Miss Gertrude Redfern; chairman of art and science committee, Miss Nathalie Cutler.

Faneuil Hall Chapter, D. A. R., met on Monday with the regent, Mrs. William C. Brown, 58 Orient avenue Melrose. A group of Melrose ladies acted as hostesses; these were Mesdames Brown, Brock, Coburn, Hall, Slade, Hewes, Walsh and Russell. Mrs. Ida Farr Miller, a former regent, gave some account of the work of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, of which she is a trustee. Miss Marion Hyde of Melrose played two piano solos and responded to an encore. Those hearing Miss Hyde for the first time noted with pleasure her technique and expression. Her playing of Chopin's C minor Scherzo brought her an encore. At the informal reception after the program, the hostesses served refreshments.

With a reception to their new president, Mrs. Frederic C. Dumaine, the ladies of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club opened their seventeenth annual year in the Concord town hall Monday afternoon. In the receiving line were Mrs. Dumaine, Mrs. Henry C. Rolfe, the honorary president, Mrs. George E. Walcott and Mrs. Anna H. Burrill. During the afternoon refreshments were served by the social committee. At the next meeting of the club on Oct. 28, a lecture on "Robert Browning" will be given by Bliss Perry, professor of English literature at Harvard University. The chairman of the various committees have been named as follows: Social, Mrs. Richard F. Wood; year-book, Mrs. Prescott H. Homer; doorkeepers, Mrs. Cyrus W. Benjamin; lecture, Mrs. George E. Walcott, and reception, Mrs. Edwin L. Drowne.

Columbus day marked the opening of the nineteenth year of the Old Concord Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the Chapter house at Concord. The afternoon was opened with a short address of welcome by the regent, Mrs. George Minot Baker. The reports of the several officers were given, including those by Miss Caroline P. Holden, treasurer; by Miss Martha Berry, for the Berry school, and by Miss Edith Melvin, chairman of the program committee. The plans for the fair to be held in the Chapter house Nov. 16 were discussed.

A conference of the presidents of the clubs belonging to the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Club was held in the Unitarian meeting house in Concord Thursday morning and afternoon through an invitation of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club. Following the discussion of questions affecting the welfare of the club and federation at the open forum during the morning session, the reports of the international



Reports of the biennial, state and city federations will be submitted to the members of the Ex-Regents Club, Daughters of the American Revolution, Monday, at the hotel Lenox. A luncheon will precede the business meeting.

Woburn Woman's Club has just issued its program for the ensuing year, which opens on Oct. 25, with a reading by Miss Emily Johnson and music by the Schubert trio. A social will follow. Other events of outstanding importance include children's day on Feb. 7; guest night and celebration of the thirtieth anniversary on Feb. 21, and the annual meeting on April 18.

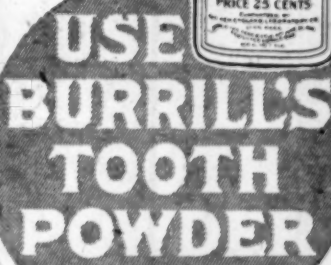
## PORTLAND (MAINE) ARTIST EXHIBITS

PORTLAND, Me.—In the L. D. M. Sweat Memorial galleries are displayed the paintings of a local artist, John Calvin Stevens. Mr. Stevens is known in the business world as an architect of prominence, but his love of art and his ability with the brush are recognized, and his efforts toward the establishment of an art center in Portland are appreciated by artists all over the country. The exhibit comprises 62 canvases, nearly all of which depict local scenes. Included are some notable pictures of the Cape shore from Willard Beach out beyond Delano park. Mr. Stevens has much success in painting what he calls air. He works for atmospheric effect, and has done well with smoke, haze and mist.

WANTS SALARY RAISED. WAKEFIELD, Mass.—James J. Pollard, chief of police, filed with the selectmen today an article for the fall town meeting warrant, asking an increase in salary of \$225 to \$1200 a year.

## BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER

Is Called The Velvet Powder. We ask you to compare it with other brands for fine texture, cleansing properties and taste. If your decision favors Burrill's, demand it WHEN YOU BUY. Sold Everywhere for 25c



Guaranteed by NEW ENGLAND LABORATORY CO., LYNN, MASS.

## Portable Floor Lamp



## OFFICE SUPPLIES



The only Paste or Mucilage Holder that keeps fluid from evaporating and keeps it clean. Has a brush worth while; fine bristles; Aluminum ferrule. Be sure to get the genuine. Trade mark in glass bottom of each. Model "A," two ounce, 50c each. Model "B," four ounce, 60c each. Delivered anywhere in U. S. or Canada. H. W. Scattergood Company 1722-28 Venango St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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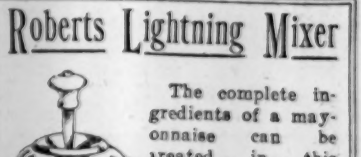
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The complete ingredients of a mayonnaise can be treated in this mixer in one tenth the time of the old method, and with far better results. By its use you can also reduce your butter bill one half. Let us tell you how. Circular free. 50c by mail. Agents can make big money.

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# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## EASTERN STATES

## EASTERN STATES

### HELP WANTED—MALE

R. H. MACY & CO., New York, have vacancies in their upholstery workroom for men for shades and draperies. Apply at office of general manager.

SALESMAN—First class salesman wanted for stationery trade; factory established for 30 years; good leaf devices; blank books, etc.; good salary and fine opportunity for good man; write stating experience. RENSBOUR PRINTING CO., Johnstown, Pa.

UPHOLSTERY SALESMAN—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require competent, thoroughly experienced men for their upholstery department, only those thoroughly experienced in the handling of portieres and heavy goods need apply. Call at general manager's office.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

BOOK SALESWOMAN—R. H. MACY & CO., New York city, require an experienced, competent saleswoman, having a knowledge of German and French, book department. Apply at office of General Manager.

CANDIES—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require competent, thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their candy department. Apply at office of general manager.

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly experienced, for private high grade work; references. A. ARMOND & CIE, 888 17th av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLERK—R. H. MACY & CO., require competent, thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their fur department. Apply at office of the GENERAL MANAGER.

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York city, require the services of a number of experienced saleswomen for their main building.

GIRL for general housework; this position offers an opportunity to live in a harmonious atmosphere; previous experience not absolutely essential. Apply MRS. R. C. SHOUPE, 350 Madison av., Flushing, N. Y.

GIRLS—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, have several permanent vacancies for bright girls over 16 years of age; through-out their establishment; excellent opportunities and good chance for beginners. Apply at the office of the general manager.

HILLS—R. H. MACY & CO., have several permanent vacancies for bright, well-recommended girls over 16 years of age; parcel wrappers, excellent opportunities, good wages. Apply at the office of the GENERAL MANAGER.

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York city, require the services of a number of experienced saleswomen for their main building.

ELDERLY MAN (58) seeks work at anything in New York city or vicinity, with home and 24 hours month; good references. R. ROSENBERG, 71 W. 136th st., New York.

MAN (married) desires position as interpreter; hotel or department store; speaks English, Italian, Spanish, French, and German; references. R. ROSENBERG, 71 W. 136th st., New York.

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### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WE REQUIRE A YOUNG WOMAN with thorough knowledge of English and some knowledge of French to take charge of the writing and display of show cards in the store; considerable executive ability is essential. Apply in person to private office, R. H. MACY & CO., Herald av., New York.

YOUNG LADY about 18 wanted to assist mechanic; 40 week to assist F. C. PARDON, 535 W. 111th st., New York.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING MAN, with trade Journal and department store experience in New York position in or near New York city. ROBERT R. THIESS, 243 West 56th st., New York.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, young woman, 8 years experience, wishes position as either or both; thorough knowledge of German and French; references. 1010 106 av., Bronx, N. Y.

BOY (17) desires position with opportunity to learn a trade; willing to work at anything; state hours and wages. JOSEPH HIRBY, 1541 Avenue A, New York.

BUSINESS MAN desires position of any kind in the East. ED. PRANTZ, 550 W. Main st., cor. Tisdale st., Ottumwa, Ia.

CLERK, good mechanic, wishes a position, private or commercial, in New York or elsewhere. FRED SCHIERER, 308 9th av., New York city.

CLAUDE BLOCK, 315 W. 28th st., New York.

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### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

DAY WORKER wanted by colored woman; city references; first-class laundress. MRS. MAMIE HOLDER, care Ingle, 1312 110th st., New York.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, 7 years' successful experience; best tailoring; day, cutting, fitting and remodeling; city references. MRS. E. GARDNER, 10 W. 31st st., New York.

DRESSMAKER desires employment by day; competent, reliable; tailor system; also made up; remodeled; \$2.50 per day. MRS. FENNING, 608 West 172d st., New York.

EXPERT LADY ACCOUNTANT desires employment; must have bookkeeping; not needing steady bookkeeper; open and close books. A. SCHULTZ, 10 W. 98th st., New York.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Part of day employment desired by reliable colored woman; good references. EMMA ELLIS, 520 W. 34th st., apt. 34, New York.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—German woman wants work in family of two adults; must have references; best references. REYNOLD HOSCHKE, 331 E. 46th st., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined young woman wishes position; working in hotel; good cook and baker; fond of children; suburbs preferred. MRS. M. GREENHAUS, 839 Washington av., Bronx, N. Y.

LADY, several years' experience hotel office cashier, banking, sales ledger, department store, etc.; willing to work in any city; references. EMMY HALLER, room 10, 100 10th st., New York.

LAUNDRESS (colored), first-class, desires washing at home; evenings; weekly; also morning work; call or write. MRS. A. DRIFLE, 330 W. 33rd st., New York.

LAUNDRESS (colored) desires day's work; competent; good references. ALICE WATNEY, 212 E. 127th st., New York.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER—Refined and educated middle-aged lady desires position in New York or near by as managing housekeeper; good references; good salary; willing to travel; would accept position as a seamstress. BROOKLINE st., Boston.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—Experienced North German wishes position; speaks French, Italian, and English. MRS. HERR, 235 E. 90th st., New York city.

POSITION as companion or amanuensis to lady by middle-aged woman; good references. MRS. E. LITMAN, 50 Ft. Greene Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

POSITION wanted as companion or mother's helper; good references. MRS. E. LITMAN, 50 Ft. Greene Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

REFINED AMERICAN WOMAN with child of school age desires position as housekeeper or caretaker; good home, excellent references. MRS. A. E. KNOBLER, 420 55th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEAMSTRESS—Refined colored woman, references; first-class; willing to travel. LYDIA PROST, 51 W. 131st st., New York city.

SEAMSTRESS desires employment; hand sewing and machine; willing to travel. M. BROWN, 45 E. 129th st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady, neat, accurate, wishes position preferably in Bronx. Address, MRS. C. MARON, 712 E. 175th st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER desires position for every evening; good references. MRS. NEWFIELD, 535 W. 112th st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years experience as stenographer and office assistant, slight knowledge of bookkeeping, desires position. Address, MRS. J. M. GILBERT, 222 St. Nicholas av., New York.

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STENOGRAPHER, 4 years experience as stenographer and office assistant, slight knowledge











# Stocks Close Steady at Small Net Changes

## MOST INTEREST IS STILL SHOWN IN THE SPECIALTIES

Many Issues Long Inactive Have Been Forced to Higher Level—Market Today Narrow, Trade Light

### LONDON IS QUIET

It has been a week of specialties in the securities markets. The movement has been somewhat erratic and the leaders show comparatively small net changes. Stocks that have been inactive for a long time were taken up at various times and forced to a higher level and these advances helped to sustain the market when there were signs of reaction. The heavy selling on European account was checked.

The New York market this morning was quiet and narrow. Prices during the early sales were slightly firmer.

There were some fractional advances in the local market but trading was light. Granby was moderately strong.

A good buying demand for Union Pacific developed during the session. It opened off 1/4 at 172 1/2, and then advanced more than a point. Canadian Pacific opened up 1/4 at 268, and then declined below last night's closing price. Mexican Petroleum opened off 1/4 at 87 1/2 and declined well below 86. There was good demand for Corn Products, American Locomotive, Linsell-Oil and People's Gas.

Granby, on the local exchange, opened unchanged at 64, and advanced more than a point. Chino, which was strong in both New York and Boston, opened on the local exchange at 43 1/2, a gain of 1/2 over last night, and rose 1 1/2 further. Utah Copper opened up a point at 65 1/2, and improved fractionally. Indiana was weak.

LONDON—The securities markets were lightly attended and business was quiet. The tone, however, was fairly firm. Consols hardened and home rails reflected cheerfulness irregularly distributed.

In American railway shares it was mainly a narrow and aimless market, with the exception of U. S. Steels and Canada Pacific, which showed a good tone. Light purchases were made of Mexican Railways.

Foreigners exhibited irregularly and mines were heavy. The expectation that a further slight decline in the price of Rubber at the auctions next week will attract American buyers imparted steadiness to the various issues.

DeBers off 1/4 at 10 1/2, Rio Tinto off 1/4 at 75.

Continental houses closed quiet.

## DEMAND FOR COAL CONTINUES HEAVY

CHICAGO—Commitments at low prices have taken most of the coal leaving practically no free fuel. Smokeless producers have very heavy export commitments of such nature that their future success abroad depends absolutely upon fulfillment of contracts. The movement to tide water for coastwise trade is very heavy. New England demand is especially strong.

Lake navigation closing this year will likely be delayed until Dec. 10 or Dec. 15. The car situation is bad. Consumption of steam coal is tremendous. The coke situation is getting tighter and tighter.

## DIVIDENDS

The Pullman Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Oct. 31.

The New Central Coal Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on its stock, payable Nov. 1.

The New Jersey Consolidated Gas Company declared a dividend of 1 per cent, payable Dec. 2 to stock of record Nov. 18.

General Chemical declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on common stock, payable Dec. 2 to stock of record Nov. 21.

American Bank Note Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on common stock and an extra dividend of 1/2 per cent, payable Nov. 15.

The directors of the Federal Trust Company have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 24.

The Pennsylvania Steel Company declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 19.

The Warwick Iron & Steel Company declared usual semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Oct. 18. This is the usual rate.

The Butte Electric & Power Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 19.

The Sharp Manufacturing Company of New Bedford, in operation a year and a half, has announced the first quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the preferred stock. This mill manufactures fine count yarns.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers 2 pt	3 3/4	3 3/4	2 1/2	2 1/2
Allis-Chalmers 1 pt	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
Am Ax Chem	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am Ax Chem 2 pt	70	70 1/2	70	70 1/2
Am Can	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Am Car Fndry	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am Citrus	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am H & L	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Am Ice	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Am Linsell Oil	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am Linsell Oil pt	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Am Loco	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am Smelting	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am Steel Fndry	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am T & T	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Am Writing Pa	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Am Writing Pa pt	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Associated Oil	46	46	46	46
Atchafalpa	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Atchafalpa pt	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
At Coast Line	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Baldwin Loco	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Balt & Ohio	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Beth Steel	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Cal Petroleum	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Cal Petroleum pt	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Can Pacific	268 1/2	268 1/2	268 1/2	268 1/2
Can Pacific pt	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Cent Leather	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Ches & Ohio	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
C C & S L	60	60	60	60
Chl & W St	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Chl & St P	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Col Fuel	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Con Gas	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
Con Prod	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Con Prod pt	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Copper	40	40	40	40
Erie	36	36	36	36
Erie pt	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Gen Electric	182 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2
Goldfield	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Gr N or	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Gr N or pt	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Harvester	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Inter-Met	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Inter-Met pt	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Int Paper	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Int Paper pt	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Int Pump	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Kan City	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Kan & Tex	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Kreigh	82	82	82	82
Lehigh Valley	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2
L W B Co	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
L W B Co 2 pt	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
L W B Co 1 pt	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
L & N	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2
May Co	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Mex Petroleum	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Miami	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
M & S L	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
M & S L pt	50	50	50	50
M S P & S L	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Mo Pacific	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Nevada	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Nat Biscuit	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Nat Flaming	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
N Y Central	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Norfolk & Western	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
North American	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Ontario & Western	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Pennsylvania	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Peoria & Eastern	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal pt	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Pressed Steel	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Quaker	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2
Quaker pt	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Ray	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Reading	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2
Republic Steel	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Rock Island	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Rock Island pt	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Rock Island 2 pt	211 1/2	211 1/2	211 1/2	211 1/2
Seaboard	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Sloss-Schelt & L	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Southern Pacific	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Southern Ry	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
S L & S F 2 pt	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Studebaker	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Tennessee Copper	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
T S L & W	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
United Dry Goods	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Underwood	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Union Bag & P	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Union Pacific	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2
Union Pacific pt	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Un Ry Inv Co	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Un Ry Inv Co pt	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
U S Rubber	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Utah	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
W Carolina Chem	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Washington	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
W & L 1 pt	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
West Maryland	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
West Maryland pt	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Western Union	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Woolworth	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2

## GENERAL TRADE CONDITIONS ARE ENTIRELY SOUND

Neither Politics Nor the Fear of European War Has Any Unfavorable Effect Upon Commercial Expansion

### STOCKS ARE LOW

Nothing has occurred to check the continued expansion of business and in the minds of many nothing is likely to do so. The feeling is daily becoming more generally optimistic. Neither politics nor the fear of European war has having any effect upon trade. R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Business activity in this country continues to advance, unchecked by the political complications in Europe and the fears they have caused abroad. This advance is progressing in an orderly way, and the revived activity is an entirely wholesome movement.

Dry goods markets are steady, despite lower quotations for raw cotton and a tendency to move slowly until after the election. Repeat orders are frequent and for small lots, jobbers showing little disposition to allow their stocks to run as low as last year.

There is still considerable curtailment of output, due to scarcity of labor and shorter hours.

The footwear markets are notably strong. Order are now large, and the majority call for early delivery. New England manufacturers are fully employed and have urgent demand for early shipment. The same element of strength that has characterized the leather market for some time continues pronounced.

Failures this week numbered 248 in the United States, against 256 last year, and 32 in Canada, compared with 24 a year ago.

Bradstreet's State of Trade says: The situation is one of sustained, in some branches of abundant, activity. In a word, so many lines are far enough sold ahead as to invest the situation in general with a high degree of assurance.

Buying for immediate delivery is of heavy proportions, and calls for shipments are as insistent as heretofore, thus indicating that stocks are scarce and that goods are wanted in a hurry.

The iron and steel industry continues to move at a very rapid gait, and, in short, many finished products are sold up for six months to come.

The railways are moving an enormous volume of traffic, and while they are doing their level best to relieve conditions, the paucity of cars continues to grow.

A host of lines maintain their previous air of activity. Thus, flour is in excellent demand, and export trade in that commodity as well as in wheat is very good. Wholesale trade in holiday jewelry is especially marked, and trade in toys, confectionery and such articles as enjoy their best distribution during forthcoming holiday periods is of large proportions.

Following a bulge at the opening of the week, due to war talk and the evident imminence of hostilities in the Balkans, on which a 1/2-cent rise over the close of last week and a gain of 4 cents from the low of early October was scored, wheat prices declined quite steadily.

Expansion characterizes Canadian trade. Sorting orders are of goodly volume, and in some instances future requirements are being covered, while retail trade displays more snap.

## GOOD OUTLOOK FOR SOUTHERN

NEW YORK—Southern Railway shows signs of having turned its financial corner and started toward a secure financial position. Its development and general mortgage bonds, which have been a drag on the bond market for three years, are showing signs of response to the improved condition.

It is with this issue, authorized to amount of \$200,000,000, that Southern would like to do its financing, but no financing will be attempted while it is selling around present level. The management recognized that the present position of the bonds is due to unsuccess of the bonds in the market when the last block of \$10,000,000 was brought out in 1909.

When \$10,000,000 three-year notes fall due Feb. 1, 1917, new notes will be issued for part of them if not for all. There was an increase of about \$3,000,000 in the company's cash balance last year, but as that item stood at little more than \$13,000,000 on June 30, it seems hardly likely that any of the notes will be paid off. On the other hand the company has over \$22,000,000 securities in the treasury, including about \$20,000,000 development and general mortgage 4s, which would give ample security for another note issue to run until the company's bonds have felt the full effect of the improved condition of the property.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION  
The three plants of the Leeds & Catlin Company, manufacturers of disc and cylinder records for talking machines at Middletown, Conn., are to be sold at auction Oct. 24. J. E. Conant & Co. will have charge of the sale.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
peck	330	330	330	330
Amalgamated	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Am Ax Chem	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am Ax Chem pt	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Pneumatic	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Am Pneumatic pt	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Am Sugar	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Am Sugar pt	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
American Tel	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Am Woolen	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Am Zinc	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Artis Com	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Artis Com pt	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Artis Com 2 pt	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Boston Elevated	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Boston & Maine	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Butte & Balakava	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Butte & Balakava pt	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Butte & Balakava 2 pt	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Chicago June	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Chino	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Copper Range	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Copper Range pt	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Copper Range 2 pt	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
East Boston	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
East Boston pt	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Edison Electric	275 1/2	275 1/2	275 1/2	275 1/2
Edison Electric pt	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Franklin	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Franklin pt	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Franklin 2 pt	182 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2
Franklin 3 pt	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Franklin 4 pt	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Franklin 5 pt	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Franklin 6 pt	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Franklin 7 pt	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Franklin 8 pt	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Franklin 9 pt	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Franklin 10 pt	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Franklin 11 pt	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Franklin 12 pt	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Franklin 13 pt	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Franklin 14 pt	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Franklin 15 pt	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Franklin 16 pt	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Franklin 17 pt	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Franklin 18 pt	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Franklin 19 pt	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Franklin 20 pt	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Franklin 21 pt	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
Franklin 22 pt	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Franklin 23 pt	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Franklin 24 pt	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Franklin 25 pt	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Franklin 26 pt	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Franklin 27 pt	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Franklin 28 pt	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Franklin 29 pt	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Franklin 30 pt	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Franklin 31 pt	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2
Franklin 32 pt	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Franklin 33 pt	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Franklin 34 pt	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Franklin 35 pt	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Franklin 36 pt	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Franklin 37 pt	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Franklin 38 pt	190 1/2	190 1/2	190 1/2	190 1/2
Franklin 39 pt	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Franklin 40 pt	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Franklin 41 pt	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Franklin 42 pt	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Franklin 43 pt	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Franklin 44 pt	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Franklin 45 pt	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Franklin 46 pt	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Franklin 47 pt	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Franklin 48 pt	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Franklin 49 pt	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2



# Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

## MISSOURI PACIFIC REFLECTS BETTER PHYSICAL CONDITION

Earnings Statement Shows Benefit Obtained From Rehabilitation of the Property—Necessary to Accomplish New Financing by Sale of Notes

NEW YORK—Recent earnings statements of the Missouri Pacific, and particularly those published for the month of August and the two months ended Aug. 31, show that the road is in better physical condition than in a number of years, and that it is benefiting to an unusually large extent from the increased traffic that is now being furnished the transportation lines of the West.

For August the gross earnings increased \$832,000 over the corresponding month last year, that increase being equivalent to almost 18 per cent. Operating expenses rose at the same time, but not at all to the extent of gross earnings; the consequence was that net earnings were advanced \$572,000 or no less than 73 per cent.

For the two months ended Aug. 31, the gross earnings were enlarged by \$1,600,000, while net went up to the extent of \$1,315,000. The magnitude of the increases that have been made loses some of its significance when it is recalled that at this time a year ago the Missouri Pacific was operating on a very thin margin, with net earnings—owing to the rigid policy of President Bush—down to a point where hardly enough of a balance was shown to lay aside for the month's proportion of fixed charges. But though comparison with a year ago is unduly large, owing to the unfavorable condition of last year's reports, there is no gainsaying the fact that the Missouri Pacific is making long strides toward the regaining of its prestige.

That investors are content to wait and learn how the Missouri Pacific's rehabilitation is to be brought about is evidenced in the current market value of the company's securities. The bonds and notes do not appear to have been stimulated to any great extent by the changes shown in the earnings statements; the consolidated 6s, first and refunding 5s, trust 5s of 1907 and general 4s all of them quoted well above the lowest prices of the year, but they are still a good way short of having attained the highest levels fixed earlier in 1912. The 5 per cent notes due in June, 1914, are quoted in a dormant market in the neighborhood of 95, a price which, considering that less than a year and a half remain before they mature shows a yield on an investment basis of approximately 8 1/2 per cent. These notes are at a greater discount from par than any in the railroad list, with possibly two or three exceptions.

One factor which is very largely responsible for the low price of the notes and for the relatively low level of all the bonds is this—that the Missouri Pacific cannot accomplish any new financial saving by the sale of notes at the same time that it faces, in the very near future, the necessity of taking up the \$25,000,000 notes which are already outstanding against its treasury.

The refunding 5s, with which ultimate financing of the Missouri Pacific is expected to be effected, are selling in the market at a considerable margin below 90; were an effort to be made at this time to secure a loan through sale of a block of these prospects are that the Missouri Pacific would receive from its bankers no higher than 85. Such a price would mean that this Gould road, considered now to be one of the most promising in the middle western section of the United States, was adding upon itself an annual fixed charge of more than 6 per cent for the next 47 years, until 1959, when the refunding bonds mature. Under certain conditions the sale of bonds at such a price might be warranted, but a 6 per cent rate is extremely high even for a road that is emerging from as trying a period as that through which the Missouri Pacific has passed.

It is the uncertainty regarding the period when the road's credit will be fully restored that is causing investors to hold off from its securities. In the company's balance sheet for June 30, 1912, published in the pamphlet report that was distributed a few days ago, there is recorded a profit and loss deficit amounting to \$6,494,000. It compares with more than double that amount only two years before—\$16,655,000 on June 30, 1910. In the same balance sheet the item of "marketable securities" among the assets is represented by a figure showing that they amount to \$331,800; two years before their total was \$30,160,000.

Current assets do not exceed current liabilities by a wide margin, if there is an excess at all, so it will be seen that the only recourse the Missouri Pacific has in the money market in the near future lies in the sale of notes. But the Missouri Pacific is no longer able, even if it were willing, to issue short term notes with its previous facility. In one way it is fortunate that the road's credit will not be tried for some time to come, even though it is new capital which it most badly needs.

According to a statement made not long ago by President Bush, the financing

which ended with the \$5,000,000 note sale of last March had completed the company's forced program. By the time present funds available for improvement and for rehabilitation have been exhausted, he said, the property will be in good physical shape and its credit restored to such a degree that future needs can be provided for through the refunding mortgage.

That, of course is still to be decided. If the word of those who have examined it is to be taken and if earnings reports are to be regarded in their best light, then there can be little doubt that in due course the company's credit will be restored so far that the refunding 5s can be sold at a price that is not prohibitory.

The Missouri Pacific can be developed into a money-maker, with proper management, and the assurance of this had in the annual report for 1912. Freight traffic was shown in that report for 1912. Freight traffic was shown in that report to have increased 3 1/2 per cent during the 12-month; yet freight earnings increased more than 6 per cent. The reason was that traffic was so developed that revenue tons per train mile increased 25 per cent, while earnings per freight train mile went up at the same time.

Following is a table which shows how the average train load of last year compares, figures representing tons:

	1912	1911	1910
Aug.	291	285	285
Sept.	291	285	285
Oct.	291	285	285
Nov.	291	285	285
Dec.	291	285	285
Jan.	291	285	285
Feb.	291	285	285
Mar.	291	285	285
Apr.	291	285	285
May	291	285	285
June	291	285	285
July	291	285	285
Aug.	291	285	285

This is only one example of how things are trending on the Missouri Pacific. Gross earnings per mile of road at \$7538 is well above 1911, but a considerable distance still separates the average from that of \$7826 in 1910, and ratio of operating cost, though showing better than in 1911, is still less favorable than in 1910 or 1909.

Still the business development in the middle West along the lines now shown will mean a transformation in the Missouri Pacific, with a surplus recorded at the end of the current year instead of a deficit, as in the last two years. President Bush said, this when he wrote in his report: "It is believed that the close of the fiscal year established a conspicuous mile-post in the history of your property, for at that time the territory it serves was giving every evidence of revival, aroused by the promise of bountiful crops of every description, and in no small part due to the expansive activities of the communities in their own behalf. Local and federal enactments cumulatively have imposed burdens, of which the public gives evidence of having a growing realization, and which it is believed wise councils will eventually undertake to lighten. This lends further encouragement to what must be regarded as a gratifying outlook."

## PAUL REVERE TRUST COMPANY

Reorganization of the Paul Revere Trust Company has been completed with selection of the following officers: President, Edmund Billings; vice-presidents, J. K. Turnbull and James Jackson; secretary and treasurer, Wallace H. Pratt.

Mr. Turnbull has been an officer of the Federal Trust Company for several years, while Mr. Jackson was formerly with Lee, Higginson & Co. Mr. Pratt has been secretary of the Paul Revere Trust Company since its incorporation, and previous to that with the United States Trust Company. The company will move into its new banking rooms, 54 Devonshire street, about Nov. 1.

The new board of directors consists of Francis N. Balch, Edmund Billings, J. A. Lowell Blake, Alfred H. Colby, Walter C. English, Frank Epstein, Robert H. Gardner, Jr., William Hoag, James Jackson, Colman Levine, Robert Loeb, Herbert W. Mason, William Minot, Lehman Pickert, William M. Prest, Louis Rosenberg, David Stoneman, Milton S. Thompson, H. Utin, Barrett Wendell, Jr., Alexander Whiteside, Samuel H. Wolcott, Philip W. Wrenn.

## ACTIVITY IN THE GRAIN MARKETS

CHICAGO—The European war has lifted the grain trade out of its rut and brought the public into speculation. Previously there was no pit news except reiteration of bumper crop yields and perfect agricultural conditions. So long as there is possibility of supplies from the Danube being cut off, European and American grain trade will be uneasy. It is always on edge for such developments.

The trade in general has assumed a scalping position and operates for small profits. Whenever the market stops going up and the news is rather peaceful, longs become scared and sell out, while on the breaks, when the trade is short, it takes only the mere mention of a war rumor to start covering by shorts.

## ERIE ORDERS LOCOMOTIVES

PHILADELPHIA—The Erie Railroad Company has placed an order with the Baldwin Locomotive Company for 25 locomotives.

## COUNTRY IS ON THRESHOLD OF A BIG EXPANSION

Arthur L. Carnahan, with Gay & Sturges, who has just returned from the West, says: "The political situation is occupying a great deal more thought in the West apparently than in New England. Men are very marked in their preferences and no conversation is closed without an exchange of opinions about the candidates. There is surprisingly little bitterness and the greatest freedom of views."

"There is a strong sentiment that the industrial condition of the country will not be affected by the results. There is almost a universal feeling that the country is on the threshold of a period of great expansion. Brought down to an analysis of the causes that may lead to this hoped-for growth, it is apparent that the expansion will come less through further development of natural resources, which have already been tapped and partly exploited in nearly every department, and more through greater economy and more intensified use of the resources already developed."

"Conservation" is a much over-worked word, and it is unfortunate that a few synonyms could not be invented because it seems impossible to express with this one word all that it means to the country. Every one is fully awake to the wastes that have been going on and those who have it in their power to do so are applying stringent remedies. This has stimulated invention and physical and chemical research, so that the laboratory is now a more important workshop than the drafting room. The old question was: How fast can the richest of nature's resources be converted into money? The modern question is: How thoroughly can the leanest of nature's resources be converted profitably to man's use?

"The Lake Superior copper district gives a good example of this change of idea and purpose, and the steady decline of copper percentage in the ore mined is a striking illustration. It is true to some extent that increasing depth shows lessened value in the ore. But the principal cause for the decline in percentage is the development of methods by which ore that was formerly too lean to work can now be mined at a profit. This is adding to the resources of the properties in a measure beyond calculation. Its importance cannot be overestimated. "In the country-wide expansion now being ushered in, in which new natural resources are not likely to be exploited to a great extent, but old ones will receive intensive development, highway building promises to occupy a position almost as prominent as railroad building did in the era of 1875 to 1885, during which so much of the country's natural wealth came to light."

## DISTRIBUTION OF TELEPHONE BONDS

It is understood that the New England Telephone Company bonds have actually been allotted to more investors than the total number of stockholders in the company. There is \$42,000,000 stock, which means that the bonds are more than five times as well distributed as the stock, which is a distinctive Massachusetts tax-exempt security. The average distribution of the bonds was much under five bonds per investor.

Allotment letters have been sent out. Those who subscribed for one and two bonds get the full amount. Subscribers for 10 bonds get only two. All other subscribers receive less than the full amount for which they applied.

The New England Company \$10,000,000 bond issue is the largest lot of bonds of a distinctly local enterprise ever offered in Boston. The success of the flotation is also one of the most conspicuous.

## BOSTON CURB

Quotations up to 12:15 p. m.	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Bay State Gas	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Regole	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Boston E.P.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Butte Central	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Butte London	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
British Columbia	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Calaveras	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Crown Reserve	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Devle Daily	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
First National Copper	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Kuskokwam	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Lion Hill	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Majestic	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Mexican Metals	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
do rect.	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Navad Douglas	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
New Baltic	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Ohio Copper	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Raven	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
South Lake	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
United Verde Extension	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Utah Metals	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4

## WINTER WHEAT OUTLOOK

ST. LOUIS—Modern Miller says: Weather this week was generally favorable for completing seeding of winter wheat. Rains, however, would be welcome in nearly all sections to give late planted wheat a good start and help along the early sown. Abundant rains in Texas have been of great benefit.

## NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK—Curb market quiet and easy: Houston Oil, 23 1/4@24 1/4; U. S. Motor, 3 1/4@3 1/2; New, 10 1/4@10 1/2; first preferred, 7 1/4@7 1/2; second preferred, 36@39; Anglo-American, 18@18 1/2; Marconi-America, 7 1/4@7 1/2; Wettlaufer, 32@33; British Col., 4 1/4@4 1/2; Man. Trans., 113-16@114.

## STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES DISBURSEMENTS

Nearly Forty Millions Already Disbursed Since the Dissolution of the Big Company Last December

## FUTURE DIVIDENDS

Since their segregation early in December last and including the three quarters of the present year ended Sept. 30, the former subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey paid \$37,892,925 in dividends, exclusive of stock disbursements. Including the dividends already declared, but upon which payment falls due in the last quarter of 1912, the total of dividends amounts to \$39,817,925. Cash dividends for the first six months of the calendar year amounted to about \$23,000,000. These figures bear out the prediction made at the middle of the year that the cash dividends of the various subsidiaries for the year 1912 would approximate \$50,000,000.

An interesting feature of the situation is seen in the fact that only one of the oil companies which had not paid a dividend in the first half year entered the list of dividend paying companies in the third quarter. This was Vacuum Oil Company. There are 21 of the 34 former subsidiaries paying dividends. Two companies, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and the Standard Oil Company of Nebraska, paid stock dividends early in the year; including these, there are five companies which have increased their capital stocks. There are only eight companies which have not been heard from, in some form of disbursement to stockholders, since the dissolution of the trust.

Fifteen companies have given definite indication that their dividend payments have been placed on a quarterly basis. Of the concerns which have paid cash dividends, there are only five which have made but one disbursement, but in at least three of these cases it is known that earnings justify payments, and that their addition to the list is a question of only a short time. Two companies have paid one dividend since making heavy stock disbursements. One company, the Vacuum Oil, has paid two dividends since increasing its capital.

In several cases the payment of no dividends finds no explanation in lack of earnings, and the assumption has been, therefore, that these companies are preparing either for stock distributions or for the creation of new capital through the issuance of warrants to subscribe. The concerns talked of chiefly in this regard, referring only to those which have paid no dividends, are the Atlantic Refining Company, Borne-Scrymser Company, Solar Refining Company, Standard Oil Company of Kansas and the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky.

It is confidently expected by many that there will be increases in capital stock by several companies with the opening of the new year, for it is believed that these concerns have been withholding action thus far for the purpose of determining their condition after one year's operation as separate entities.

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 19.)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—R. W. Johnson of Orr Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
Baltimore, Md.—Wm. McDonough of Baltimore Bargain House; Essex.  
Bangor, Me.—H. F. Sawyer of Sawyer Bros. & Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Chicago, Ill.—Philip Karl of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.  
Cincinnati, O.—G. W. Greener of Adams & Ford; Essex.  
Des Moines, Ia.—H. Westling of Mid Western Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Havana, Cuba—C. Vilos; U. S.  
Havana, Cuba—Fradera y Campana.  
Kansas City, Mo.—J. S. Coleman of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.  
Lynchburg, Va.—Geo. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.  
New Orleans, La.—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bro.; Tour.  
Richmond, Va.—Haves Coleman of Wingo Ellis & Crump Shoe Co.; Parker.  
Roanoke, Va.—W. Lee Brand of Brand Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.  
Seattle, Wash.—Warren Green of North Western Shoe Co.; with friends.  
St. Louis, Mo.—A. Palani U. S.  
St. Louis, Mo.—C. L. Swartz of Wertheimer.  
St. Louis, Mo.—J. H. Lincoln at St. Louis, Mo. A. Epstein; U. S.  
St. Paul, Minn.—R. R. Bohns of Foot, Schultz & Co.; Parker.  
Wheeling, W. Va.—P. J. Greene of J. H. Locke Shoe Co.; Lenox.

## LEATHER BUYERS

London, Eng.—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Sons; Tour.  
London, Eng.—S. B. Baker of Schlosser Baker & Co.; Copley Plaza.  
St. Paul, Minn.—A. Bush of Brown Shoe Co.; with friends.

## THE COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Thompson, Towle & Co.)

	Open	High	Low	Last
Oct.	10.31	10.33	10.28	10.28
Nov.	10.31	10.33	10.28	10.28
Dec.	10.31	10.33	10.28	10.28
Jan.	10.31	10.33	10.28	10.28
Feb.	10.31	10.33	10.28	10.28
Mar.	10.31	10.33	10.28	10.28
Apr.	10.31	10.33	10.28	10.28

## LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton moderate

business; prices steady. Middlings 6.16d, up 7 points. Sales estimated 9000, receipts 41,000, all American. Futures opened steady, 4 1/2 to 5 up and closed quiet, 3 to 4 up from previous closing: Oct.-Nov. 5.91, Dec.-Jan. 5.85 1/2, Jan.-Feb. 5.87 1/2, March-April 5.91.

## TRADE WITH THE NON-CONTIGUOUS TERRITORIES BIG

WASHINGTON—Trade of United States with its noncontiguous territories with amount to \$250,000,000 in 1912. During eight months ended Aug. 31, 1912, merchandise shipped from the United States to non-contiguous territories amounted to \$74,000,000, against \$61,000,000 in the same months last year; merchandise received from these territories amounted to \$97,500,000, against \$80,500,000 in corresponding months last year. This showing of an increase of \$30,000,000—a gain of more than 20 per cent in the single year—gives assurance that total value of this trade in current calendar year will reach and probably exceed \$250,000,000 in value.

The gain in trade with non-contiguous territories has been far greater than that with foreign countries. Figures of 1912 will exceed by 150 per cent those of a decade ago, while the trade with foreign countries for same periods shows a gain of approximately 75 per cent. Accurate trade figures with all non-contiguous territories were first available for fiscal year 1903. Trade with Porto Rico in 1903 amounted to about \$23,000,000, while in current year it will amount to about \$75,000,000. Trade with Hawaii in 1903 was \$37,000,000, and in 1912 will amount to about \$85,000,000, an increase of over 130 per cent.

With the Philippines, trade in 1903 was \$15,000,000, and in 1912 will amount to about \$45,000,000. With Alaska trade of 1903 was about \$20,000,000, and in 1912 promises to be about \$45,000,000, an increase of approximately 125 per cent; these figures being exclusive of gold received from Alaska which seems likely to be greater in current year than ever before—figures of eight months ended Aug. 31, 1912, being \$7,333,333 against a little less than \$5,000,000 in corresponding eight months of 1911, and a little more than \$5,000,000 in eight months of 1910.

Manufactures form the bulk of the \$110,000,000 worth of merchandise passing to non-contiguous territories in 1912, and sugar, fruits, fish, copper and hemp are principal articles forming the \$140,000,000 worth of merchandise received from the territories in question.

Sugar forms the bulk of merchandise from Hawaii and Porto Rico; hemp and sugar are the largest single items from the Philippines, and canned salmon and copper the largest from Alaska.

## NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is moving only in a routine way, but the market is again firmer in sympathy with Savannah and the spot quotation is further advanced to 42 1/2c, ex-yard.

Rosin—A quiet market with only a limited routine business is reported, and there is a continued absence of important new features. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common \$6.00, Gen. Sam E \$6.70, graded B \$6.90, D \$6.95, E \$7, F \$7.05, G \$7.10, H \$7.15, I \$7.15, K \$7.45 M \$7.60, N \$8, WG \$8.50, WW \$8.85.

Tar and pitch—Small lots are finding a moderate consuming outlet and quotations remain unchanged at \$5.50@5.75 for tar and \$4.42@5 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 40@41 1/2. Sales 416, receipts 547, exports 782, stock 32,445. Rosin firm. Sales 180, receipts 1739, exports 2474, stock 100,821. Prices WW \$8.40, WG \$8.15, N \$6.35, M \$7, K \$6.65, I \$6.60, H \$6.60, G \$6.60, E \$6.50, D \$6.45, B \$6.40.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 31s 6d. Rosin, common, 15s 3d.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 31s. Rosin, American standard, quiet, at 16s 6d. Rosin, American fine, quiet, at 21s.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good \$6.20. Spirits steady; machine 39c. Tar firm, at \$2.20; turpentine hard, \$3.25; soft, \$4.50; virgin, \$4.25.

## THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Cloudy and colder with local rain tonight; Sunday fair and colder; moderate to brisk southwest to west winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather for the following: New England: Cloudy and colder tonight; local rains near the coast; Sunday fair; colder; moderate to brisk southwest to west winds.

The disturbance from the Northwest is now central over Michigan and is causing showers and unusually high temperatures for this season of the year. The Gulf disturbance is now central over Alabama. It is producing general rain in the southern sections over the Mississippi river. An area of high pressure central over Nebraska is producing cool pleasant weather in the western sections.

## TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. . . . . 64 1/2 noon . . . . . 72  
Average temperature yesterday, 61 1/2.

## IN OTHER CITIES

New York . . . . . 68 Albany . . . . . 66  
Buffalo . . . . . 68 Pittsburgh . . . . . 66  
Nantucket . . . . . 60 Philadelphia . . . . . 60  
Washington . . . . . 74 Chicago . . . . . 70  
Portland . . . . . 74 Des Moines . . . . . 68  
Jacksonville . . . . . 82 Denver . . . . . 68  
Kansas City . . . . . 72 St. Louis . . . . . 72  
San Francisco . . . . . 70

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises . . . . . 6:02 High water, Sun sets . . . . . 4:30 6:03 a. m. 6:15 p. m.  
Length of day . . . . . 10:34

## TODAY'S PRODUCE MARKET

Prices figured on a wholesale basis.

Arrivals.  
St. H. M. Whitney, from New York, brought 529 bxs. grapefruit, 75 bxs. raisins, 25 bxs. beans, 100 bxs. macaroni.  
St. H. F. Dimock, from New York, brought 510 bxs. beans, 35 bxs. raisins, 159 bxs. figs, 171 bxs. macaroni.

## PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts  
Today, 603 tbs, 90 bxs, 46,998 lbs butter, 943 bxs cheese, 1667 cs eggs.  
1911, 3727 tbs, 210 bxs, 206,225 lbs butter, 1011 bxs, 2227 cs eggs.

New York Receipts  
Today, 5330 pkgs butter, 2430 bxs cheese, 5072 cs eggs.  
1911, 3900 pkgs butter, 753 bxs cheese, 5777 cs eggs.

Boston Prices  
Flour—Spring patents \$5.10@5.40, winter patents \$5.35@5.60, winter straights \$5.10@5.40, Kansas \$4.70@5, winter clears \$4.80@5.25, spring clears \$4.40@4.65, fancy \$5.50.  
Milled—Spring bran \$23.75@24.25, winter bran \$24.50@25, red dog \$33, middlings \$24.75@30, cottonseed meal \$29.25@30.

Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow, 76c, No. 3 yellow, 75c, steamer yellow 75 1/2c, ship No. 2 yellow 75 1/2c, No. 3 yellow 74 1/2c.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white 42 1/2c, No. 2 clipped white 41 1/2c, No. 3 clipped white 41c, ship fatty 40 to 42 lbs 42@42 1/2c, reg 38 to 40 lbs 41 1/2@42c, reg 30 to 38 lbs, 40@40 1/2c.

Hay—Choice \$24@24.50, No. 1 \$23@23.50, No. 1 western \$32@33, No. 1 Canadian \$32@33, No. 2 21@22, No. 3 17@18.

Eggs—Fancy nearby henneries 42@45c, eastern best 36@38c, western best 25@27c.  
Butter—Northern creamery 32@32 1/2c, western best 31 1/2c.

Beans—Pea, choice, per bu, \$3.10@3.15; medium,



## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

SUN'S RAYS ARE USED  
IN EGYPT TO DRIVE  
PUMPING EQUIPMENT

Interesting Installation at  
Cairo by American Is Just  
Completed and Will Now  
Be Worked Regularly

## PLANT IS CURIOUS

Most of Space Is Taken Up  
by the Boiler Reflectors  
Which Are Trough-Shaped  
and Lined With Mirrors

(Special to the Monitor)

ZEITOUN, Egypt.—At Meadi, a suburb of Cairo on the road to the better known residential village of Helwan, a very interesting installation is just completed. It is a steam pumping plant, using the sun's rays to generate the steam.

The inventor is an American, Frank Shuman, who has devoted his time to this problem for some six years, and has installed a similar plant at Yacoby, Pa., U. S. A. The Meadi plant is, however, larger and of improved design, capable of developing 100 horsepower or of pumping 6000 gallons of water per minute to a height of 30 feet. It is being installed by the Eastern Sun Power Company in order to demonstrate the advantages of the system in the cloudless atmosphere of Egypt.

The sun power engine does not hide its light under a bushel. The Meadi plant occupies a space of about 80 yards by 70 yards, most of this area being taken up by the boiler reflectors. These are trough shaped and lined with mirrors, the sides being so curved that all sun rays falling upon them are reflected on to the boiler which is a zinc or copper box, 14 inches by half an inch in section and extending the whole length of the reflector.

There are five of the latter, each 204 feet long and 13½ feet wide. They are mounted on frames fitted with toothed racks which can be rotated by means of pinions so that the reflector may be kept facing the sun. This is one of the most ingenious features of the apparatus. The power for rotating the reflector is provided by the main engine, a thermostat, electric batteries, and friction clutches forming the regulating apparatus which works automatically.

In order to secure maximum efficiency in the boilers, it has been found advisable to keep the pressure of steam slightly below that of the atmosphere (corresponding temperature about 200 degrees Fahrenheit), the engine being specially designed to use steam at this pressure. The inventor appears to have been signally successful in designing this engine, for it has proved on test to be much more economical than the steam turbines usually employed to utilize low pressure steam.

A surface condenser and an air pump produce the high vacuum necessary for economical working under these conditions. When starting the plant this pump is worked by a small petrol motor but as soon as the vacuum is formed, the main engine can be started and the motor stopped.

The installation will soon be working regularly and it may be hoped that successful results will reward the inventor's ingenuity. The information regarding the plant has been kindly supplied by A. G. Worrall, the engineer in charge of the work, who has been associated with the inventor since the early days of his experiments.

M. SAZONOFF ON  
VISIT TO PARIS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—M. Sazonoff, the Russian minister for foreign affairs, having completed his visit to England, left London for Paris accompanied by Baron Schilling, director of the chancellery at the Russian ministry for foreign affairs.

At the station were M. Etter and other members of the staff of the embassy, as well as Sir A. Nicolson, the permanent under secretary at the foreign office, and Mr. Montgomery representing Sir Edward Grey. On his arrival in Paris his excellency was met by M. Poincaré, the premier, and M. Isvolski, the Russian ambassador.

N. S. W. LAND LAWS  
WILL BE AMENDED

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The further amending of New South Wales land legislation was foreshadowed recently in a speech made by Mr. Beeby, the minister of labor and industry, at Walgett. The new law will give the ministry power to deal with any land suitable for closer settlement.

The final and full acceptance of the living area principle would, he said, be put to its full use, but it was not the intention of the government to do any high-handed thing with the title deeds of any man who was acting fairly towards the community.

REICHSTAG ELECTION VOTING  
SHOWS GAIN BY SOCIALISTS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN.—The imperial statistics office has issued a detailed report of the distribution of votes at the general election for the Reichstag in January 1912. The report includes the number of votes recorded by 27 distinct political parties which had candidates in 1912 election.

The most interesting fact brought out by these statistics is the large increase in the Socialist vote as compared with that recorded at the 1907 election. In that year the votes accorded to that party amounted to 3,529,029, or 28.9 per cent, whereas in 1912 the Socialist vote was 4,250,401, or 34.8 per cent. The total number of registered and qualified

voters for the Reichstag on January 12 last was 14,441,436, as compared with 13,352,880 at the general election in 1907. Of this number 12,260,626, or 84.9 per cent voted, as compared with 11,303,537, or 84.3 per cent, in 1907.

The following is a table showing the votes polled by the parties in 1907 and 1912 respectively.

Parties	1907	%	1912	%
Center party	2,179,743	16.4	1,959,543	16.4
Natl. Liberal	1,630,581	14.3	1,962,679	13.6
United Radcl	1,233,933	10.9	1,407,041	12.3
Conservatives	1,690,290	9.4	1,128,276	9.2
Peasants	423,858	4.0	441,644	3.6
Imp. or Fr. Con.	471,863	4.3	367,156	3.0
Economic Un.	345,120	3.1	304,537	2.5

The Guelphs polled 84,618 votes at the 1912 election, the Bavarian Peasants League 48,219, and the Danes 17,289.

LEIPZIG WILL SPEND  
LARGE AMOUNT UPON  
NEW HOME OF BOOKS

German City and State of  
Saxony Combine to Form  
Library Which Will Cover  
Nation's Literary Activity

## LAND GIVEN FREE

(Special to the Monitor)

LEIPZIG, Germany.—It is stated by the special correspondent for the Standard that £150,000 is to be spent on a new library for Leipzig, and that between them the state of Saxony and the city of Leipzig are contributing £10,000 annually for its maintenance.

This generosity is consistent with a town whose reputation as a famous center for books is so well known. It seems that in the middle of the eighteenth century its book trade dominated that of the rest of Germany. About 50 years ago its trade in books was valued at nearly 500,000 sterling yearly, and nearly 130 booksellers had shops and 30 book printers had presses in the city. Long before that there was the Book Publishers Exchange, which managed a booksellers' fair at Easter tide, when some 500 or 600 German booksellers would come to buy the novelties of the day and settle their accounts.

With the spread of popular education the Leipzig book trade has assumed enormous proportions. There are between 900 and 1000 book publishers and book sellers in the city and at least 150 book printers. The booksellers fair continues every year with increased success. Here in Leipzig is issued the Reclam series, all of pocket size, sold according to thickness, at a price of 2½d. per unit, and including unpublished novellets, such as modern court memoirs and translations from the Greek and Latin classics, as well as a full selection of German literature.

Leipzig has, however, possessed only a small "Booksellers' Industry Museum;" this is a handsome but rather small building behind the Booksellers Exchange. Here is a collection of examples of ancient and modern printing and a representation of the thousand and one processes connected with book printing and binding which make the museum second only to the famous "Plantain" museum at Antwerp.

It is now the intention of the booksellers of Leipzig to form a library that shall contain a copy of every line of reading matter, be it in German or in a foreign tongue, that may be printed and sold within the German empire from Jan. 1, 1913, onwards. The building, erected on land granted free of cost by the city, is to cost about £25,000, and contributions toward the expenditure are promised to the extent of £4250 by the state of Saxony and £3750 by the city.

## NAMES SELECTED FOR WARSHIPS

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—The admiralty have selected Alexander, Culloden, Brunswick and Zealous as the names for the four armored ships of the current program. They are associated with the battle of the Nile, in which both a Zealous and Alexander took part, while a Culloden was prevented from participating only by running aground on a shoal as the fleet was entering Aboukir bay. The new ships will, it is understood, be a combination of the battleship and battle cruiser, displacing about 30,000 tons, steaming over 25 knots, burning oil fuel exclusively and carrying 10 14-inch guns.

GERMAN EMPEROR DECLARES  
BIBLE TO BE HIS GREAT GUIDE

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN.—During the stay of the Emperor in Switzerland a theological conversation took place between his majesty and Dr. Meyer, professor of theology of Zurich University, the gist of which appeared in the columns of the Bonner Zeitung.

Dr. Meyer, in reply to the Emperor's question, having declared himself to be a liberal theologian, the Emperor admitted that he himself was not orthodox. Then followed on the part of the Emperor a lively expression of his religious convictions.

He lived in the Bible, he said, and

found no comfort in confessions of faith and dry dogma. When difficulties arose he tried to think what the Founder of the Christian religion would have done in such circumstances. Pastors should not preach dogmas, said his majesty, they should be open to inspiration in their own consciences and should teach the Bible to those in their charge. Further, pastors should not be bound down to a literal confession of faith, though the Emperor admitted the necessity of some fixed form, else there would be confusion everywhere.

PRIESTS OF GREEK  
CHURCH TO HAVE  
CONTROL OF DUMA

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—The anticipation of the new Duma would be largely composed of priests has been absolutely justified. The preliminary elections show an enormous preponderance in favor of the clerical candidates.

As there is no reason to suppose that any change will take place in the actual elections, it may be regarded as certain that the new chamber will contain a large preponderance of priests of the Greek church. The Clerical party have perceived the powers the present constitution has placed in their hands, and there is no reason to suppose that they will forego the advantage.

The newspapers write with sarcasm of the situation, declaring that the premiership may as well be handed over at once to the procurator of the Holy Synod. If the Duma were a really effective body the composition of the House would have far more meaning than it has in a country where the chambers are practically under the control of a bureaucracy.

COMING VISIT OF  
KING OF SPAIN TO  
PARIS IMPORTANT

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRID, Spain.—The announcement of the forthcoming visit of King Alfonso to Paris, has given rise to much comment. Referring to the matter the Correspondencia Espanola maintains that the object of his majesty's visit is one of great international importance. It is stated also that the King will be accompanied by the prime minister, Senor Canalejas, as well as by the minister for foreign affairs, Senor Garcia Prieto.

The same journal also states that various changes in the diplomatic service will shortly be announced, including the resignation of the Spanish ambassador to France, who will be succeeded by Senor Villa Urrutia. The present Spanish ambassador in St. Petersburg will, it is added, go to London, the Duke of Alba taking his place.

NIGHT FLYING BY  
HELP OF LIGHTS  
IS PICTURESQUE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A very interesting and picturesque exhibition of night flying was given at the Hendon aerodrome, when the pylons marking the course, the tents, the mechanic's car, the stewards, and the aeroplanes themselves were all brilliantly illuminated.

The lamps outlining the planes as well as the searchlights they carried, constituted a picturesque scene. Numerous signals were exchanged between the aeroplanes and those on the ground. The exhibition terminated with a display of fireworks. This is the first exhibition of this nature that has taken place in England.

FIRST LORD SEES  
NAVAL DOCKYARDS

(Special to the Monitor)

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, Eng.—The first lord of the admiralty, Winston Churchill, has been making a tour of inspection of the works of those private firms which are engaged in building battleships. Mr. Churchill commenced his tour by inspecting the public dockyards and other naval establishments and he has now brought his tour to a close by inspecting the works of Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., at Barrow.

At Barrow Mr. Churchill was accompanied by Captain Pelly, superintendent of contract-built ships in the district. Among the numerous interesting items examined by Mr. Churchill were the largest turbine yet completed for a warship, running at over 300 revolutions, as well as the largest unit of heavy oil engine yet constructed in England. This engine was also seen running at full speed.

## RUSSIA SEEKS TO BUILD SHIPS

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—At a cost of 10,000,000 roubles the Russian state shipbuilding yards are being improved and reconstructed, in order to make them independent of foreign assistance and to enable them to build and fit up warships entirely in Russia.

FOLLY OF SABOTAGE  
TOLD BY M. RENARD

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—Among the speeches delivered at the congress of Confederation Generale du Travail at Havre, was one of unusual interest made by M. Renard.

Referring to the methods adopted by the revolutionaries, he explained that just as often as the revolutionaries obtained the upper hand for the time being and waged war against capital by means of sabotage and other illegal acts, they had eventually been defeated by capital supported by the law. M. Renard quoted the specific instances of the strike of the railway men and the Inscrutables Maritimes as well as the strike of the postal employees.

Continuing, Mr. Renard pointed out that it would be undoubtedly more to their advantage to obtain the necessary reforms by legal agitation, than by committing acts which were not only illegal but were bound to turn public opinion against them.

The result of acts of sabotage committed in the past had, M. Renard explained, already convinced the government that the power so misused by labor must be crushed. Referring to the confederation he showed how disagreement with regard to policy would merely result in giving more power to capital, and he concluded by stating that excellent results would accrue from the cooperation of the revolutionaries and the reformers, were it possible for these two parties to work together.

EXTRA TROOPS FOR  
KOREA REFUSED

(Special to the Monitor)

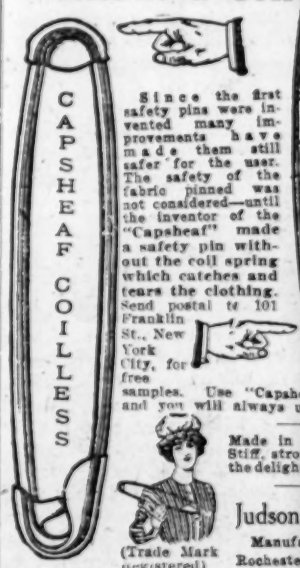
TOKIO, Japan.—The question of increasing the number of Japanese troops in Korea, which has engaged public attention some time, has now been finally settled. The proposal to increase the Japanese forces in that country by two divisions has met with great opposition both inside and outside the cabinet. The main objection to the proposal is the increased expenditure it would entail. The government has therefore abandoned the idea.

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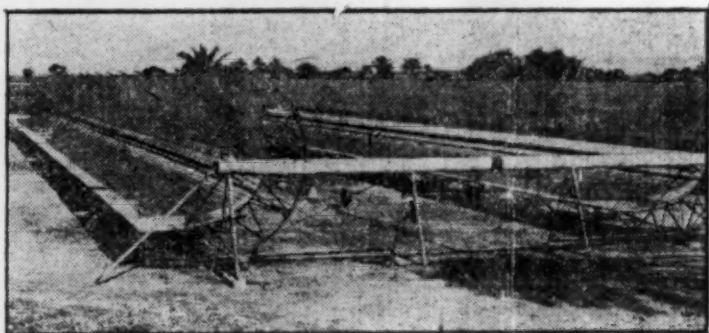
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## POWER IS WON FROM REFLECTED RAYS



(Reproduced by permission)

Sections of boiler reflectors, with steam pipe, which are features in sun power plant

LINE TO BROKEN  
HILL IN N. S. W. IS  
FAVORED SCHEME

The following information is obtained from the office of the agent-general for New South Wales in London.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The public works committee of the New South Wales Parliament has pronounced in favor of the construction of a line of railroad from Condobolin to Broken Hill (the town built round the famous silver mines of New South Wales) at an estimated cost of £1,207,026.

The construction of this line will mean, among important features, the bringing of the English mails, one day closer to Sydney than at present. The line will have an important bearing on the agricultural development of New South Wales, as it will have the effect of extending the state's "wheat belt" in a westerly direction.

The line will also form an important link in the Australian transcontinental line from Western Australia to Queensland, besides affording the additional facilities in the transport of stock to market, and the railroads of coal and coke from the Lithgow coal beds to the Barrier silver mines.

## TOYNBEE HALL OPENS SEASON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Toynbee hall opened its winter season of 1912-13 with a conversation. There were many things of varied interest for the guests to see. In the natural history section were displayed some rare specimens of fungi plants and other botanical curiosities collected by the members of the Toynbee Travelers Club during their recent holidays.

There were also a collection of birds indigenous to London, besides a number of aquaria. Then there were the exhibits of the Toynbee Art Students Club. The Peasants Art Society of Wigmore street had sent a display of peasant made pottery, wood carving, tapestries and brass and copper work, whilst a hand loom and a spinning wheel were on exhibition.

OVERSEA TRADE  
FOR JULY GOOD IN  
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Particulars received from the customs department show that the total value of the overseas trade of South Australia for July amounted to £1,040,748. In view of the fact that the export season for the principal lines of produce has practically concluded, this must be regarded as very satisfactory.

The exports for the month were valued at £504,914, and the imports at £535,834. The value of the principal items of export were: Ores and concentrates, £198,779; wheat and flour, £134,940; silver, £41,690; skins, £39,479; copper, £27,200; wool, £14,394; lead, £6800; tallow, £3472; bark (tanning), £2375; and leather, £2115. The value of the imports was made up as follows: United Kingdom, £271,902; other British possessions, £72,351; foreign countries, £191,581.

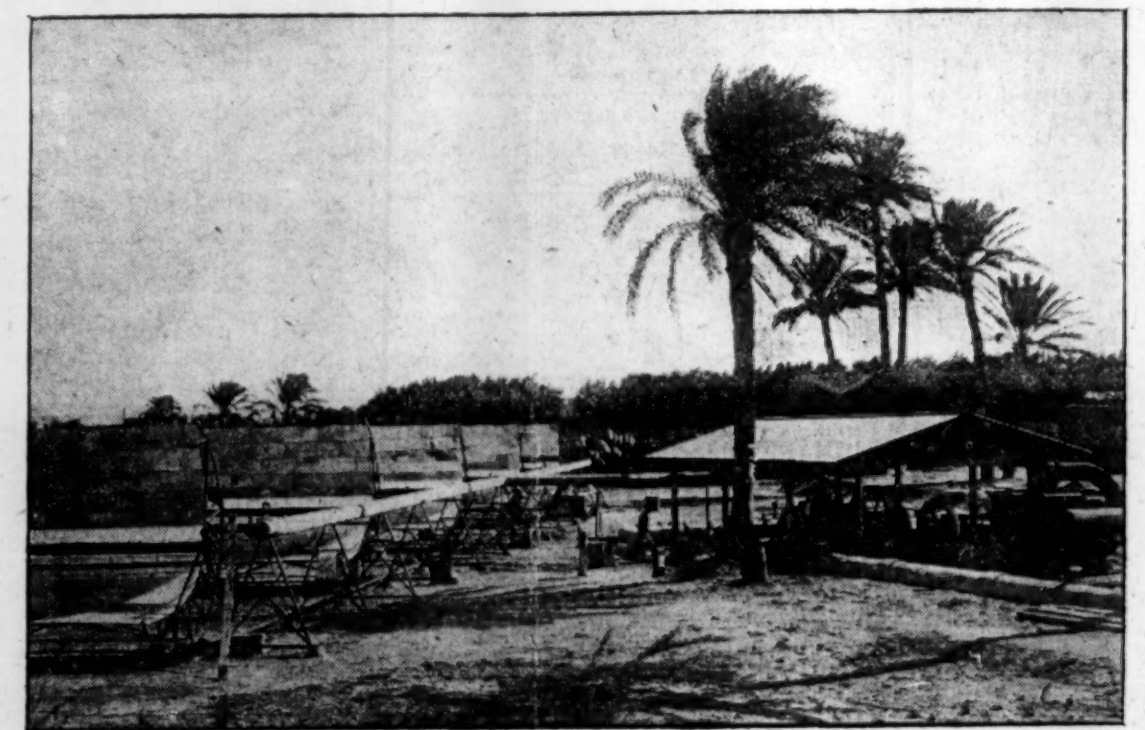
EXTRA BOATS FOR  
OSTEND PROVING  
ITS POPULARITY

(Special to the Monitor)

DOVER, England.—Thirteen thousand more passengers have passed between Dover and Ostend this year than in the corresponding eight months of 1911, showing that Belgium as a holiday ground is becoming better known to the English traveler.

The Belgian state railways and mail packet service are laying down two extra boats for their service between Dover and Ostend, not only to provide for the extra traffic liable to occur during the Ghent exhibition, but in order to provide an efficient service to meet the increasing needs of the ordinary traveling public. The mail packet service has just announced that its arrangements for excursions will be extended until the end of October. An innovation which will meet with the approval of all holiday makers.

## SUN POWER EQUIPMENT COVERS LARGE AREA



(Reproduced by permission)

Plant at Meadi, suburb of Cairo—Boiler reflectors on left and engine, pumps and condenser on right



## THE HOME FORUM

## ANCIENTS IN MODERN WORLD

Short studies in Greek literature

THE question of the ancient classics is widely agitated nowadays. With so much to learn shall students sacrifice the beginnings of culture to matters more up to date? Shall they miss all contact with the joys of the early world as found in the fresh and noble verse of Homer? Amherst has settled the question by deciding to stand as a center of classical learning. Of old the classic literatures, the humanities as they were called, probably in contradistinction from theological study, made the very atmosphere of college life. Yet in universities today where the elective system rules students appear to choose any variety rather than the classic authors. Many, however, hold that the broader scholarship makes for a broad humanity, to which nothing human is alien in time or place.

Of old the common knowledge of classic authors was a bond among cultivated men of different lands. A line from Horace was the shibboleth which made them friends. In the Latin quarter of Paris where students thronged to the Sorbonne, Latin was the only common speech. The uneducated man of course still held to the notion that a man of another nation was an outlander—had something "outlandish" about him, as the word still implies. There was little means to spread the knowledge of medieval or even more modern literatures, but educated folk had all some knowledge of Greece and Rome.

Today the study of the great literature of other lands is the ready means to understand the people, and so come into mental comradeship with them. The enduring literature of any people is of course the record of their thoughts and deed. Admitting that all modern literatures had their initial impulse in the study of classic writers and show even in divergence the light and leading of antiquity, then some knowledge of men and times of old is needed to understand modern literature. Furthermore there is reassurance in discerning the steady upward and onward trend of humanity and

in seeing that the highest and best has never been without witness.

Whatever one may hold true of Latin writers, seeing them perhaps not as originators but founded rather upon the glory that was Greece, it does appear as if the great Greeks held the mirror up to our very human nature. Of them as surely as of Shakespeare it is to be said that they are not of an age but for all time.

The definite influence which the study of classic authors has on modern thinking is that animus which seems the very opposite of what is called in technical phrase the romantic movement in literature. The personal equation, the joys and sorrows and rights of the individual, and especially what is called romantic love, appear in modern classics in a light which does not obtain in the ancients. It is true that the fall of Troy followed the love of Paris for Helen; but in modern literature not the destruction of a whole city but at most the punishment of the few concerned would be shown to follow wrong-doing. And even so their deeds might be condoned. A high sense of public duty, lifting the acts of the individual above mere private inclination is in general apparent in the older classics. This sterner standard set before the inclinations of the youth of today should tend to establish a right mean between two extremes.

## WILD MASSACHUSETTS RIVER



(Reproduced by courtesy of Western New England Magazine)  
TURNERS FALLS, DEERFIELD RIVER

MASSACHUSETTS is a strip of the earth with a most varied landscape. Besides the famous seacoast region there is a wild beauty of mountain land in the west where the Hoosac tunnel pierces the rocks and where the famous country seats of the Berkshires have unsurpassed setting of hills, vale and swift streams. The hilly character of the west makes opportunity for many small waterfalls as one moves toward the lower lands of the eastern half. One may come indeed upon a fall of some power and dignity. Turners falls is one such source of power which has not been sufficiently exploited for commerce, though abundantly appreciated by the lovers of beauty. It is in the Deerfield river, just before it reaches the Connecticut.

## The Fight of Faith

LIKE as the armed knight  
Appointed to the field  
With this world will I fight  
And faith shall be my shield.

Faith of the fathers old  
Obtained right witness,  
Which makes me very bold  
To fear no wordless distress.

More enemies now I have  
Than heere upon my head;  
Let them not me deprave,  
But fight Thou in my stead.

On Thee my care I cast  
For all their cruel spight;  
I set not by their hast,  
For Thou art my delight.

I am not she that list  
My anker to let fall  
For every driling mist;  
My shippe's substantial.

Yet Lorde, I Thee desire  
For that they doo to me,  
Let them not taste the hire  
Of their iniquitie.

—Anne Askewe (in prison).

Whatever makes men good Christians,  
makes them good citizens.—  
Daniel Webster.

## AROUND THE SMITH'S REGISTER

TELLING about the Americanism to which "Lincoln came as one of Plutarch's men," for which Longfellow wrote the "Children's Hour," and on which "Howells smiles quizzically with complete understanding," some one in the Atlantic describes the way of life of the Americanism. It was the way of life with which many of us are familiar, though perhaps today we live in a touring car or in a steam heated flat or travel Europe in trains de luxe. It is the Americanism of which there is still plenty in the smaller cities and in the suburban towns and very pleasant it is to be reminded of it. He says:

No place was ever pleasanter in the old days than the sitting room of Smith's house. It was the cosiest of rooms, and gave the lie to those who have maintained that civilization is impossible around a register. A happy, contented family life existed about that square of perforated iron in the floor of the Smiths' sitting room, and we were all proud of the privilege of "dropping in" on the long winter evenings. In the midst of arguments on life, letters, the arts, politics, and what not, Smith would, as the air grew chill toward midnight, and while Mrs. Smith went to forage for refreshments in the pantry, descend to the cellar to renew the flagging fires of the furnace with his own hands. The purchase of a new engraving, the capture of a rare

print, was an event to be celebrated by the neighbors.

We went to the theater sometimes, and kept track of the affairs of the stage; and lectures and concerts were not beneath us. Mrs. Smith played Chopin charmingly on a piano Smith had given her for a Christmas present when Fanny was three. They were not above belonging to our neighborhood book and magazine club, and when they bought a book it was a good one. I remember our discussions of George Meredith and Hardy and Howells, and how we saved Stockton's stories to enjoy reading them in company round the register. A trip to New York was an event for the Smiths in those days, as well as for the rest of us, to be delayed until just the right moment for seeing the best plays, and an opera, with an afternoon carefully set apart for the Metropolitan Museum.

## View of Lord Byron

Frances, Lady Shelley, whose diary is just being issued, knew most of the celebrated people between the dates of 1787 and 1817. She gives this description of her first view of Lord Byron in 1813: "From Althorp we went to Colonel Leigh's, near Newmarket, for the shooting. We stayed there a few days. The house is far too small even for the company it contained. Lord Byron was there. Mrs. Leigh told me that he spent most of the night writing a poem which is to be called 'The Corsair.' As he did not leave his room until after midday, our intercourse was restricted. He is decidedly handsome, and can be very agreeable. He seems to be easily put out by trifles, and at times looks terribly savage. He was very patient with Mrs. Leigh's children, who are not in the least in awe of him. He bore their distracting intrusions into his room with imperturbable good humor. Mrs. Leigh has evidently great moral influence over her brother, who listens to her occasional admonitions with a sort of playful acquiescence. But I doubt the permanence of their effect upon his wayward nature."—Argonaut.

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## DESTROYING SIN

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVER since human history began sin seems to have played a leading part in the affairs of the world. In some instances it seems to have been so influential a factor in the lives of men and women as to quibble them in their courses, causing them to swing, as it were, like a pendulum between good and evil, right and wrong. In other instances sin seems completely to have overcome the good in individuals, thus making them, in the words of St. Paul, "servants of sin," and sooner or later bringing them unspeakable suffering, sorrow and woe.

And what is sin? Webster tells us that it is the "transgression of the law of God; disobedience of the divine will; any violation of, or lack of conformity to, God's law, either in purpose, or in conduct." Christ Jesus, mankind's great Teacher and Wayshower, came to earth to make plain God's laws and requirements, and he did so by declaring that the first of the Ten Commandments, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," or, as he put it to the Pharisee lawyer, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind," is the greatest of all God's holy injunctions. Thus we see that any least violation of God's will, whether it be in purpose or conduct, means a departure from the first commandment, it does not matter how slight or trivial that departure might appear to be.

Now, in order to grasp the situation as it should be grasped, we must come rightly to understand and know God, who of course, is the "me" mentioned in the command before us. The Scriptures inform us in no uncertain terms that God is omnipotent, omnipresent Spirit, Mind, Life, Truth and Love, the One altogether pure and holy. Therefore, whatever is at all opposed to the nature of God, to Spirit, Mind, Life, Truth, Love, constitutes another god, and if men and women have such a god they transgress the divine law and violate the divine will. In this connection Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written on page 19 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the Christian Science text-book, as follows: "Jesus urged the command-

ment, 'Thou shalt have no other gods before me,' which may be rendered: 'Thou shalt have no belief of Life as mortal; thou shalt not know evil; for there is one Life—even God, good.'

For long centuries mankind have practically been taught to regard sin as the infraction of the moral law, and of it alone. They have been taught, and rightly so, that it is sin to lie, to cheat, to defraud, to steal, to commit murder, and so on, but they have not been taught that any least infraction whatsoever of the spiritual law, which means any erroneous, wrong thought about God and His universe, including man, is also sin. Here is where the main difficulty lies, and there never will be any sure or permanent progress Godward, any genuinely successful destruction of sin, even in the moral sphere, until this difficulty is fairly uncovered and overcome.

until individuals learn to know better "the only wise God our Saviour." His requirements and ways, His purposes and desires.

God being, as the Bible shows and as the great Master proved Him to be upon all occasions, omnipotent and omnipresent Mind, Spirit, Life, Truth and Love, the One altogether pure and holy, it is self-evident that any unspiritual, material, deathlike, untruthful, unlovely, impure or unholiness is sin. Therefore, the entertaining of a single thought which is not spiritually good and true is the setting up of another god in the form of an unholy conception or belief, and so is a direct violation of the first commandment. This of course includes all thoughts that rest upon so-called matter and material things, that accept

and regard as divinely created or appointed sickness, suffering, sorrow and death; in a word, thoughts that make real anything unlike and opposed to good.

Thus we see clearly that in its first analysis sin is wrong thinking. Therefore, the destruction of sin must begin in consciousness; that is, must begin with the correction of erroneous, wrong thoughts concerning God and His handiwork. To think and say at one time that God is good, omnipotent and omnipresent, and at another that He either creates or permits evil and its disastrous results, is to be a kingdom divided against itself, a kingdom which, as Christ Jesus most emphatically declared, cannot possibly stand. God could not be the author of both good and evil, any more

than the same fountain could send forth both sweet water and bitter. To make Him at all responsible for so-called evil and its sin, is like making light responsible for darkness, or a positive responsible for a negative. Such an attitude can only serve to obscure one's spiritual vision by setting aside the vital teachings of the Holy Scriptures.

In approaching God in the only way that is wholly logical, consistent and sane, the prophet Isaiah says, "Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil, and canst not look on iniquity." This statement certainly is sufficient to make plain the absolute and unchangeable goodness and perfection of God, showing as it does that He has nothing to do with error or evil in any form, because to His all-knowing, all-inclusive wisdom there is no such thing as error or evil.

Here some one may ask, whence and what is that which is denominated evil and which seems to enter into the experiences of mankind and to have such influence and power. Turning again to the Scriptures we find our answer in the seventh chapter of Ecclesiastes: "Lo, this only have I found, that God hath made man upright; but they have sought out many inventions." Now these "inventions" always have been, are and always will be, so long as they appear to last, naught but misguided, wrong thoughts which would set up "other gods" and have us worship them—thoughts which would make matter as real as Spirit, error as real as Truth, sickness as real as health, sorrow as real as joy, and death as real as life.

By seeing and understanding God as the only intelligence, power and presence in the universe; as the perfect and loving Father of all, and man and every created thing as the direct spiritual manifestation or expression of God, we are equipped, in the language of the apostle, to "put off the old man with his [sinful] deeds; and . . . put on the new man, which is renewed in knowledge after the image of him that created him." Thus it is that men and women learn to obey the divine command to overcome evil with good.

After all, however, the manners of a community are in the custody of the best class in it. All others follow suit.

## Books the True Levelers

BOOKS are the true levelers. They give to all who will faithfully use them the society, the spiritual presence of the best and greatest of our race. No matter how poor I am, no matter though the prosperous of my own time will not enter my obscure dwelling, if the sacred writers will enter and take up their abode under my roof . . . I shall not pine for want of intellectual companionship and I may become a cultivated man, though excluded from what is called the best society in the place where I live.—Channing.

## NATIONAL MANNERS AND HOME TRAINING

IN writing of the bearing of gentlefolk, Thomas Nelson Page has not forgotten to exemplify the good manners for which he pleads. He stigmatizes unapologetically the disrespect and selfishness of the time as registered in the manners of the young people, more especially, but he does it with courtesy and consideration and as one striving to find the charitable explanation of a sorry phenomenon. Indeed he brings his explanation rather near home at last, for he says that after all the starting point of the nation's manners is in the home, in the relations of husbands and wives

and children. If young people see good manners in the home they will themselves have good manners, and all which the outward courtesy implies of inward kindness and real gentleness. He says in the Century:

This matter of manners goes much nearer the heart of life than is usually thought. William of Wykeham's maxim, "Manners maketh man," holds a deeper philosophy than is commonly allowed. Custom makes character, and a people are only an agglomeration of men fused by common customs into a nationality. Our place among nations today and in the future is to be determined more by our manners than by the armament of our battle ships. Bayard and Sidney have by their courtesy and breeding cast a richer light on the France and England of their day than all the histories of battles written by their historians. The reported politeness of the Japanese has in the esteem of students of manners done more to prove their civilization

than the campaigns of Ito and Kuroki.

A soft answer turneth away wrath today as in the time of Solomon, and the manners that first gave his title to the gentleman in the age when he rose, like Saul, head and shoulders above the barons and other fighters, and brought a civilization of refinement out of the clamor and rudeness of constant war, still have a refining influence that makes for a society based on kindness and sweetness and charm.

After all, however, the manners of a community are in the custody of the best class in it. All others follow suit.

## AN AMERICAN-FRENCH POET

THAT an American should be the leader of a new movement in poetry in Paris is indeed a far enough off event, one would say, and yet Viele-Griffin, the leader of the symbolist poets of France, is an American, son of General Vieille, whose home was in Virginia. The poet was taken to France in boyhood. His first volume of verse appeared when he was just past 20 and he was soon eminent among the poets in this modern style of which Henri de Regnier is one of the great exponents. Regnier has lately been admitted to the French Academy and this puts the symbolist poets on an equal footing with classic art.

Faguet describes the symbolist ideal thus, as cited in Current Literature: "Its thought should fly from the crude light of day and slip away into half shadow, so the rhythm that expresses it should half conceal itself, rather letting itself be divined than imperiously asserting, which would put it in contradiction with the idea and in shrieking dissonance with it."

Viele-Griffin was an admirer of Edgar Allan Poe in boyhood and also of Whitman, who seems after all so un-American, for all his tributes to his fellow countrymen in long lines that read like prose. Whitman, we know, is more deprecated in Paris than he is at home, and one watches the outcome of this new poetic creed with interest. Perhaps the advantages of free verse have the right of it; by this they mean verse that shall not be hampered by rule, but shall utter itself in just the length of line that suits the thought, line by line standing rhythmically independent. This does away with conventional form in poetic compositions just as the modern French music does away with the conventional balance of equal phrases in music.

## Arbor Day Encouraged

A very interesting pamphlet was compiled by the state superintendent of education in Kentucky last spring and sent to all the teachers as a stimulus to the arbor and bird day work. It contained exercises for tree planting day suitable to different classes, some outlines for tree study and a body of selected notes, stories, poems, songs and information which should help teachers to make the study of trees interesting to pupils and forward the work of preserving and encouraging the new planting of trees. There is a section devoted to flowers, too, and to birds.

## MEN WHO HAVE BEEN PRESIDENT

THE question of the glory attained by a state in sending a President to the White House, is of less concern nowadays than it was when the 13 first states were less a union than the 48 states have become. But the names of

## Agricultural Education in England

To bring a further element of instruction and interest into the lives of villagers, a movement is on foot to establish classes of history, botany, and rural economies in various counties, says one writing from England. The society formed to promote this object is known as the Workers Educational Union. It has established classes in Wiltshire, Warwickshire, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, and Yorkshire. In some cases the local authorities have given monetary and other help. In Warwickshire the county council made a grant of £10, and the Wiltshire county council provided rooms free of charge, besides giving other assistance. The establishment of English schools which will bear the same relation to the English agricultural laborer as that borne by the Danish high schools to agricultural workers, will, it is hoped, soon be established. A house has been acquired for that purpose at Peppard in South Oxfordshire, and is to be known as Buxton cottage.

the Presidents with their states is nevertheless of historical interest. From Virginia came Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, so that with the exception of John Adams' single term Virginia filled the White House from 1789 to 1824. Every one of the Virginia Presidents served for two terms.

Massachusetts sent John Adams and John Quincy Adams, his son. Tennessee sent Jackson and Polk; New York sent Van Buren, Cleveland and Roosevelt. Ohio's long list began way back in 1840 with W. H. Harrison and contains also Hayes, Garfield, McKinley and Taft. Louisiana sent Zachary Taylor and New Hampshire Franklin Pierce. James Buchanan was from Pennsylvania. Lincoln and Grant were both from Illinois. Benjamin Harrison from Indiana makes 10 states represented. With eight full presidential terms to her credit Virginia still holds the title of "Mother of Presidents," for Ohio with five Presidents had only six elections. Moreover Harrison, Tyler and Taylor were all Virginia boys. Vice-Presidents serving as President gave New York three more (Fillmore, Arthur besides, of course, Roosevelt, already counted) and give Virginia Tyler and Tennessee Johnson.

Discharge to men the priestly office, and present or absent you shall be followed with their love as by an angel.—Emerson

## To Please and Learn

Would you both please and be instructed, too,  
Watch well the rage of shining to subdue;  
Hear every man upon his favorite theme,  
And e'er be more knowing than you seem.

—Stillingfleet.

## Today's Puzzle

## HIDDEN FRUITS

Find in each of the sentences below the name of a well known fruit.

1. The singer from the cape achieved great success.
2. The agile monkey can hang by its tail.
3. John is hoisting up lumber.
4. Send Mary's cap early tomorrow.
5. Love me little, love me long.
6. Send the latest map, please.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE  
Debate.

## The Christian Science Monitor

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, October 19, 1912

### Make Allies Not Enemies

EL ECONOMISTA ARGENTINO, a notable publication of Buenos Aires, not long ago had an article from the pen of Senor Manuel Gorostiaga, dealing with the A B C of South America—that entente between Argentina, Brazil and Chile which many well-informed people believe, despite serious obstacles and frequent setbacks, will not only be realized but become a pivotal factor in the great Pan-American era that has dawned. The Monitor has published many items from the South American capitals following up the great work of reconciliation between the two giants of the southern continent and frequently refers editorially to the growth of the triplice of the new world. Without, therefore, going into further details, it is highly interesting to the American public to see what the writer in the Economista Argentino believes, or senses, to be the aim and scope of the A B C. If there was a time when the United States represented the vital interests of the entire continent by that famous veto since known as the Monroe doctrine, "today," Senor Gorostiaga says, "Latin America feels farther removed from North America than from Europe and indeed, feeling now absolutely secure from old world aggression, sends its sentry's challenge northward." The keynote to the whole article is that a call to defend the common race, language, ideals, institutions, aspirations, goes through all of Latin America against the colossus of the north, the United States.

This, then, is the reason why the three nations, Argentina, Chile and Brazil no longer make disarmament or naval balance—equivalencia naval—a condition indispensable to their entente. Quite the contrary, they will go on arming, but no longer against each other, and they will go on consolidating their relations and interests, but no longer for purposes of South American supremacy. It is the defense of the Latin patrimony to which they are rallying against the United States.

The Hon. John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, in Washington, in a most remarkable address delivered before the members of the Boston City Club, amid the wealth of information and the host of ideas that he poured out, left two sayings deeply impressed on his hearers. One was: Supplant the Monroe doctrine with the Pan-American idea; make allies, not enemies of the Latin republics. Mr. Barrett's subject was "The Panama Canal and Pan-American Commerce," and when he had done it was perfectly evident to his audience that to build the Panama canal and not make allies of the Latin Americans was rank waste, but to build it and make enemies of them was downright folly. The other impressive statement was: Cultivate the friendly mental attitude. It is not alone for the powers that be, nor even for them in the first place: it is for every American, in his heart, to plant and grow the Pan-American idea.

### The Business Situation

So CLOSELY interwoven are the commercial activities of all nations of the world that a serious disturbance in any locality naturally affects business in an unfavorable manner everywhere else. It is a fallacy that one nation can prosper as the result of the misfortunes of another. Consequently the keenest interest is being taken in the Balkan imbroglio by the financial and commercial interests of the world. Now that there has been time to analyze conditions, there is less fear that the strife will spread throughout Europe. Indeed, it seems almost an impossibility from the financial viewpoint. In the first place public sentiment throughout the entire civilized world is more strongly against warfare than ever before. In the second place it takes enormous financial backing to permit an important war. The large banking interests are determinedly opposed to international strife. If they do not provide the funds no conflict of serious importance can be financed. In the last few days confidence has been strengthened that the powers will not be involved in the Balkan troubles, and a much better feeling naturally prevails in all commercial centers.

Never before in the history of the United States have fundamental conditions been better than they are now. The securities markets have had a setback owing to the heavy selling of stocks for foreign account induced by the war scare, but a subsequent recovery was brought about principally by large purchases for foreign investors. Business itself has moved steadily forward, expanding in all directions. This is told in increased bank clearings and larger railroad earnings in all parts of the United States, indicating that the improvement is widespread and not confined to any locality or any particular branch of industry.

Increased dividends and the resumption of dividend payments that previously had been suspended give the shareholder a comprehensive realization of the good times that are at hand. Shareholders of eighty-four industrial and public service corporations this week receive dividend checks for \$27,311,185. This is the second largest amount distributed at the middle of any month so far this year. As a general thing the dividends now being paid are based on the earnings of companies for the last fiscal period. Since the beginning of the current fiscal year there has been vast improvement in both the volume of business and the size of the profits so that much more is promised in the way of dividends in the future. The country has not yet begun to benefit by the record-breaking crops that have been harvested. The impetus given to business by the bountiful harvests will be of immense value, and there is no reason why big crops should not be enjoyed continuously. This is likely to be brought about by the improved and more intelligent methods of farming the land now under cultivation and by reclaiming vast tracts that have not yet seen the plow. Meanwhile it is a good thing to be grateful for the unprecedented crops this year and the universal prosperity that abounds throughout the country.

THE aggregate loss in dollars resulting from the smoke nuisance in the United States is estimated at half a billion annually. However, this is gross. Cleaning is a great industry in the United States.

MISSOURI raised poultry to the value of \$28,818,145 in 1911, but the public is left in doubt as to whether this was the value to the raisers or the amount it cost the consumers.

### Cosmopol- itan Student Life

FOREIGN nations are now largely represented on the student roll of every university in the United States, and the increase of this representation has been marked in recent years. Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Chicago, Leland Stanford, California, Illinois, Missouri, Columbia, New York—and many of the smaller among the first-class colleges—have their foreign student contingents. The university community, the university neighborhood everywhere, testifies to this interesting fact. Many of the foreign governments send students to the United States that they may be the better equipped for the performance of public, perhaps diplomatic, duty later on. Some of the American universities are provided with funds which enable them to grant free scholarships to foreign students. An illustration of this is found in the granting by Columbia to the Turkish ministry of education of a number of scholarships. These were promptly and gratefully accepted, and the Ottoman government, as a consequence, has now seven students taking the regular courses in the institution named.

Confining ourselves to New York, there were in attendance at Columbia, the New York University and the University of the City of New York last year, according to the printed reports, 256 students from foreign countries. At present there are more than 100 Chinese and Japanese students, twenty-five Turks and fifteen East Indians, besides students from Italy, Austria, Germany, Hungary, Roumania, and other countries, to the number of more than 100, receiving an education in the universities and colleges of Greater New York.

About three years ago, it became clear to observers of the situation that some means of providing the foreign students with social intercourse and pleasure must be devised. The result, with the aid of the colleges, private philanthropy and the Young Men's Christian Association, was the founding of the Cosmopolitan Club. This institution, as it is conducted at present, is performing a very useful function, since it is carried on expressly with the design of bringing the foreign students into contact with one another, and of bringing the native students into touch with them all. The idea of cosmopolitanism is carried so far that, whenever possible, those of one nationality are not allowed to segregate. At table, in games, in the ordinary routine of club life, there is a sandwiching process which makes for free and frequent intercourse between all nationalities. The idea is an excellent one, and should be adopted generally in university towns and cities. It is not only helpful to the students themselves but to the cause of universal understanding. And this is fraternity and peace.

### Demand for a Hall of Archives

PRESIDENT TAFT, addressing officials and distinguished guests of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, after having seen how admirably that venerable organization has conserved the store of Americana—especially early newspapers—entrusted to it, naturally was led to renewed advocacy of generous congressional aid to the project for a national hall of archives. As conditions are now, as an eminent group of petitioners for action have shown, the nation is recklessly imperiling documentary wealth of incalculable value by its willingness to allow accumulated records to be housed in structures that are not fireproof. Such sensible action seems well worth while as a safeguard lest some day the republic undergo precisely the same sort of irreparable loss as that of the Empire state when the library of the Albany Capitol had its treasures consumed.

The average national legislator has to be taught to see any reason why historians, students of social evolution of the nation, and antiquarians pure and simple, should be solicitous about this matter. Intelligent minorities have to act in cases like this, and by steady pressure steer congressmen and senators into paths that they ordinarily would not tread.

ONE explanation of the light registration in New York state is that the new law permits the election officers to ask impertinent questions. If the voters are to be gotten out in New York and elsewhere, they should not be bothered with questions that have nothing to do with their right to vote.

IF THERE is to be education for character it must be by character. Plastic youth only become powerful personalities by submitting their raw material to the molding touch of great teachers who, it may be, are only second-rate scholars. Mastery of specialized knowledge within a given field, however precise, complete and contemporary it may be, is not the sine qua non of effective teaching. Colleges, dealing with youth in their undergraduate days, have other aims than universities who take them as graduates, and both in framing of a curriculum and in choice of teachers colleges should follow a policy quite different from the graduate school. Their business is to find the minimum amount of universalized, coordinated, humanized knowledge that every student who enters should know as a basis upon which later to lay his professional or business educational superstructure. Having decided upon such a curriculum, a corps of teachers should be enrolled, some of whom at least can communicate wisdom as well as knowledge, who can see the meaning of humanity's past as well as the record of nature's evolution, and who can sum up in their own individuality the cultural ideals for which colleges exist, whatever may be the practical ends for which universities and technical schools are founded and endowed.

Such are some of the net impressions of important recent deliverances by leading American educators at Mt. Holyoke's anniversary, at the inauguration of a new president at Amherst, and at the dedication of New York's superb educational building at Albany. The questions that candid Harvard men have recently been publicly asking as to who are to take the place of great personalities and teachers like Child, Shaler, Norton and James, and Palmer, who is soon to retire, are also being asked by alumni of other institutions as they contrast the present with the past. The reaction at Harvard against the elective system; Amherst's recent decision to become a distinctly cultural and humanistic institution; Yale's semi-officially heralded rejoicing in a revival of interest in literature; Princeton's satisfaction with the preceptorial system inaugurated by Woodrow Wilson and Bryn Mawr's recent declaration of revolt against the "big registration ideal," are all straws showing how the current is running. Utilitarianism and liberty turned to license in the matter of choice of

### Education for Character

studies have had their day in American higher education. They have been found wanting. At a crisis in national history the nation asks for ethical and spiritual leaders and finds fewer of them than it had a right to expect among so many who have been graduated from universities and colleges during the past twenty-five years.

The marvel is, that with this clear record before them, so many contemporary educators and public men are trying with might and main to repeat in the realm of secondary education precisely the same mistake that has been made in the field of higher education.

THERE is now a contest between three chemists each of whom claims the distinction of being the first to discover artificial milk. Some day some one will discover real milk and then all minor disputes on this score will cease.

WITH the art of aviation at its present stage of rapid evolution—rapid when it is considered, how recently it came into being—it already is clear that ideal craft for wide-ranging navigation must be in type like an aquatic fowl. They must be able not only to fly over the English channel but to alight on its turbulent waters if necessary, and to ascend therefrom when need again requires flight. Or, to speak of a more ambitious enterprise, they must have the reserve capacity, if flying from Italy to Tripoli, of riding the waves, for a season at least, should descent from airy heights be obligatory for any reason. Sent forth from cruisers or battleships as military scouts, aeroplanes must have capacity to fly like Noah's dove and return to the ark with news. But to launch forth on the flight from a ship's deck as the port of departure is one thing; and to return thither is another. So the aeroplane must have web feet as well as supporting wings and whirling blades, and must ride the waves for a season until lifted on deck prepared for later flights.

To the credit of American aviators and inventors be it said that they were among the first to see the necessities and possibilities of this side of aeronautics, and had they had adequate support from either Congress or the American sporting public, they would have been able to win even more pronounced primacy than they now have. Happily for them, foreign nations are more appreciative than the home land. Consequently both Burgess at Marblehead and Curtiss at Hammondsport, N. Y., have been encouraged in tangible ways to proceed with building machines that combine soaring qualities with capacity to ride waves. Each of these designers and mechanicians has had his genius recognized in practical ways by shrewd European and Asiatic investigators, who are busy serving national military interests. But the United States government, that blundered woefully by its failure to encourage the Wrights when for a pittance monopoly rights could have been secured, now proceeds calmly on its way, content to lag far behind other nations in meeting the radically altered military situation caused by aviation's triumphs.

This comment on the demonstrated success of the hydro-aeroplane as a combined boat and flyer has been provoked by the fortunate outcome of recent experiments with the Curtiss craft on Lake Ontario, whither its maker took the machine to subject it to severer strains than were easily obtainable on Lake Keuka. The inland sea furnished a field of operation ample enough for rigid tests, and the craft came through admirably.

MR. ROOSEVELT from his enforced retirement, Mr. Bryan from his journalistic tripod, Mr. Wilson from his Democratic stronghold and Chairman Hilles of the Republican national campaign committee, have substantially agreed in definition of a course of procedure for disputants during the rest of the campaign. Principles rather than personalities are to be emphasized, and sharp differences of party policies stressed, but not in a wholly abstract way. Records of candidates as administrators are still to be debatable. As Mr. Roosevelt puts it, whatever could with truth and sincerity have been said prior to his being shot at with equal truth and sincerity be said now, and should be said. The outlawed tactics of the present are those that were equally bad in the past.

What the attack upon the former President has done is to show all participants in controversy the logical result of inflammatory denunciation of public men when it falls on the ears of members of society deficient in reason and self-control.

As the campaign proceeds under the agreed-upon restrictions it will be worth noting what the effect will be upon certain journals prone to invective and character assassination. Officials of state, political leaders and professional orators who enter on a campaign against rivals are forced to a measure of moderation in denunciation because of the possible necessity of subsequent personal contact with the persons attacked. But an editor, in the seclusion of his sanctum and owing to the isolation which he enjoys, may easily drop into a vocabulary of slander that he never would think of using were he in touch with men and viewing them from the plane on which they actually live and work.

The element in controversy that spoils both it and those who disclose the defect, is implacability. To register a conviction is a duty, but to iterate it in season and out, and to convert defense of a principle into enmity toward all those persons who deny it, this it is that turns controversy into what is a very much lower thing, namely—contention.

In the autobiography of George Frisbie Hoar he said that two eminent colleagues of his in the Senate, Justin Morrill and Cushman K. Davis, never condescended to contention. They forcibly and openly asserted their opinions and convictions and then declined to wrangle over the issues involved. That such an attitude of dignified superiority to brawling implies any lack of conviction on the part of public men, Senator Hoar denied. Sainte-Beuve, it will be recalled, dwelt with delight on the sanity of Benjamin Franklin's tactics in controversy. What were they? Persuasion rather than denunciation. Even when certain that his theory or his deed was right, the American sage usually admitted the possibility of his being shown to be errant. In which case, he contended, it was far less mortifying to admit the fact if previously he had been moderate in manner of affirmation.

CHICAGO teamsters are trying to restrict the work that auto trucks shall do. The woman with the broom who undertook to sweep back the ocean was engaged in a more promising enterprise.

### Sailing on Air and Water

### Why Controversy Need Not Be Contention



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1912—VOL. IV., NO. 277

PRICE TWO CENTS

## COMMERCE MEN HOLD FAREWELL MEETING AT ENDING OF TOUR

Boston Chamber's Members  
Are Signally Honored by  
Trade Envoys When Party  
Finally Disbands

## DELEGATES GO HOME

Many of the Nation's Guests  
Start on Return Voyage—  
Last Day in Metropolis  
Full of Pleasant Activities

NEW YORK—Members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce who accompanied the foreign delegates to the international congress of chambers of commerce in Boston on their tour of the various American cities, which ended in New York Friday night, were guests of M. Louis Canon-Legrand and Emile Jottrand, president and secretary, respectively, of the permanent committee of the congress, at a farewell dinner at Sherry's. More than 200 delegates participated and as the final parting came every delegate from the European, Asiatic, Australian, African and South and Central American

(Continued on page ten, column seven)

## COL. ROOSEVELT LEAVES FOR HIS HOME MONDAY

CHICAGO—It was announced today that Colonel Roosevelt would leave for Oyster Bay Monday morning at 8:15 o'clock.

The condition of the former President was normal today. An effort to postpone his departure beyond Monday met opposition from him and this was so persistent that consent was given for the earlier date.

Colonel Roosevelt is determined to get into the campaign at least by the week before election. He may make several speeches.

## ETTOR JURYMEN ON TROLLEY RIDE

SALEM, Mass.—Ettor jurymen this afternoon took a ride by special electric car. They will visit one of the theaters in Lynn and will return by way of Highland avenue. Deputy Sheriff Brackett and Salisbury accompany them.

District Attorney Atwill declared today that he hopes to call the last of the government's witnesses in the trial of Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso by the latter part of next week, probably Thursday, and that when court reopens at 9:15 Monday morning every possible influence will be exerted to expedite the trial. The district attorney stated that he did not know just how many more witnesses he would call as he would be governed by the developments in the case.

"I expect to call at least a dozen more," he added.

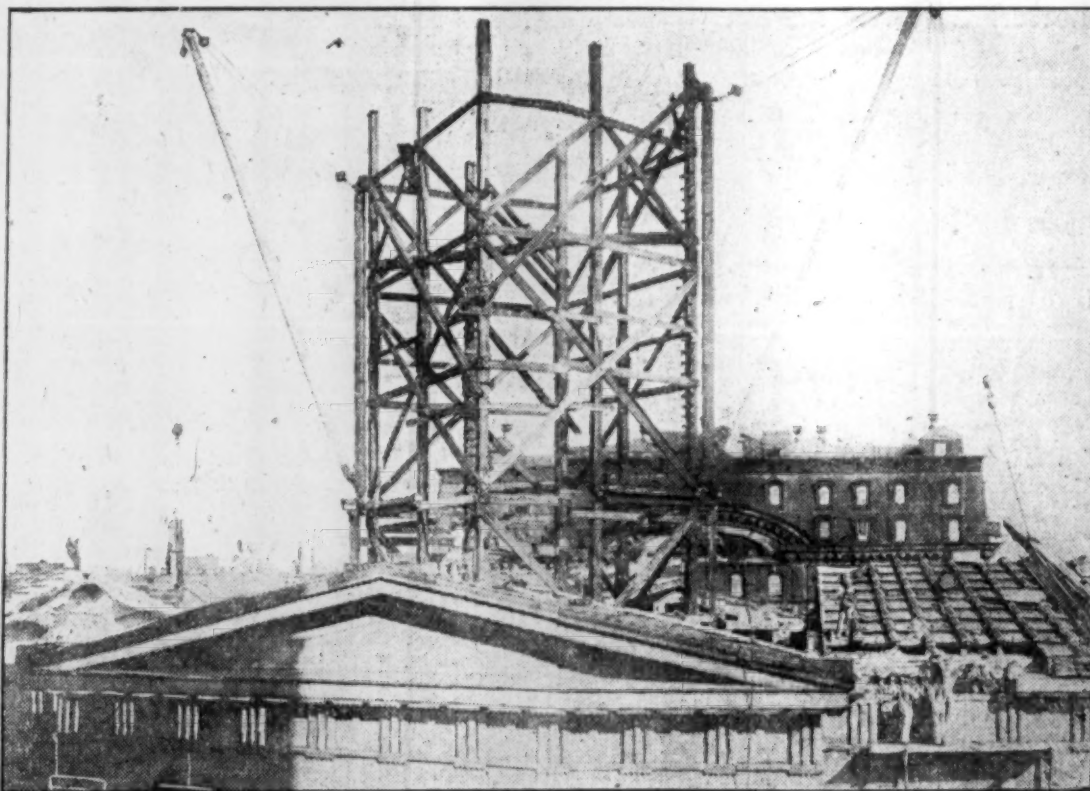
## MODEL AIRSHIP MEET IS HELD

Twenty-four model flying machines were entered in the meet held this afternoon in the Fells field, Melrose, under the direction of the Melrose Model Aero Club, the Hastings Model Aero Club of Medford and the Newtonville Aero Club of Newton.

## WALKING CLUB ON TRIP TO DANVERS

DANVERS, Mass.—The Appalachian Club is this afternoon on a trip to this town, under the conductorship of Willis H. Ropes of Salem.

## NEW CUSTOM HOUSE TOWER IS SOON TO RISE



Wooden framework to be used as a staging for steel workers who begin work on erection of great structure which will overlook Boston's waterfront

## MONEY ORDERS SHOWN TO PROVE POWDER PLOT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A \$100 post-office money order sent March 20, 1901, sent from Kansas City to Mrs. McNamara today, revealed that both McNamara and James B. McNamara used Frank Sullivan as an alias. James Martin, money order clerk at Kansas City, identified the order on the application therefore, signed with the name Frank Sullivan, and then identified McNamara as Sullivan. On cross-examination he admitted that he knew McNamara also used the name Sullivan.

That J. J. McNamara disposed of a large part of the \$1000 monthly organization fund through money orders was shown by Robert H. Bryson, postmaster at Indianapolis, who identified money orders sent by McNamara to McNamara, in Chicago. Postmaster Bryson produced records for a money order for \$100 issued at Kansas City March 20, 1901, on application of Frank Sullivan—an alias used by McNamara—payable to Mrs. O. E. McNamara in Chicago. Another was an order for \$70 obtained in Indianapolis by J. J. McNamara, payable to Orrie E. McNamara in Chicago. It was issued Dec. 7, 1910. Frank E. Heckoff, a union official of Cincinnati, and others also testified to the orders. Daniel Helter, money order clerk at Phillipsburg, N. J., identified the signature of George Haggerty, iron worker, business agent

at Phillipsburg, attached to numerous letters found in McNamara's office.

In the further examination today of Mrs. Mary Dye in the dynamite trial the government hoped to learn more of the "George J. Clark Company," alleged by District Attorney Miller to be an alias used by John J. McNamara in his dealings with powder manufacturers. "Excavating a specialty," was the legend borne by "George J. Clark Company" business cards identified by Miss Dye. The government exhibited letterheads, cards and envelopes of the Clark company and the former stenographer of McNamara admitted that McNamara used the name, but she could not remember ever writing any of his dictation on that stationery. In hotel registers bearing the names of some one or more of the defendants, Miss Dye was asked to testify to the genuineness of the signatures.

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## GOVERNMENT CALLS FOR MAIL ROUTE BIDS

Proposals for the delivery of mail on over 800 star routes in New England will be issued by the government Oct. 20 and proposals must be filed with Fourth Assistant Postmaster DeGraw before Jan. 7. These contracts will be for a period of four years, from July 1, 1913, to Dec. 31, 1917.

A force of 14 postoffice inspectors is at work under Postoffice Inspector Thomas Letherman measuring the distances between each postoffice on every star route in New England. In their report they will state whether or not in their judgment certain star routes shall or shall not be continued.

For the past week postoffice inspectors have been receiving instruction in matters connected with the star routes by Postoffice Inspector Frank H. Rice of this city.

In the New England states the number of star routes is as follows: Maine 297, New Hampshire 144, Vermont 145, Massachusetts 145, Rhode Island 19 and Connecticut 153.

## STAGING FOR CUSTOM HOUSE TOWER GOES UP

Work of erecting the new steel tower on the old custom house in Custom House square is moving along steadily, and already a wooden framework to be used as a staging for the steel workers has been erected, and appears many feet above the walls of the "old stone fort."

The work of clearing the masonry roof and the interior of the building is practically completed, and within a few days the lower tiers of the structural iron frame of the monster tower, which will top Boston's waterfront several hundred feet, will begin to appear above the granite walls of the old structure.

Workmen have been engaged for weeks in removing the great granite slabs which formed the roof and main cupola and wings, preparatory to the erection of the new steel tower.

According to the engineers now engaged in reconstruction of the building the original foundations would have fulfilled the hopes of the builders, but for the necessary work of cutting through the middle of the big Greek cross for the foundations of the tower which caused the four-wing tips to settle. Those foundations will have to be replaced and the columns of the old building realigned. This work will, it is expected, take nearly two years.

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## VERA CRUZ UPRISING NOT GAINING GROUND

(By the United Press)

JUAREZ, Mex.—That the Diaz uprising at Vera Cruz now seems unlikely to fulfill its early promise of speedy success throughout Mexico was indicated by numerous messages from the South today.

Congress' endorsement of President Madero's administration in the face of a strong demand from his opponents for the resignation of his entire cabinet also has greatly strengthened his hand. Though there were reports of a mutiny of federal soldiers in Mexico City, news that martial law and the arrest of Diaz supporters in the city indicated that the revolt had not succeeded. Railroad communication with the capital was cut off and a Diaz force was reported only 20 miles distant early today, but it was conjectured here that the ex-President's nephew will be too fully occupied with the defense of Vera Cruz, against which the federals were concentrating strongly, to lead an attack on Mexico City at present.

Even in Vera Cruz, Maderists pointed out, Diaz must have many opponents, or last night's street fight, in which it was said 17 Madero demonstrators were killed by Diaz forces, would not have occurred.

Gen. Diaz' preference in the choice of his advisers for men who were prominent under his uncle's regime has alienated many early rebels, who, though they had opposed Madero, would still oppose Porfirio Diaz' return to power in his place.

A battle at Vera Cruz was expected today.

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## STADIUM STATION OPEN FOR GAME

Stadium station, on Boylston street, Cambridge, the special platform built for Cambridge subway trains to accommodate those attending events in the Harvard Stadium, was used for the first time today by spectators at the Harvard-Amherst game.

## ALLEGED SHOOTER CAUGHT

LYNN, Mass.—Marsoob Casparian was arrested at Bristow street, East Saugus today after a chase by 25 policemen on a charge of assault and attempt to kill Mrs. Queen Casparian, his wife, and her sister, Mrs. Annie Petersen. It is alleged that Mr. Casparian went to the house of his wife's sister at 31 South side avenue this morning and finding his wife there shot her four times. Her sister interfered, and it is charged Mr. Casparian shot her in the shoulder.

## MR. SHAW DECLINES TO SERVE

William Shaw, secretary of the United Christian Endeavor Association, in a letter made public today declines to serve as a member of the Progressive committee of the town of Andover.

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## BALKAN ALLIES WIN AGAINST TURKS REPORT

Capture of Town of Mustapha Passa Accomplished by  
Bulgarians and Servian Detachment Marching to Aid  
of Montenegrins in Northern Albania, Say Advises

(By the United Press)

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In consequence of these circumstances the imperial ministry of finance have thought it advisable to issue one year's treasury bonds.

"The securities assigned to this small issue constitute," continues the communique, "both by their soundness and by their amount, a subsidiary proof of the enormous margin of budgetary assets which will be available at certain later periods."

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Archery is formally inaugurated in Boston today by a tournament being held on the Fenway field by the Fenway Archery Club, recently organized. This is its first shoot. Archers from all over Boston and from Wellesley and Nahant are participating in the event. These include Wallace Bryant, president of the club, and Henry B. Richardson vice-president; George Philip Bryant of Melrose Highlands, Burton Payne Gray, Ellis Spear, Jr. and W. H. Crafts. Among the women were Mrs. Burton P. Gray, Mrs. Louis C. Smith, Miss Dorothy Smith, Miss Germaine Guist, Miss Mary Anderson, Miss Margaret Kinning, Miss Helen Hutchinson and Miss Margaret Mathes. The program is that of the Eastern Archery Association for its annual tournament, which is the same as the national, except that it is only half of it. Instead of assembling at a given place, this is shot by the different groups and the scores sent to headquarters.

In the morning the men shot a single York round which is made up of 72 arrows at 100 yards, 48 arrows at 80 yards and 24 arrows at 60 yards. The women shot a single Columbia round composed of 24 arrows at 50 yards, 24 arrows at 40 yards and 24 arrows at 30 yards.

The afternoon's program is composed of the single American round for the men; 30 arrows at 60 yards, 30 arrows at 50 yards, and 30 arrows at 40 yards. The women are to shoot the single national round, 48 arrows at 60 yards and 24 arrows at 50 yards.

With the exception of the placing of the bronze tablet, which will not be ready for about a week, the memorial statue in Postoffice square to George T. Angell, founder of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is finished. The final drawings of the tablet have just been made for the patterning of the mold. No date has been set for the dedication of the monument and it is still more or less hidden by scaffolding around the shaft. A fence surrounds its base.

The tablet will bear the names of the donors, which include the school children of Boston, the city of Boston, the American Humane Education Society and the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

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## CHAIR OF PRINTS SOON TO BE ESTABLISHED IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Fitz-Roy Carrington to Have  
Charge of New Department  
Made Possible by  
\$150,000 Guarantee Fund

## MUSEUM TO HELP



Send your "Want" ad to  
**THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
MONITOR**

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

**THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU**

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....  
Street.....  
City..... State.....

- State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.  
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run **FREE**  
**ONE WEEK**  
ON THE  
**CLASSIFIED AD PAGE**

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

**MONITORIALS**

By NIXON WATERMAN

**SIMPLICITY**

If the cooks shall keep striking,  
In groups and in flocks,  
Only foods to be eaten  
Right out of the box  
Or the bag or the can,  
Without fork or a spoon,  
With no trouble at all,  
Can be sold pretty soon.

Or the shops may bake crisp  
Pastry dishes in which  
They will send us all manner  
Of foods fine and rich,  
Then the bother of living  
Will surely be small  
For we then will devour  
Food, dishes and all.

Or, sometime, perhaps,  
Some professor will make,  
Of the size of one's thumbnail,  
A wafer or cake  
Of foods so condensed,  
One can hide, so to speak,  
In just one vest pocket,  
His meals for a week.

Now that the Turk is drawing his  
similarity against so many other nations,  
it almost looks as if it is similitar to  
him who his enemy may be so long as  
times are lively.

**GUESS HIS NAME**

It is said a good woman once lived in a  
shoe  
Who had so many children she didn't  
know what to do,  
But when a leading American got a good  
view  
Of her numerous flock, he cried: "Bully  
for you!"

The inherent desire of children to "look  
at the pictures" will prove an additional  
incentive for them to hurry to school  
when every class, as it is said will soon  
be the case, shall have its moving picture  
outfit.

**EXPERIENCE**

On land there are subjects quite out  
of his scope,  
As his odd, clumsy efforts will show,  
But he does know just how he would  
tighten a rope  
Because he's been "taut" it, you know.

It is always reassuring to read of  
some millionaire's son who, dressed in  
overalls, has taken up some hard, grimy  
job at a few dollars a week, just as a  
poor farmer's or mechanic's son might  
do. But his election, in a few weeks, to  
the directorship or vice-presidency of his  
father's business shows a growth that  
boys of more humble parentage can  
hardly hope to equal.

The genuine baseball "fan" has already  
found out, as near as possible, the day  
on which the 1913 league season is to  
open.

**AUTUMN SPORTS**

It's the time of the year when our foot-  
ball is here;  
Teams are busy as busy can be;  
And the men, by their coaches, are being  
touched up  
So's to win all the touchdowns, you see.

Parties sojourning in the favorite  
autumnal New England resorts are send-  
ing abroad the same report they have  
sent every year for ever so long: "The  
autumnal foliage is much handsomer than  
it has ever been known to be before."

**LOOKS "COMFY"**

When friends "drop in"  
Of an autumn night,  
Then an open fire  
Is a "grate" delight.

It is with the regular baseball season  
as "they say" it is with the usual wom-  
an's letter: The added postscript, in the  
form of the tacked-on world series of  
games, is the most interesting part of it.

It is rather difficult to state whether  
the people of the Balkan states are in a  
hostile temper "again" or "still." It  
almost seems as if there is hardly ever a  
time when that whole peninsula is at  
peace.

**FORTUNATE**

"How did Bilkins make out in his  
marriage with that girl who was pre-  
sumed to have great ability as an  
artist?"  
"Oh, it was a very happy choice he  
made. The girl gave up painting as soon  
as he married her, and has become one  
of the best cooks in their whole neigh-  
borhood."

Here is a problem for the class in nat-  
ural history: If one gray squirrel in a  
city park attracts a crowd of 39 men,  
27 women, 53 children and 11 dogs, how  
much of a crowd would an elephant at-  
tract?

Former Governor Bates of Massachu-  
setts was once a street car conductor on  
Martha's Vineyard island. This proves  
what a street car conductor can do by  
conducting himself properly.

**ATTRACTIVE**

Patches aren't to be regretted,  
And especially when they're neat  
And productive garden patches  
Full of stuff that's good to eat.

Some of the middle states will have  
a corn palace at the San Francisco fair  
that will be some pumpkins and hard to  
beat. Lettuce, in the interest of peace  
and hominy, all take a look at it.

Even though the "great American  
game" keeps the great English game  
from becoming popular in this country,  
still our baseball players must be as  
lively as crickets in order to win.

**NATURALLY**

"How did you ever come to pick your  
course through that great forest?"  
"Well, there were a great many pine  
trees and perhaps it was their needles  
that helped me to thread my way."

Even if Sir Thomas Lipton does go  
ahead and build a challenger that is swift  
enough to come over here and take the  
America's cup home with it, his sporting  
interests will not be at an end. There-  
after he would have to turn his attention  
from the building of a cup challenger  
to the designing of a cup defender.

**OBSERVATIONS**

Again the southward flitting birds are  
calling.  
And if you own a gift for keen  
perceiving,  
You will observe, of course, the leaf is  
falling  
At just about the time the fall is  
leaving.

**NEW CITY HALL  
IS NEARLY READY**

PORT CLINTON, O.—Port Clinton's  
new city hall, which has been con-  
structed at a cost of \$25,000, is prac-  
tically completed. The building, when  
fully equipped, will represent an expendi-  
ture of \$32,000, not including the site,  
which was bought from Mrs. Eliza Syl-  
vester, at corner of East Market and  
Adams street, for \$3,000.

It will be necessary to vote this fall  
on a special bond issue of \$6000 to raise  
money for the furnishing of the build-  
ing, purchasing plumbing fixtures, elec-  
tric light fixtures and walks.

**L. R. & N. TO EXTEND**

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Louisiana  
Railway & Navigation Company will  
extend its line to Oklahoma City, ac-  
cording to an announcement made recently  
by William Edenborn, president of that  
company.

ILLINOIS—"Kismet."  
LA SALLE—"Girl at the Gate."  
LYRIC—"The Blue Bird."  
MAJESTIC—"Vandeville."  
MYSTIC—"The Fortune Hunter."  
OLYMPIC—"The Man Higher Up."  
PRINCESS—"A Modern Eve."

**AT THE THEATERS**

**BOSTON**

BOSTON—"Robin Hood."  
CASTLE SQUARE—"Such a Little Queen."  
COLONIAL—"The Quaker Girl."  
HOLLIS—"Coming Home to Roost."  
KEITH'S—"Vandeville."  
MAJESTIC—"Little Boy Blue."  
PARK—"Rose Stahl."  
PLYMOUTH—"George Arliss in 'Diarrell.'"  
ST. JAMES—"On the Level."  
TREMONT—"A Polish Wedding."

**NEW YORK**

CASINO—"The Merry Countess."  
CENTURY—"The Daughter of Heaven."  
COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play."  
COHAN—"George M. Cohan."  
EMPIRE—"John Drew."  
ELTING—"Within the Law."  
GAITEY—"Once a Day."  
GARRICK—"John Mason."  
HAMMERSTEIN'S—"Vandeville."  
HAMBRO—"Under Many Flags."  
HUDSON—"Mag and Superman."  
KEITH'S—"Vandeville."  
LIBERTY—"Millions."  
LYCEUM—"Billie Burke."  
LYRIC—"Master of the House."  
MANHATTAN—"Southern and Marlowe."  
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"Ready Money."  
PARK—"Clifton Crawford."  
PROCTOR—"Vandeville."  
REPUBLIC—"The Governor's Lady."  
WEBERS—"Scrape o' the Pen."

**CHICAGO**

AUDITORIUM—"The Garden of Allah."  
BLACKSTONE—"Milestones."  
CORT—"Fine Feathers."  
GRAND—"The Red Widow."

**ISLAND GATEWAY OF FAR EASTERN  
COMMERCE SKETCHED FOR MONITOR**

A special far eastern cor-  
respondent of the Monitor sends the  
following article describing the  
famous British island and trade  
gateway of Hongkong, off the  
coast of South China.

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG—Hongkong is one of  
those places which have appealed to  
childish fancy or to more mature imagina-  
tion for many years. For a long time  
it represented practically the only Euro-  
pean outpost in the unenlightened  
Orient and the very mention of its name  
connoted adventure, picturesque sur-  
roundings and a glimpse of a world little  
known to the civilized nations.

Though it be no longer the only point  
from which merchants and traders con-  
duct their business with China, its im-  
portance has not declined because other  
ports have arisen in the far east, but  
rather the reverse, and today it stands  
as the gateway of the east, through  
which pours a tremendous volume of  
trade from all parts of the world.

Nay, more, not only does Hongkong  
stand preeminent as a shipping port in  
the Orient, but it claims to be in the  
forefront of the ports of the world, rival-  
ing even London, New York and Liver-  
pool. In fact in 1905 a parliamentary  
paper issued by the House of Commons  
definitely assigned it the leading position  
at that time. The tonnage returns even  
of last year would seem to bear out this  
claim for priority, but as the returns in-  
clude scavenging boats and such like  
craft, which should not be included in  
the figures, it may be assumed that  
Hongkong's claim is not quite so good  
as it might be.

**Victoria Is the City**

Perhaps it is not so well known that  
Hongkong, or "Fragrant Streams," as the  
Chinese call it, is the name given to  
the island itself, the city built thereon  
having been named Victoria. When her  
late Majesty gave her name to the city,  
she little thought that the place would  
assume the importance which it has  
now gained. However, this shows again  
how difficult it is to forecast the future.

When the island was ceded to Great  
Britain in 1841 it was little better than  
a barren rock. Still, the value of the  
place from the point of view of its trad-  
ing facilities with Canton, then the only  
open port in China for foreign trade, and  
indeed of the great hinterland, could not  
be overlooked, and with a determina-  
tion to make the best of their opportuni-  
ties the British settled down to the  
steady improvement of the island and  
the development of its shipping possi-  
bilities, until now they have a colony which  
is a standing monument to British ad-  
ministration and British trading enter-  
prise.

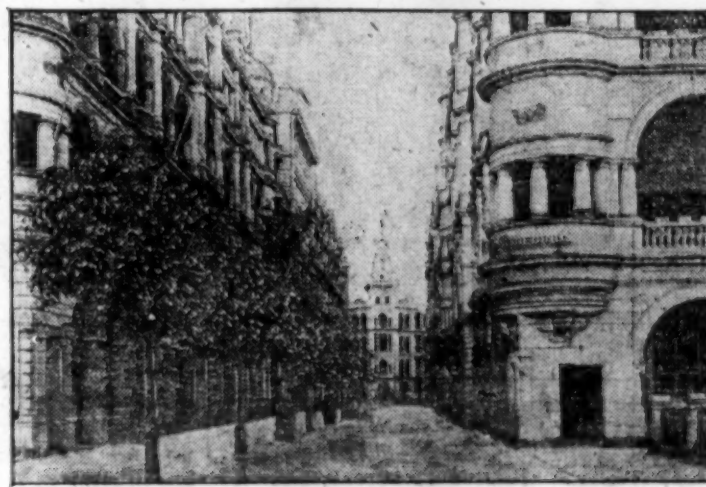
The secret of Hongkong's greatness is  
that it is a free port. All nations have  
a fair field and on favor, and several na-  
tions have contributed not a little to  
building up the strong position which  
the city occupies as a trading center.  
Germans rank next with the British  
themselves in numbers and in impor-  
tance, and were the sons of the father-  
land to remove their interests from the  
colony the blow would be a serious one.

**Men of Many Nations There**

This fact, however, is illustrative of  
Hongkong's peculiar position. British  
capital and British enterprise with cheap  
Chinese labor have helped to build up a  
city which has few rivals in the shipping  
world, but men from other countries  
have had a share in its development, not  
the least in recent years having been  
Americans. Despite its extreme cosmo-  
politanism, the various communities in  
Hongkong make a very happy family,  
and widely divergent races and creeds  
flourish under the protection here af-  
forded by the British flag.

Hongkong has been described as a huge  
godown (or storehouse) and the descrip-  
tion is not inapt, for it is the great trans-  
shipping center for the east. The ex-  
tensive warehouses that line the water  
front are filled with the cargoes of ships  
from Europe and America, which, lying  
in the godowns for a few days or weeks,  
are then shipped for ports in the east.  
For instance, only recently, coal which  
came to the colony was handled by four  
different parties before being placed on  
board for its ultimate destination.

The opening of other ports in China  
has tended to deprive Hongkong of a  
considerable portion of its transshipping  
trade, but this has been overcome by the  
increasing volume of its direct trade and  
by the opening of the railway from  
Kowloon to Canton, and partially to  
Hankow, thereby tapping a district hith-  
erto undeveloped or untouched. Of course  
the railway has certain political advan-



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

A typical street in European business section of Victoria on  
island of Hongkong

tages and the strong position secured  
thereby for Great Britain in the south  
of China is perhaps only just being real-  
ized.

**Chinese Are Educated**

To its credit, Hongkong is not satis-  
fied with commercial prestige in the  
Orient, and is now making an effort to  
play the part of mentor to unenlight-  
ened Chinese. A university has been  
opened, the hope of which is to provide  
Chinese with a university training ac-  
companied by high moral principles, and  
it is not too much to expect that many of  
China's future leading citizens, as at  
present, will imbibe high principles and  
sound ideas which will tend to the up-  
lifting and advancement of their nation.

Compared with some other cities, the  
public buildings of Hongkong are not  
very imposing. Its law courts, and post-  
office, two institutions just completed,  
represent the British characteristics of  
solidity and durability. The city hall  
and museum can hardly be said to be  
worthy of the colony, and the public  
offices generally are disappointing.

On the other hand, the business houses  
in the city proper are handsome and well  
constructed. The Hongkong and Shang-  
hai Bank offices are accommodated in a  
very imposing structure which is given  
a thoroughly eastern setting by the  
palms which are growing outside the  
chief entrance, and the "princely house"  
of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. have  
built for themselves a fine new building  
facing the Hongkong hotel, quite an ad-  
dition to the architectural beauties of  
the city.

The residential portion of the colony,  
from the lower levels of the peak, pos-  
sesses many fine residences, not the least  
being the imposing Kingsclere hotel,  
formerly a rich Parsee's noble residence,  
and the marble hall, occupied by Sir Paul  
Chater; while Government House itself,

situated just a little above the city, is  
impressive with its massive pillars and  
solid porches.

**City Proud of Its Gardens**

Hongkong is very proud of its botanic  
gardens. These are situated on Glenelg,  
and command an extensive view of the  
city and the waters of the harbor with  
its diversified shipping. No mention of  
Hongkong is regarded as complete unless  
some reference be made to the peak and  
the Happy valley. The visit to the peak  
is made by means of the cable tramway  
which threads its way up the side of the  
mountain, and, having made the journey  
by tram, sedan chairs borne by Chinese  
will enable the visitor to complete the  
ascend.

The view from the summit must be  
seen to be appreciated. It shows the  
busy city, at the base of the mountain  
—the European part distinguished by  
its many buildings standing out promi-  
nently, and the Chinese city congested  
and dingy—while beyond the blue  
waters of the harbor enclosed by moun-  
tain ranges which seem to limit it  
stretches the great peninsula which once  
formed part of the Chinese province of  
Kwangtung, but which now represents  
the important area known as the new  
territories. The Happy valley, a large  
natural amphitheater surrounded by  
hills, is another of these scenes which  
defy words.

However, enough has been said to in-  
dicate that Hongkong is a most interest-  
ing and most progressive city, and that  
its harbor, having an area of 10 square  
miles, is one of the busiest and most  
beautiful in the world. Though the  
residents of Hongkong are not of that  
permanent type found in the larger  
centers in the Occident, they are at the  
same time proud of their dwelling place,  
which is fitly designated as the Gate-  
way of the East.

**WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING**

SUBJECTS of general interest are  
dealt with in the following editorial  
excerpts:

BALTIMORE SUN—Goucher College  
requires \$1,000,000 for an endowment  
fund and to meet urgent needs, and the  
question is, what does Baltimore propose  
to do about it? There are a dozen other  
cities which will jump at the chance of  
raising the money, if they can secure  
Goucher College for themselves by doing  
so. Does Baltimore intend to let any  
of them take this institution away from  
it? That is the question that is pre-  
sented by the campaign for subscriptions  
about to be begun by the committee ap-  
pointed for that purpose. About \$37,500  
in conditional subscriptions have already  
been pledged, so that \$625,000 is still to  
be raised. If the greater part of the  
entire fund is subscribed by the people  
of Baltimore and Maryland, assurances  
have been received by the committee  
that the remainder will be given by men  
of means in other communities. If we  
do not respond, we will lose Goucher Col-  
lege. Goucher College is worth many  
millions to us, estimated merely in dol-  
lars and cents. As a moral and intel-  
lectual asset it is beyond money and be-  
yond price.

NEWARK NEWS—The new charter of  
the city of Cleveland, O., when completed,  
is likely to provide for a municipal uni-  
versity which will work in close coopera-  
tion with the various departments of the  
city government. . . . Broadly, the pro-  
posal is to follow the example of a num-

ber of the western state universities,  
notably that of Wisconsin, which,  
through having their teachers directly  
sharing in governmental affairs, have  
become civic laboratories of tremendous  
value for constructive legislative and ad-  
ministrative reform. The municipal col-  
leges of New York and Cincinnati will  
also be studied as helpful examples.  
Whether consciously or unconsciously,  
such projects indicate an increasing ten-  
dency to regard practical civics as the  
supreme goal of public education. This  
view is natural and logical. The entire  
public school system of the country rests  
upon the assumption that, generally  
speaking, an intelligent electorate is  
pointed for that purpose. The state uni-  
versity, as now modernized, with the  
municipal university which promises to  
follow its methods, simply goes one step  
farther. If a sound education means  
good citizenship and underlies efficient  
government, then direct training for  
governmental work and the duties of citizens  
is merely the proper fruition of the pub-  
lic school system. No better way has yet  
been proposed than the one which leads  
through practical work in government,  
combined with special study devoted to  
such work. The Cleveland project will  
be watched with interest.

CHICAGO RECORD HERALD—George  
Moore and some other critics have con-  
fessed to discouragement in viewing  
modern art. The age, alas, is com-  
mercial and industrial; and artists, having  
no encouragement to cherish their art,

**NEWS IN BRIEF**

**FIRST TRAWLER ARRIVES**  
VICTORIA, B. C.—The steam trawler  
Triumph, first of the British Columbia  
fisheries fleet, has arrived, 91 days from  
Grimsby, in command of Captain Star-  
key. A big fleet of trawlers is coming  
to British Columbia, probably 40 in all.

**NEW TIN PLANT FOR OHIO**  
EAST LIVERPOOL, O.—Twenty local  
representative business men, headed by  
T. V. Milligan, have taken up the propo-  
sition to locate a six-mill sheet and tin  
plate plant here which will give employ-  
ment to between 200 and 300 workers.  
A number of men who will take positions  
in the new plant if it is located here so  
far subscribed \$33,000 to the project.

will cease to do so. Where are our con-  
temporary masterpieces, anyhow? Will  
not art disappear in time, etc.? It is a  
depressing view surely.

But W. M. R. French, director of the  
art institute, in a letter to a New York  
paper, seeks to dispel this universal  
gloom. He remembers cheerfully that  
art and literature are always disappear-  
ing; they disappear in every age and  
among every people. There is absolutely  
no saving them. . . . It is true we have  
no sculptors to equal the Greeks; but  
then, if we except two or three re-  
naissance sculptors, no other age has  
had such men. In Athens the state fur-  
nished a demand; in the renaissance it  
was the church. Very well; but today  
the freer use of sculpture in the adorn-  
ment of buildings and the extension of  
mural decorations give the artist an op-  
portunity which should attract first-rate  
talent. Moreover, there is a wide field,  
on a somewhat lower plane, for the il-  
lustrator. There is absolutely no occa-  
sion for despair, therefore, because we  
don't happen to rival the highest achieve-  
ment of the race in sculpture. Certainly,  
if new movements be an earnest of  
growth and testify to present vitality,  
there is no need to take a dark view  
while we are actually driven—as the  
critics were in London the other day—  
to invent new terms to describe the art  
of the present.

CINCINNATI TIMES STAR—Canada  
has profited many times by American ex-  
perience and American mistakes. It has  
learned numerous useful lessons by closely  
studying what we have done or left un-  
done. At present the Dominion govern-  
ment is contemplating the appointment  
of a commission to inquire into the ques-  
tion of preserving large grazing areas for  
cattle. Our neighbors would probably  
never have thought of doing this had they  
not observed the consequences in this  
country of cutting up the great ranges  
into small farms. This American policy  
undoubtedly has been of great advantage  
to many individuals, but whether it has  
benefited the public at large is open to  
question. The present high price of meats  
certainly tends to make most of us regret  
the passing of the great cattle ranges of  
former days, but it is a regret that will  
do no good. The old days have gone, never  
to return. With Canada, however, the  
case is different. The Dominion has been  
rapidly disposing of its public lands, but  
it still has great tracts left which are  
suitable for cattle grazing. It could ac-  
quire more without excessive expense. It  
is confronted now with the question  
whether such ranges would be of greater  
public advantage than many compara-  
tively small farms. Knowing all that  
has happened on this side of the border,  
it seems possible that the decision will  
be against the ranges in favor of the  
farms.

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According to the plans so far made  
known the new company will have a  
capital stock of between \$150,000 and  
\$200,000.

**LUMBER HEARING ON JAN. 6**  
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—An order  
has been given by the supreme court  
setting the anti-trust law prosecutions  
against 35 lumber companies for final  
hearing Jan. 6. The commissioner to  
take testimony in this case, Robert M.  
Reynolds, in his finding filed some two  
months ago, stated the state in every  
important point.

**NEW RURAL ROUTES ESTABLISHED**  
WASHINGTON—The following rural  
routes were established recently to com-  
mence Jan. 1: Minnesota, Clearbrook,  
route No. 2, serving 109 families; South  
Dakota, Bancroft, route No. 1, serving  
96 families.

**RAILWAY MAIL CHANGE MADE**  
CINCINNATI—Clyde M. Reed, super-  
intendent of the railway mail service at  
Cincinnati and in charge of the fifth  
division, has been transferred by Post-  
master-General Hitchcock to New Or-  
leans. H. M. Robinson of the New  
Orleans division will succeed Mr. Reed  
in this city.

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# Leading Events in the Athletic World

## IMPORTANT DAY FOR SOME BIG COLLEGE FOOTBALL ELEVEN

West Point-Yale Match Is Expected to Be the Best Contest, With Blue a Favorite to Win Out

### HARVARD - AMHERST

**HARVARD-AMHERST LINEUP**  
**HARVARD**.....F. H. Hoyt, Woodland Golf Club, defeated B. S. Evans, Belmont, 2 and 1.  
**AMHERST**.....R. W. Brown, Meadowbrook, defeated J. B. Hylan, Vesper, 4 and 3.

Today promises to be an important one in the annals of college football for 1912. While there is no real championship title to be decided, there are a number of contests in which the big eleven will engage that promises to make some good football history.

First and foremost of these is the Yale-West Point match at West Point. In 1910 and 1911 the cadets gave their big Blue rivals two defeats, 9 to 3 and 6 to 0, and the New Haven team and coaches are especially anxious to win this fall. How the game will come out is hard to tell. The Yale eleven does not appear to be over strong at the present time and West Point has been doing some very good work, but the experts are rather picking Yale to win today by a narrow margin.

Harvard will face Amherst, and is expected to win easily. The Crimson coaches have been drilling the men hard in offensive tactics, and have spent considerable time in teaching them to break up the forward pass following the showing made by Williams last Saturday. Reports from Amherst have said that the Purple team was strong in this department, and the Harvard men have been specially coached to meet it.

The Brown-Pennsylvania match is expected to be a battle royal. Pennsylvania was shown up in a rather weak light by Swarthmore last Saturday and Wesleyan showed the Brown supporters that their team is not as strong as that of 1910 and 1911. Today's game finds the teams apparently evenly matched with the Red and Blue a slight favorite.

Dartmouth will get her first opportunity to compare her eleven with that of Harvard when the Green meets Williams. Coach Cavanaugh is far from satisfied with the work of his men; but he believes that he has the material and now that all the veterans are again in shape to play, he will soon have the team going strongly.

Princeton meets Syracuse and expects to return a big score. Carlisle showed up Syracuse in a very weak condition and the Orange and Black coaches expect it to be nothing but a practise match with plenty of chance to use substitutes. It will be the first time this year the Tiger eleven has met a team that has played Yale, and it will be interesting to see whether or not the Princeton men roll up more than Yale's 21 point score.

Annapolis is looking forward to a hard game with Swarthmore. The Navy team has been working hard following its defeat at the hands of Lehigh last Saturday and hopes to make a much better showing today. Swarthmore is regarded as very strong this year based on its victory over Pennsylvania last week.

The freshman teams of the big colleges are to be busy and will not have things entirely their own way. The Yale youngsters will play Phillips Exeter Academy and will be pushed to the limit. Harvard plays Hotchkiss school for the first time in history and is looking for a hard game. Dartmouth will meet Andover and another battle royal is expected.

Collins of the Athletics says that he considers the Boston American pitching staff this year the greatest ever assembled on one team.

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## LAST Sports F. H. HOYT MEETS RODNEY W. BROWN IN GOLF FINAL

Defeat B. S. Evans and J. B. Hylan Respectively in Semi-Finals of Country Club Fall Tournament

**SEMI-FINAL ROUND**  
 F. H. Hoyt, Woodland Golf Club, defeated B. S. Evans, Belmont, 2 and 1.  
 R. W. Brown, Meadowbrook, defeated J. B. Hylan, Vesper, 4 and 3.

F. H. Hoyt of the Woodland Golf Club and R. W. Brown of the Meadowbrook Club of Reading met this afternoon in the final of the fall golf tournament of the Brookline Country Club. These players won their way to the final round by defeating B. S. Evans of Belmont and J. B. Hylan of Vesper respectively.

Hoyt's victory over Evans at 3 and 1 was somewhat unexpected as the Belmont expert had been showing some very good golf. Hoyt, however, gave a grand exhibition going out in 39 to 42 for his opponent. Their cards:

Hoyt, out.....5 3 5 5 4 2 5 5-39  
 Evans, in.....6 5 5 3 3 4 5 6-42  
 Hoyt, in.....3 5 5 4 4 5 4 3-4  
 Evans, out.....3 4 4 5 5 3 4 4-41

Brown had a rather easy time with Hylan. The Meadowbrook star showed very consistent golf, getting a 41 out, after playing the first hole poorly for a 7. Their cards:

Brown, out.....7 4 4 3 5 5 4 3-41  
 Hylan, out.....6 4 5 4 6 5 5 5-45  
 Brown, in.....4 5 5 5 3 3 4 3-4  
 Hylan, in.....9 5 5 5 3 4 4 4-41

The most brilliant golf Friday was shown by B. S. Evans, who defeated former-Lieutenant-Governor Louis A. Frothingham in the first round and the veteran, A. G. Lockwood, in the second. Evans was showing what he could do with perfect control of his drives, which are generally acknowledged to be among the longest in the state. Yesterday he not only had distance but direction and the result was a 79 in the morning and an 82 in the afternoon.

S. V. Lawrence, who surprised the gallery in the morning by defeating H. P. Farrington, 4 and 2, was an easy victim for J. B. Hylan in the afternoon. Hylan played the best golf in his match with R. M. Purves of Woodland in the morning, however. Farrington recovered himself in the afternoon, turning in a brilliant 79 in the bogey competition. Friday's summary:

Second round—Evans defeated Lockwood, 3 and 1; Hoyt defeated Manning, 1 up, 19 holes; Brown defeated Bass, 2 and 1; Hylan defeated Lawrence, 5 and 3.

**CHICAGO SERIES WON BY AMERICAN LEAGUE PLAYERS**  
 CHICAGO—Manager James Callahan's Chicago team of the American League retained the local championship which it won last year by taking the final game of this year's series with the National League Friday by the overwhelming margin of 16 to 0 at Comiskey park.

The White Sox furnished a record breaking finish to a record breaking post season series. Only once before has there been anywhere near such a heavy score in so important a game. That was when the Athletics won from the Giants last year 13 to 2 in the final for the world's title.

Securing a one run lead in the first inning the White Sox drove Lavender out of the box in two sessions, then sent Charles Smith and Reulbach back to the bench in the third, during which Callahan's men hit the ball to all parts of the grounds and piled up eight runs before the third man was out.

Four West Side pitchers' offerings had been made light of by the White Sox before the game was over. Altogether the American leaguers accumulated 17 hits for a total of 23 bases. Sixteen of these hits were made for five innings, and not until Toney went into the box for the Nationals did they fail to score at least one run in each session.

Walsh only allowed his opponents five hits, in spite of the fact that his teammates gave him such an easy margin to win by. All of these were made in the first five innings. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
 Americans.....1 2 8 2 3 0 0 0-16 17 0  
 Nationals.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 5 4  
 Batteries: Walsh and Schalk; Lavender and Smith; Reulbach, Lefield, Toney and Archer. Catter, Umpires. Connolly at plate, Owens on bases, Dineen and Eason on foul lines.

## INDIAN ELEVEN IN HARD FOOTBALL CONTEST



THE PIEGAN INDIAN ELEVEN FROM GLACIER NATIONAL PARK MEETING MANDAN INDIANS FROM FORT PECK INDIAN RESERVATION

### BASEBALL PICKUPS

John Hayden has been signed to manage the Louisville club next season.

Manager Griffith expects Morgan to develop into one of the best second basemen in either big league next year.

Managers Griffith thinks pretty well of Horace Milan, a younger brother of Clyde Milan, who recently joined Washington.

Manager McGraw has now equalled the record of handling five championship teams originally made by Frank G. Selee.

With this year's experience back of him, Lou Louden, the second baseman of the Detroit Americans, should make a fine major league player next season.

Oklahoma City expects to be quite a baseball town next spring. Both Topeka and Omaha have sent word that they will train there and others are expected.

Again has Pitcher Walsh taken the leading part in winning the Chicago baseball championship for the American League. He held the Cubs to five singles and shut them out without a run.

The way the Boston Americans have remembered those connected with the club and ineligible to share in the world's series profits speaks volumes for their sportsmanship. They are said to have deposited \$1000 in trust for their little mascot, Jerry McCarthy.

Pitcher Cheney of the Chicago Nationals had the distinction of winning two games in six and a half innings. He relieved Lavender in the ninth inning of the first game when Chicago was behind. The Cubs won this game and then won a six-inning game with Cheney pitching the entire distance.

**NEW JAVELIN RECORD**  
 NEW YORK—A new world's record for throwing the javelin has been established by the famous Swedish athlete, Eric Lemming, says a Stockholm despatch to the New York Tribune. He threw it 62.57 meters, beating the previous record of 61 meters, held by the Finn J. Saaristo. Lemming won the javelin throw at the Athens, London and Stockholm Olympic games.

**COLUMBIA TO HAVE NEW SHELL**  
 NEW YORK—The Columbia varsity crew will have a new eight-oared shell for use at Poughkeepsie next June. The boat is being built by A. E. Ward at Edgewater and is being constructed on lines laid down by J. C. Rice, the coach. The best features of the English boat which Columbia used at Poughkeepsie a year ago have been retained.

**THE PIEGAN INDIAN ELEVEN**  
 The Piegan Indian eleven from Glacier National Park met the Mandan Indians from Fort Peck Indian reservation in a hard football contest.

These two teams met early this month at the Ft. Peck Indian reservation fair, and the result of the game was 3 to 0 victory for the Mandan Indians. While the Piegans outweighed the team from the Ft. Peck Indian reservation, the lightweights kept the Glacier Park Indians on the defensive constantly by an aggressive series of trick plays, which called for the greatest keenness and agility on the part of the Piegans to overcome.

The game was one of the cleanest and most spectacular football games that has ever been played in the Northwest. A number of the players on both teams have had considerable experience in football, some of them having been stars on former Carlisle Indian school teams.

The lineup:  
 W. Lester, left end.....F. J. Jackson  
 J. Alvar, left tackle.....F. J. Big Top  
 A. Day, left guard.....F. W. Bean  
 E. Rick, center.....C. T. Lacy  
 R. White, right guard.....J. V. Curley  
 W. Jones, right tackle.....J. P. Bullock  
 J. Yellow Owl, right end.....T. Laster  
 E. Hedrick, quarterback.....O. Bold (capt.)  
 H. Head-Dress, left half.....J. Bad Marriage  
 J. Youngman, right half.....A. Blackburn  
 G. Eastman, fullback.....E. F. Arrowtop

**BASEBALL PICKUPS**  
 John Hayden has been signed to manage the Louisville club next season.

Manager Griffith expects Morgan to develop into one of the best second basemen in either big league next year.

### SIDELINE NOTES

Harvard will be without the services of Captain Wendell today.

Will West Point make it three straight victories over Yale is the question most asked today.

Harvard is the only one of the big eastern colleges that is not using the direct pass.

Charles D. Daly, former Harvard and West Point football star, has been helping the Army coaches this week.

The Dartmouth rushline is one of the heaviest in any of the big colleges this year and is made up mostly of veterans.

The loss of Rodgers, star tackle on the Pennsylvania eleven of 1910, will be a serious handicap to the Red and Blue.

Wisconsin has another star quarterback in Gillette. He is said to be one of the best men in the West in a broken field.

The Harvard coaches are trying hard to make a place for Logan on the varsity. He was tried out at quarter and is now being given a trial at halfback.

University of Illinois wants Manager Garland Stahl of the world's champion baseball team, to help coach the varsity eleven this fall. Stahl was one of the best backs ever turned out at Illinois.

**AUTOMOBILE FOR CARRIGAN**  
 LEWISTON, Me.—William Carrigan, catcher for the Boston Americans, was tendered a big reception on his return to his home city Friday afternoon. He was presented with a touring car by his many friends here.

**TODAY'S COLLEGE GAMES**  
 Alabama vs. Auburn.  
 Annapolis vs. Swarthmore.  
 Antioch vs. Muskingum.  
 Arkansas vs. Oklahoma A. C.  
 Bates vs. McKimley.  
 Beloit vs. Lawrence.  
 Bowdoin vs. Tufts.  
 Brown vs. Pennsylvania State.  
 Brown 1916 vs. Worcester Academy.  
 Carleton vs. Pittsburgh.  
 Case vs. Mt. Union.  
 Chicago vs. Iowa.  
 Colby vs. Boston College.  
 Colorado vs. South Dakota.  
 Cornell vs. Pennsylvania State.  
 Dakota Wesleyan vs. Fargo.  
 Dartmouth vs. Williams.  
 Dartmouth 1916 vs. Andover Academy.  
 Denison vs. Wooster.  
 Drake vs. Kansas.  
 F. & M. vs. Johns Hopkins.  
 Grove City vs. Thiel.  
 Hamilton vs. Middlebury.  
 Harvard vs. Amherst.  
 Harvard 1916 vs. Hotchkiss school.  
 Hastings vs. Grand Island.  
 Hiram vs. Geneva.  
 Illinois Wesleyan vs. Knox.  
 Kalamazoo vs. Hillsdale.  
 Kentucky State vs. Cincinnati.  
 Lafayette vs. Ursinus.  
 Lake Forest vs. Millikin.  
 Lebanon Valley vs. Albright.  
 Lehigh vs. Haverford.  
 Loyola vs. Loughborough.  
 Maine vs. St. Anselm.  
 Marietta vs. Buchanan.  
 Michigan A. C. vs. Olivet.  
 Minnesota vs. Nebraska.  
 Mississippi vs. Louisiana State.  
 Missouri vs. Ames.  
 New York vs. R. I. State.  
 No. Dakota vs. Ohio Wesleyan.  
 Ohio vs. Wittenberg.  
 Pennsylvania 1916 vs. Caradilla.  
 Princeton vs. Syracuse.  
 Reimseler P. L. vs. Stevens.  
 Rochester vs. Union.  
 Rutgers vs. Hobart.  
 South vs. Chattanooga.  
 South Carolina vs. Florida.  
 St. Louis vs. Rolla S. M.  
 Texas vs. Oklahoma.  
 Tulane vs. Mississippi College.  
 Utah vs. Denver.  
 Vermont vs. Mass. A. C.  
 Wabash vs. Butler.  
 W. & J. vs. Carnegie Tech.  
 Wesleyan vs. N. Y. University.  
 Western Reserve vs. Kenyon.  
 Wisconsin vs. Purdue.  
 Worcester P. L. vs. N. H. State.  
 Yale, 1916 vs. Exeter Academy.

**ADAMS TO LEAD TUFTS**  
 Winthrop Adams, fullback on the Tufts College football team last year, was unanimously selected as captain of the team for this year at a meeting of the athletic advisory board Friday.

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 Vernon 4, Sacramento 2.

## FRESHMAN TRACK SQUAD, HARVARD, APPEARS STRONG

J. O. Johnstone, Olympic Athlete, Captures Four Firsts, a Second and a Third in Fall Meet at Cambridge

Prospects of the Harvard freshman track team being a remarkably strong one next spring are today very bright following the showing made by the candidates who took part in the annual fall meet on Soldiers field Friday. In addition to those who took part, the squad will be strengthened next fall by E. H. Mahan, who is now on the football team and is a star sprinter.

Four first places, a second and a third was the remarkable record made by J. O. Johnstone yesterday, who took third place in the high jump at the Olympic games last July.

Johnstone placed in over half the events on the schedule, the mile run and hammer throw being omitted. He took firsts in the 120-yard low hurdles, 70-yard high hurdles, running broad jump and running broad jump. His best performance was in the high jump, in which he cleared the bar at 5ft. 10 1/2 in. The hurdle races were purposely shortened for the freshman event.

Other men who appeared to advantage were W. J. Bingham, the old Phillips Exeter star, and F. S. Allen. The latter won first place in both the dashes, although his time was not very fast. Bingham had little difficulty in taking the 880-yard run, doing it in 2m. 44.5s.

The summary:  
 120-yard low hurdles—Won by J. O. Johnstone; second, R. H. Stiles; third, E. M. Post. Time, 15 1/2 s.  
 100-yard dash—Won by F. S. Allen; second, J. O. Johnstone; third, W. Morse. Time, 10 1/2 s.  
 220-yard dash—Won by F. S. Allen; second, M. Morse; third, W. M. Mayer. Time, 24 3/4 s.  
 440-yard run—Won by W. M. McKim; second, R. Penney; third, W. M. Mayer. Time, 28 3/4 s.  
 880-yard run—Won by W. J. Bingham; second, W. Leland; third, R. H. Delaheld. Time, 2m. 44.5 s.  
 Two-mile run—Won by W. H. McKim; second, B. M. Fullerton; third, W. R. Ballard. Time, 10m. 54 3/4 s.  
 70-yard high hurdles—Won by J. O. Johnstone; second, R. H. Stiles; third, R. C. Williams. Height, 5ft. 10 1/2 in.  
 100-yard dash—Won by K. B. G. Parson; second, J. M. Smith; third, J. O. Johnstone. Time, 50ft. 10 1/2 in.  
 Running broad jump—Won by J. O. Johnstone; second, R. G. Carter; third, E. M. Post. Distance, 21ft. 5 in.  
 Pole vault—Won by L. G. Richards; second, R. T. Twitcheall; third, E. M. Wana maker. Height, 10ft.

**TODAY'S COLLEGE GAMES**  
 Alabama vs. Auburn.  
 Annapolis vs. Swarthmore.  
 Antioch vs. Muskingum.  
 Arkansas vs. Oklahoma A. C.  
 Bates vs. McKimley.  
 Beloit vs. Lawrence.  
 Bowdoin vs. Tufts.  
 Brown vs. Pennsylvania State.  
 Brown 1916 vs. Worcester Academy.  
 Carleton vs. Pittsburgh.  
 Case vs. Mt. Union.  
 Chicago vs. Iowa.  
 Colby vs. Boston College.  
 Colorado vs. South Dakota.  
 Cornell vs. Pennsylvania State.  
 Dakota Wesleyan vs. Fargo.  
 Dartmouth vs. Williams.  
 Dartmouth 1916 vs. Andover Academy.  
 Denison vs. Wooster.  
 Drake vs. Kansas.  
 F. & M. vs. Johns Hopkins.  
 Grove City vs. Thiel.  
 Hamilton vs. Middlebury.  
 Harvard vs. Amherst.  
 Harvard 1916 vs. Hotchkiss school.  
 Hastings vs. Grand Island.  
 Hiram vs. Geneva.  
 Illinois Wesleyan vs. Knox.  
 Kalamazoo vs. Hillsdale.  
 Kentucky State vs. Cincinnati.  
 Lafayette vs. Ursinus.  
 Lake Forest vs. Millikin.  
 Lebanon Valley vs. Albright.  
 Lehigh vs. Haverford.  
 Loyola vs. Loughborough.  
 Maine vs. St. Anselm.  
 Marietta vs. Buchanan.  
 Michigan A. C. vs. Olivet.  
 Minnesota vs. Nebraska.  
 Mississippi vs. Louisiana State.  
 Missouri vs. Ames.  
 New York vs. R. I. State.  
 No. Dakota vs. Ohio Wesleyan.  
 Ohio vs. Wittenberg.  
 Pennsylvania 1916 vs. Caradilla.  
 Princeton vs. Syracuse.  
 Reimseler P. L. vs. Stevens.  
 Rochester vs. Union.  
 Rutgers vs. Hobart.  
 South vs. Chattanooga.  
 South Carolina vs. Florida.  
 St. Louis vs. Rolla S. M.  
 Texas vs. Oklahoma.  
 Tulane vs. Mississippi College.  
 Utah vs. Denver.  
 Vermont vs. Mass. A. C.  
 Wabash vs. Butler.  
 W. & J. vs. Carnegie Tech.  
 Wesleyan vs. N. Y. University.  
 Western Reserve vs. Kenyon.  
 Wisconsin vs. Purdue.  
 Worcester P. L. vs. N. H. State.  
 Yale, 1916 vs. Exeter Academy.

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## MICHIGAN LINE HAS BEEN UNCERTAIN IN ITS EARLY CONTESTS

Coaches Have a Wealth of Material on Hand and Expect to Turn Out Fast Team at Ann Arbor

### FINE FULLBACK

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The situation at the University of Michigan as far as football matters go is peculiar this fall. In the first place, there is the wealth of material on hand from which the coaches should be able to build a machine that would rank with the best in the country. There is more of this year than at any previous time for several years, but to date the team is not showing the form that might reasonably be expected. The chief fault is the defense.

Officials who have witnessed many of the games in the West this fall say that Michigan has one of the leading teams in that section, but as yet there has been little ground for comparison between the Wolverines and the teams of the East. This much must be conceded, however, it would be hard to find a better offense than the Wolverines have, and even this is being improved in every scrimmage. The backfield is one of the shiftest in full.

Thomson at full is playing a better line plunging game than he did last fall. Craig at half is fast and one of the greatest dodgers in the business. Boyle, who has been long slated for quarter, is the most probable candidate for the other half, as there have been some difficulties encountered in using him at quarter. This will leave Huebel and Bushnell as the quarter possibilities and the former is the favorite.

Patterson will be used at center and Wright, the Minnesota star of a few years ago, will be used as an understudy there in competition with Paisley. Quinn has left guard all his own way and Almsmeyer is showing the best form at right guard.

Raymond will in all probability be the left tackle and Cole and McHale will have to fight it out for the right tackle. It is at these two places, however, that things are in doubt. It has been a common experience to see the other side sift through the Wolverine line, and until the coaches get this fault corrected there can never be a minute that there is any surety of success in the hard games to come.

Pontius and Barton are booked for the two ends, and the former is getting the neck of grabbing the forward pass almost as well as the latter. If he does Michigan will have a pair of ends who will be right, as both of the men are big and fast and know the game.

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**CHICAGO SERIES WON BY AM**



## GIRLS REHEARSE FOR ANIMAL RESCUE PLAY



MISS GERTRUDE DANFORTH



MISS DOROTHY LANDERS



MISS RUBY ALLEN

Rehearsals will be resumed in the Copley-Plaza hotel ballroom Monday for the musical extravaganza, "The College Hero." One of the groups, the college juniors, led by Miss Ruby Allen, contains nearly 50 people, among whom figure the Misses Dorothy Landers and Gertrude Danforth, who are said to be graceful dancers.

Miss Fanny Libby's group of basket ball girls rehearsed yesterday afternoon. The group consists of Smith College girls, including Janet L. Greenwood, Helen J. Marey, Pauline Chamberlain, Margaret Blair, Ruth Elliott, Marion A. Crozier, Marion C. Greenwood, Romayne W. Cross.

Mrs. Orin-Sanborn chaperoned another group of Winchester girls, which organized yesterday. The girls are: Katharine B. Fiske, Una R. Kinsley, Estelle G. Davis, Margaret McCall, Anna Lindall, Sylvia Guterson, Katharine McCall, Marion Rhoda Green, Katharine Lawrence.

Monday morning the subscription seat and box sale for the benefit play to be presented by the Animal Rescue League of Boston in the St. James theater on Huntington avenue during the week of Nov. 11 will open at the headquarters of the committee in charge in the Colonial building. The play will be produced each night during the week and at a matinee Saturday.

## SHOWS MAYOR HOW TO MAKE USE OF TECHNICALITY

Earnest E. Smith, a member of the city council, today sent a letter to Mayor Fitzgerald, pointing out to him a technicality in the city charter that allows him a full week to answer the questions of the city council regarding the lighting of the playgrounds. He also assured the mayor that there was not a member of the council who desired to stand in the way of the mayor attending the luncheon to be given by President Taft at Parramatta next Monday. The mayor was expected to be present in person before the city council Monday to answer the questions, but if he attended the meeting he would not be able to attend the luncheon at Beverly. Councilman Smith says, as the questions did not reach the mayor until Tuesday or Wednesday, he is not obliged to answer them until he has had a full week.

Councilman Smith says: "Whether you intended to take advantage of this technicality I do not know, but feel that under the circumstances it was only courtesy to write to you about it. I trust this letter will not be misconstrued by either of the old political parties into a ridiculous conspiracy for the capture of any office in the coming election."

## HARVARD STUDENT COUNCIL ELECTS

The student council at Harvard has elected these officers: President, A. J. Lowrey '13 of Honolulu, Hawaii; vice-president, G. N. Phillips '13 of Middleton Springs, Vt.; secretary-treasurer, R. B. Batchelder '13 of Salem, H. B. Gardner of New York, N. Y., and W. Tufts, Jr., of Boston were elected members of the executive committee of the council from the senior class, and H. R. Hitchcock, Jr., of Honolulu, Hawaii and L. H. Mills of Portland, Ore., were chosen from the junior class.

Letters have been received from the Medical Review and the Engineering Journal applying for representation in the council, while petitions signed mostly by the three upper classes in regard to the oral examinations have been referred to the executive committee.

## DOVER VETERANS DEDICATE SHAFT

DOVER, N. H.—The soldiers and sailors monument, presented to this city by Col. Daniel Hall, will be dedicated today.

The monument, which was built by J. N. White & Sons of Quincy, Mass., is of Barre (Vt.) granite. On each side is a bronze figure, one representing a soldier at parade rest, the other a sailor at anchor. Surmounting the monument is a bronze figure of a color-bearer. Among the many distinguished speakers by whom addresses will be made is Col. James Tanner of Washington, D.C.

## WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

## THE CANDIDATES TODAY

DEMOCRATIC—Governor Wilson is in New York city.  
SOCIALIST—Eugene V. Debs is in Baltimore.  
REPUBLICAN—President Taft remains at Beverly.  
PROHIBITIONIST—Eugene W. Chaffin is touring New Jersey.

## GOVERNOR WILSON IN NEW YORK FOR TWO ADDRESSES

NEW YORK—Gov. Woodrow Wilson arrived here today for a conference this afternoon with political leaders and speeches tonight at Carnegie hall here and the Academy of Music at Brooklyn. Governor Wilson was a guest Friday night at the dinner of the Wilson Club of Allegheny county and later the speaker at a rally in Duquesne garden at Pittsburgh.

The Democratic candidate talked mostly about the tariff, and said that out of the "garden of tariff schedules" only the "weeds" would be eliminated, but that no legitimate enterprise would suffer. Before his arrival at Pittsburgh the Governor addressed large out-of-door gatherings at New Martinsville, Clarksville and Wheeling, W. Va.

## W. J. BRYAN GOES INTO OHIO

URBANA, O.—Starting here today on a two days' tour of Ohio in behalf of Governor Wilson, William J. Bryan recited a primer which he said shows the fallacy of Republican predictions in case Governor Wilson is elected. It was in the form of a political monologue with questions and answers. Mr. Bryan criticized Albert J. Beveridge's political record in an address at Richmond, Ind., Friday night. Speeches in nine other cities were devoted to state issues.

## MR. BEVERIDGE REPLIES

MT. VERNON, Ind.—In an address here Friday night Albert J. Beveridge, Progressive candidate for Governor, answered W. J. Bryan's charge that he was a new convert to the cause of reform by comparing his record with that of the Nebraskan.

## DEMOCRATIC FUND GAINS

NEW YORK—Announcement was made Friday afternoon by the Democratic national committee that contributions of \$52,000 had been received today. Of this amount \$25,000 came from the Massachusetts state committee, to which Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston had contributed \$3,000.

GOV. JOHNSON URGES SUPPORT CHICAGO—Following a conference with Colonel Roosevelt Friday, Governor Johnson of California, Progressive candidate for Vice-President, spoke before a large audience in South Chicago. The Governor appealed for support for the party.

GOV. MARSHALL IN NEBRASKA KEARNEY, Neb.—Governor Marshall of Indiana, candidate for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket, criticized the administrations of President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt at rallies here and at Grand Island Friday.

MR. DEBS IN MARYLAND BALTIMORE—Eugene V. Debs, candidate for President on the Socialist ticket, is scheduled to come here from Washington today. He will be entertained by local socialists. His itinerary takes him to Elizabeth, N. J., for an address on Sunday.

MRS. WILSON ATTENDS LUNCHEON BALTIMORE—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Miss Jessie Wilson, wife and daughter of the Democratic presidential nominee, attended Friday a luncheon given by the Women's Wilson League in their honor at the Belvedere.

ONE TICKET FOR PROGRESSIVES SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The Illinois supreme court Friday denied the petition of the Progressives to have the names of candidates printed on two or more tickets at the November election. The court upheld the validity of the Australian ballot law which limits candidates to one ticket.

## COLLIERS FOR COLONEL ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK—Norman Hapgood, for nine years editor of Colliers Weekly, has resigned. Robert J. Collier, according to Mr. Collier's own announcement made late Friday night, will be the editor of the weekly when it makes its appearance next week. With the change in editor will come a change in politics. Colliers has been a Wilson advocate since the Baltimore convention. Next week it will emerge in support of Colonel Roosevelt.

## MR. WALKER GUEST AT MALDEN

Joseph Walker, the Republican candidate for Governor, was tendered two receptions by residents of Melrose Friday evening. At a dinner of the Liberal Union in Marshall hall Mr. Walker spoke for half an hour and later made a short address to about 100 Republicans at the Melrose Republican city committee's headquarters.

## ROOSEVELT RECEPTION PLANNED

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—The Oyster Bay Progressive Club is planning for a non-partisan reception to Colonel Roosevelt on his return home. It is proposed to have him met by an official committee and a formal address of welcome delivered.

## MR. HATFIELD TO GO TO BEVERLY

Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee, has accepted an invitation from President Taft to lunch with him at the summer White House, Beverly, Monday.

## UNVEIL CANTON MONUMENT TO G. A. R. VETERANS

CANTON, Mass.—The new monument recently erected to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of the civil war in Canton was dedicated today.

The exercises were in charge of Rev. post 94, G. A. R.

Commander Richmond J. Weston presided, and the monument was unveiled by Miss Pauline Revere, a granddaughter of Paul Revere, for whom the post was named. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. William Grainger, rector of the Episcopal church, and the oration was delivered by Alfred S. Roe of Worcester, a past commander of the Massachusetts department, G. A. R.

## DRYDOCK U. S. S. RHODE ISLAND

The warship Rhode Island is in dry dock at the Charlestown navy yard, where she will remain until the 30th of this month. While here, she will be generally overhauled, have her engines and propellers inspected and her hull cleaned and painted. The New Jersey is also in dry dock, where she will undergo a thorough overhauling, examination, cleaning and painting.

Commencing yesterday the cruiser North Carolina was turned into a receiving ship to replace the Wabash. The latter vessel will be examined by a board of three men, who have been appointed to determine whether or not she is fit to be towed to St. Louis. If the report of the board is favorable the vessel will be towed to the Missouri pier and used as a barracks ship by the Missouri naval reserves.

## REFUSE LONG FRANCHISE

NETCONG, N. J.—The mayor and common council refused to grant a 30-year franchise to the New York Telephone Company recently. An agent of the company asked that permission be given for the retention of poles and the stringing of wires for the period named, but the council was unanimous in refusing.

## POOR MAN'S EDIBLES HAVE GREATER RISE

Statistics compiled by Richard E. Hersom, a marketman of Faneuil hall, show that men of the laboring and small salaried classes are compelled to pay 108 per cent more for the cheaper provisions than in 1896. The same figures show that the larger buyer pays just 55½ per cent more than in 1896.

According to Mr. Hersom the comparative cost of the poor man's two weeks' provision bill in 1896 and 1912, is as follows:

	1896	1912
6 pounds salt pork	8.36	8.84
8 pounds smoked pork shoulder	35	70
2 pounds sausage	16	36
5 pounds pure lard	30	30
5 pounds corned beef (sticker)	40	90
6 pounds butter	110	175
6 pounds cheese	24	44
5 pounds fowl	60	110
4 pounds rib steak	40	140
3 pounds stew beef	12	42
6 pounds fore-quarter lamb	30	72
5 pounds rib roast beef	50	125
4 dozen eggs	88	160
2 quarts beans	12	24
1 bag of flour	28	100
10 pounds sugar	45	60

Total ..... \$7.39 \$15.42

This table shows the comparative cost of the rich man's bill for the same two weeks in the same years. The items of salt pork, roast pork, lard, butter, eggs, cheese, beans, flour and sugar are the same in both bills.

	1896	1912
9 items mentioned above	\$4.56	\$9.07
12 pounds ham	144	216
4 pounds bacon	48	80
8 pounds corned beef (brisket)	96	184
10 pounds chicken	220	280
8 pounds sliced beef	224	304
9 pounds leg lamb	144	144
4 pounds lamb chops	100	100

Total ..... \$14.32 \$23.15

## COMMERCE TEACHERS ASSEMBLE AT SALEM

SALEM, Mass.—About 300 teachers and prospective teachers are attending the tenth annual meeting of the New England High School of Commerce Teachers Association, being held in the state normal school. The members come from 200 cities and towns in New England. They were met at the railroad station by guides who showed them through the city.

Arthur J. Meredith of Philadelphia, president, called the convention to order, and Mayor D. Adams of Salem welcomed the visitors. President Meredith outlined the progress made by the commercial department at the public high schools and the value to be derived from having the teachers organized.

The principal address was that by Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education, who spoke on "Some Problems Relative to the Scope and Function of Commercial Courses in High Schools." An address on "Commercial Geography in High Schools," by Sumner W. Cushing of Salem normal school followed.

After luncheon there was a conference of the Massachusetts teachers with Dr. Snedden. In the afternoon there was an address by James P. Munroe of Boston, on "What Business Men Demand of the High School Graduate." A questionnaire on shorthand and typewriting was held, and a symposium on "Book-Keeping Made Practical." In the symposium the following participated: R. G. Laird of Boston, E. E. Kent of Springfield and A. H. Sproule of Salem. Officers will be elected late today.

## SPEECH IN PARK CAUSES ARREST OF DR. CRAPSEY

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.—Few of the Schenectady socialists who threatened to invade this city today put in an appearance and all were peaceful.

Rev. Dr. Crapsey of Rochester, however, kept up the attempts to speak in the public park and was arrested at noon for violating the city ordinance.

The socialists denounced this arrest as they have all others as an outrage, and they declare today that the name of the city ought to be changed to "Little Russia."

Conflict between city authorities and Socialist orators, which began with the arrest of Mayor Lunn of Schenectady here while addressing the knitting mill strikers early this week, continued Friday with the arrest of four more Socialists. In charge of Sheriff Moon Mayor Lunn was permitted to go to Ft. Plain Friday evening and make a political address.

## ANCIENTS BACK FROM SARATOGA

About 30 members of the Ancient and Honorable artillery company, who have been attending an anniversary celebration of the battle of Saratoga in New York, state, returned to Boston in a special Pullman equipment this morning. When they arrived at South station the members separated and went to their homes instead of parading to the headquarters.

## SAVED JEWELS FROM FIRE

Fire at the house of William R. King, 96 Lenox street, West Newton, last evening, resulted in a loss of about \$20,000, including antique furniture, plate and family paintings. Mr. and Mrs. King, summoned from Boston reached West Newton depot while the house was still burning. A quantity of valuable jewelry was saved by the firemen, working under the direction of Mrs. King.

DON'T SAY UNDERWEAR  
SAY MUNSINGWEAR

HAVING A WARM TIME IN MUNSINGWEAR

WEAR THEM - YOU WILL LIKE THEM  
**MUNSING UNION SUITS**  
GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION

Maybe you don't know from experience, but there's a vast difference between Munsing Union Suits and those of ordinary quality;—difference in the looks, the comfort, the wear, the fit and the price,—all in favor of Munsingwear. Its fine quality would justify a higher price, but its popularity is due to reasonableness of price combined with maintenance of fine quality.

Munsing Union Suits come in a large variety of light, medium and heavy weight fabrics in every required style and size, for Men, Women and Children. There's the right Munsingwear size and style for you. Get it.

For samples of fabrics, style illustrations, and name of Munsingwear dealer in your town address  
THE NORTHWESTERN KNITTING CO., 250 LYNDAL AVENUE, N., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

## COURT DISMISSES RAILWAY PLEA FOR TAX ABATEMENT

The full bench of the supreme court today dismissed a petition filed by the Connecticut Valley Street Railway Company against the city of Northampton for an abatement of a tax laid by the assessors of the city upon a strip of land 22½ feet wide, owned in fee by the company, which is used as approaches to a bridge crossing the Connecticut river and also on such portion of the bridge as lies within the city limits.

The land was assessed at \$1000, the bridge, which is owned by the company, at \$24,000. The company claimed the property was exempt from local taxation, first because it was devoted to the public and secondly because of the express language of chapter 439, section 1, of the acts of 1909.

## SALEM COTTON MILL TO BUILD \$75,000 ADDITION

SALEM, Mass.—The Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company has broken ground for a new weave building, in addition to its big plant on the "Point" in South Salem. The new structure will be of brick, 421 feet by 120 feet, and of single story, 29 feet high above a basement. The roof will be of a type providing for ventilation and lighting from overhead. The walls are practically all of glass. It is to be built on East Gardner street, and the estimated cost will be \$75,000. It has not been decided how many looms will be installed.

The Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company is the city's greatest single industry.

## NEW HAVEN ROAD CHANGES ROUTES

Through trains from Boston to Washington began running today by an all-rail route. The Federal express turned off at New Haven for Poughkeepsie, thence by way of Waybrook, the Lehigh and Pennsylvania roads to Washington. The Colonial express goes direct to New York city, transfers passengers by motor bus from the Grand Central to the Pennsylvania terminal, thence through tunnel and all rail to Washington.

The New Haven officials say they have abandoned the Harlem river ferry transfer owing to the hazard developing from the increased use of the river. The new plan is to be followed pending the finishing of the new railroad bridge across Hell gate, which will give a direct all-rail route between Boston and all points beyond New York city.

## JEWELRY IN TREMONT TEMPLE

Rosely Walker, the Republican candidate for Governor, Robert Luce, Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and J. Adam Bebe of Minnesota will be the chief speakers at the Republican rally in Tremont Temple at 8 o'clock this evening. Eben S. Draper, former Governor of Massachusetts, will preside.

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Two-Way Collar Overcoats.....\$8.50 to \$20.00  
Russian Coats.....\$5.00 to \$15.00  
Norfolk and Double-Breasted Suits..\$5.00 to \$15.00  
Winter Underwear for Young Folks \$1.00 to \$2.00  
Novelties in Children's Hats & Caps 50c to \$6.50

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NEW YORK UNIVERSITY  
NEW YORK—New York University is offering a two-year course in magazine writing and editing. The department of journalism has been testing the practical value of courses in magazine writing and making for the last two years. The success which has attended these preliminary efforts led to the offering of a regular two-year course to correspond to the newspaper courses.

FORD THEATER TO BE RAZED  
WASHINGTON—The old Ford theater building, in which President Lincoln was attacked by John Wilkes Booth in 1865, will be razed soon. The commission on economy and efficiency has just filed a report with President Taft condemning the structure which during the past few years has been used by a part of the clerical force of the adjutant-general's office.



## RELATIONSHIP OF SONG TO POETRY

Review of World Music Shows National Characteristics and Recalls Half Forgotten and Much Loved Poems

ROBERT BURNS drew his words from melody. He says that most of his poems came to him lilting on the line of some popular tune. He sang and the words came. In some cases his poems show him making additional stanzas to songs already in existence. He seems, as it were, to have written consciously the kind of unpremeditated, spontaneous, free verse which is sometimes embodied in folk song.

It does not appear that Burns formulated a theory about how to make poetry. He found that he could set new words to old melodies or perhaps to tunes that had no words, and out of this natural knack or gift his genius flowered. In the same way the first poets were bards or minstrels, singing their improvisations.

In our own day Kipling's verse gets into the memory for its pulse and swing perhaps more immediately than that of other poets of the hour, and it has been said that Kipling, too, goes swinging up and down his room when he is making ballads, humming in a sort of sing song. He does not perhaps use a definite melody, but he moves along in a steady rhythm of the march or a high hearted trek along bright roadways, and out of this fantasy of movement that is like the dance, close akin to real melody, the words are born.

Browning seems to have loved music and to have written of it with insight, yet his own verse is not often melodious, and except a few swift lyrics little has been set to music successfully. Browning in these later days has been set by a few of the modern composers, with whom the natural rhythm of folklike song is discounted in favor of long drawn-out phrases that rather resemble prose—

which has its rhythm, too. Perhaps no short lyric of any poet has had more settings, however, and more favor than Pippa's song.

**Tennyson Is Singable**

Tennyson's songs are often singable. His "Trustie" as set was immensely popular. The music was not important, but the words themselves make a song, with the "new, new, new, new" and the "life again, love again." His "Brook" has been sung by more than one generation of song lovers to whom the words are as much as the music. "Break, Break," is everywhere familiar, and "Sweet and Low." Latterly some of the Maund songs have come into favor. "It was the Miller's Daughter," in Chadwick's setting, was much liked; the "Swallow" song from the Princess has been used often by composers. Elaine's song, in Arthur Foote's setting, is one of the composer's loveliest. Of course, "The Splendor Falls" and "Tears, Idle Tears," are often sung.

Wordsworth's most lyrical mood is always more or less philosophical and so his small poems do not lend themselves to music. Shelley and Keats are not familiar to song singers. A few snatches of Byron are sung. Moore, of whom Edgar Allan Poe writes such enthusiastic praise, is eminently singable, and of course was from the first a singer, a maker of words for music. It is interesting in this connection to note that Edgar Allan Poe has lately had the attention of well known composers, though Debussy's use of him is promised to be a setting of the prose tales in music. Loewler's song "Helen" has Poe's words.

Several of the popular songs have been made from Longfellow's poems—as the "Bridge" and "The Day is Done." Lowell lacks the obvious rhythm that makes the appeal to song composers. Whittier's hymns are very universally used with music. Emerson is of course out of the question for songs, though one can imagine a Debussy or Dukas finding a musical transcript for some of his passages, as notably the splendid "Behold the sea." Of course as in the case of Wordsworth the philosophical thought dominates with Emerson and the undivided joy of the lyric mood is not theirs.

Now and then a bit of Mrs. Browning is set to music, but no song of hers comes quickly to memory. Christina Rossetti's poems are often used by composers, as one recalls it. Her brother's "Blessed Damozel" has had more than one musical setting.

**Germany Puts Into Song**

But when one turns to Goethe and Heine one finds many of the most familiar songs of the German composers are set to their words. Of course all the German poets are used in this way, in Germany, the home of music. Indeed, the poems of Goethe and Heine have been used constantly by composers in other lands in preference to native lyrics. There is the lyric mood broad and free, in the German poetry, and withal something deep and tender. When English poets touch this deeper note their verse lacks the lyric impulsiveness, and when the lyric is present it takes a lighter turn.

The Elizabethan poets, notably Herrick, have given many charming songs to the world, and, of course, it is not necessary to remind the reader how often Shakespeare is sung. Two of the very loveliest of Schubert's songs are Shakespeare's "Sylvia" and "Hark, Hark the Lark"—but one does not recall any setting of him by Schumann. Schumann chooses poems of a softer mood than Shakespeare permits himself, even in the Sonnets. It is interesting in this connection to note that Schumann has set several of Burns' poems to music.

When we come to France we find the most popular of the French operas, "Faust" (for "Carmen" rather tends to be a one-part success), is founded on the great German work, though it gives but a distant hint of the original. Still many of the sayings of Goethe's charac-

ter appear, paraphrased in the opera, and the scenes follow it with some fidelity. The French art of Gounod and his librettist were able to reduce this deeply philosophical poem to lyric use because they simply ignored the philosophy. "Faust" has been set innumerable times either as opera or symphonic poem, and more than once as an entire transcription in music which sought to follow the original faithfully. But the work which has survived is the Gallieized "Faust" and perhaps, too, one may mention Boito's conception. Berlioz's "Faust" is not much like Goethe's.

Wolf-Ferrari has used part of Dante's "Vita Nuova" for his muse to meditate, and Metastasio is a well known Italian poet who is familiar in librettos. But generally speaking one does not find so much of the best Italian verse used in songs of the hour as one finds of German or French verse.

**French Essentially Lyric**

The French poets are essentially lyric, and including Mendelssohn's setting of Racine's "Athalie" with incidental music, the best French verse and the best French music have gone hand in hand. Indeed, it appears, from the peculiar work of Debussy, in whom this tendency to find inspiration in poetry has its climax, that the French song is more often a perfect welding of words and music than in any other land. In the German songs the music is strong enough to stand alone without the original words; but French songs need their own words to explain why they are at all. Here is one reason why translation of French songs is so difficult an art.

And this brings one to the whole question of translation, to remark that in these days the need of thoroughly artistic and masterly translations is better realized. Singers no longer are willing to accept anything in the way of doggerel as of old. Formerly translations into English had not even the merit of being literal. They betrayed lack of knowledge of the languages involved, and of English as well as of the other tongue. They showed utter ignorance of music and of the singer's art. A good translation for singing must first of all fit the music. This means not merely to heed the strong accents—the words must be perfectly melted into the fold of the music as are those words which first prompted the music itself. This requires a thoroughly sound musicianship, a power of artistic interpretation of musical phrase, a grasp of harmony and rhythm—for phrasing is a matter of harmony quite as much as of melody and rhythm. Only one who can phrase a song in a musicianly way can really set words to it.

**Translator Must Be Musician**

The second requirement to be heeded by the translator is the singer's needs. There must be singable vowels where stress comes, and everywhere the kind of vowel that brings out best the expression of the music at that point. Indeed these two requirements in translation are closely allied and they spell musicianship. Therefore we have frankly said that the translator of songs must be a musician before he is a poet.

The third qualification is the poetical

grasp of the language which is to be translated, not only to make a correct version but to express the whole animus of the original. This "Sprachgefühl" is not had by every good linguistic scholar and not by every one able to write good English verse in his native tongue. The fourth requirement, that of writing really good verse, is probably more common among translators today than any of the three already mentioned, and even this is not common enough to go unremarked.

After all is said, there four requirements of the song translator are one, and none should be rated above another. They would not be so ranked if it were not that so very few translators seem to have considered deeply enough the important qualification of a true musicianship.

And so we have rounded the circle back to the starting point, where we saw Robert Burns singing out his poems line by line on the compelling tide of some beloved melody.

**FOR MUSICAL INDEPENDENCE**

Quietly the revolution in America looking toward musical independence is going on. While wealthy communities are vying with one another in securing the services of expensive singers, players and conductors from Vienna, Berlin and Paris, and are allowing Beethoven, Wagner, Strauss and the Italian opera composers to dominate the programs of their musical performances, small groups of Americans are working modestly and earnestly for the recognition of native art. There is no other patriotic enthusiasm as true in the land which has half the expectation of being victorious that this one has.

In vain do the conservatives of the concert public say that in all the years that they have listened to music but one composer, Beethoven, has ever really taken hold of them. In vain do the radicals of the concert public declare that it is of more importance to Americans to study the characteristics of the German temperament in the music of Strauss than it is to try to become acquainted with their own aspirations in home-written music. The small groups with their studies of Indian and negro types of melody and with their efforts at translating the Wagnerian and Veridian libretti, are upholding the native argument on both the musical and literary sides.

The voices that are for American music keep speaking and they generally say something worthy of attention. David Bispham with his recent production of "The Atonement of Pan," book by Joseph D. Redding and music by Henry Hadley, excited interest in America far beyond the confines of the Redwood forest, where it took place. There is some likelihood that the American composer will first come to his own in California. If he should once find popular approval there, he will immediately find recognition in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Minneapolis and Cincinnati. For he will then be an interesting figure in those localities for the same reason that Reger is, or Rachmaninoff, because he comes from somewhere else than from right at home.

**STATUE OF NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE**



Memorial to famous American author to be erected at Salem, designed by Bela L. Pratt

**UNITED RAILWAYS HAUL 58,803,075**

ST. LOUIS—The United Railways Company has filed with City Register M. R. H. Witter its report for the quarter ending Sept. 30. The figures show an increase over those of the corresponding quarter in 1911. The total number of trips made in

July, August and September was 1,359,678, against 1,516,814 a year ago, an increase of 12,864. The total number of miles traveled during the last quarter was 9,580,170.51. In the above three months of 1912 57,420,493 5-cent passengers were carried and 1,382,582 half-fare passengers, making a total of 58,803,075 passengers, against 57,744,207 for the corresponding period of 1911, an increase of 1,058,868 passengers.

# We Announce Beginning Monday A Great Height-of-the-Season Sale 315 Groups of New Fall Merchandise

INCLUDING GOODS FROM NEARLY EVERY SECTION OF OUR TWO GREAT BUILDINGS

## To Be Sold at 1/3 or More Under Regular Prices

Every article in this sale has been taken from our regular stocks—Every article fully measures up to our well known high standard of quality—Every reduction has been made especially for this event

Do Not Fail to Profit by This Money-Saving Opportunity

## Jordan Marsh Company

### ASSOCIATION STARTS TO RAISE \$50,000 FOR HAWTHORNE STATUE

Salem Organization Becomes Active in Purpose to Place a Fitting Memorial in City of Author's Birth

**WRITERS APPROVE**

SALEM, Mass.—An active campaign will be started next week by the Hawthorne Memorial Association of this city, organized two years ago, to raise a fund of \$50,000 for the erection of a fitting memorial to Nathaniel Hawthorne in this city of his birth.

Bela L. Pratt, the Boston sculptor, has nearly completed the final model, from which will be cast the bronze statue of Hawthorne, which is to be the central figure in the projected memorial. The model is now in Mr. Pratt's studio, and all that remains to be done is to put the finishing touches as to detail upon the work.

The exact location for the completed memorial has not as yet been definitely determined, but that most favored is on the westerly side of Salem Common, facing the Brown street approach, not far from the Mall street house in which Hawthorne wrote the "Scarlet Letter."

Literature which the committee is about to circulate includes a beautifully prepared pamphlet, handsomely illustrated and containing the following explanatory introduction:

"Here in Salem, on Union street, is the house in which Nathaniel Hawthorne was born. On Derby street is the dignified old custom house in which he served as surveyor of the port. On Mall street, off the common, is the house in which he wrote 'The Scarlet Letter,' and that sketch containing the pen portraits of his associates in the customs which aroused local ire and won permanent fame as a classic of humor, introductory to a classic of romance. Here was the site, whether actual or fancied, of the House of Seven Gables. Here, overlooking the ancient burial ground on Charter street, still stands the big, square house which he linked with the name of 'Dr. Grimshawe.'

"But neither in Salem, nor elsewhere, has there yet been erected a worthy memorial in token of the debt of literature to the genius of Hawthorne. It is time that this be done, and here.

"Naturally the origin of the movement is local, but the field of helpful interest should be commensurate with the field of the best of English prose."

On the honorary committee are noted men who have allowed the use of their names to assist the association, including Rudyard Kipling, William Dean Howells, George H. Mifflin, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Francis H. Appleton,

### EXPERT TALKS ON INVENTIONS OF MR. EDISON

Thomas A. Edison's career as an inventor was reviewed by W. H. Meadowcroft of Orange, N. J., who for many years has been his associate, before the members of the Boston Edison Employees Club in Paul Revere hall Friday night.

John Campbell, president of the club, had charge of the program. When Edison first began his business career trying to sell one of his early inventions, Mr. Meadowcroft said, he went to a rich man and intended to ask \$5000 for it. Not having the courage to name his price, he asked the financier to make an offer, and was greatly surprised when \$40,000 was given him. Many incidents of this description kept the audience pleased.

A private view and explanation of the dictograph Turner telephone system and the dictagraph detector was given to a small group of business men and reporters in the press room of the electric show in Mechanics building Friday.

The possibility of the uses of these machines is almost without limit. For instance it enables the head of any large plant to talk with any one of his employees wherever that employee may be in the plant, or with several employees who are in separate parts of the establishment and nevertheless, the head of the concern does not have to leave his desk or talk in any manner different from the average.

### AID FOR MILITIA IS CHIEF TOPIC

"How to Help the Militia" was the chief topic of discussion by past and present officers of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia at the gathering of veterans at the American House Friday night, the occasion being the one hundred and fourteenth anniversary of the Boston Light Infantry (Tigers), its active company being the second company, Coast Artillery corps, M. V. M.

Capt. George O. Noyes, commander, presided, and the veterans had as guests several officers of the actives and members of the Salem Light Infantry. The usual reception preceded the dinner, and in which Capt. William S. Pepperell, adjutant, was most conspicuous.

S. Barradell-Smith, James M. Barrie, John Burroughs, George W. Cable, Joseph H. Choate, Sidney Colvin, William W. Ellsworth, William C. Endicott, William H. Gove, Andrew Lang, Henry Cabot Lodge, Seth Low, Brander Matthews, S. Weir Mitchell, Walter H. Page, Bliss Perry, George A. Plimpton, Robert S. Rantoul, William Jewett Tucker, Henry Van Dyke, Benjamin Ide Wheeler and Andrew D. White.

### BRITISH FIRM GIVEN CONTRACT FOR SHELLS

WASHINGTON—Following recent announcement of the successful low bid of a manufacturer abroad to furnish the United States navy with shells, the navy department Friday awarded a contract for 500 of 5500 armor piercing 12-inch projectiles to the Hodfield Foundry Company of Sheffield, Eng., at \$187 each.

Department officials believe that domestic bids will be substantially lowered by competition.

To the Bethlehem Steel Company went 1500 12-inch at \$279.40 each; to the Washington Steel & Ordnance Company 300 12-inch at \$277 each and 1000 14-inch at \$490 each, and to the Crucible Steel Company of America 1000 12-inch at \$274.75 each and 500 14-inch at \$500 each.

The awards also included that to the American and British Manufacturing Company, Bridgeport, Conn., 2500 four-inch common shells at \$9.32 each, and 4000 five-inch common shells at \$13.55 each.

The Hadfield share amounts to \$93,500 out of a total of \$1,915,950. On 14-inch shells it bid almost \$100 less apiece than its lowest American competitor.

Contracts were let Friday for large quantities of shells, other than the 12 and 14 inch armor-piercing, on which only American companies bid.

### MT. OLIVET R. A. M. ELEVATES FORTY TO ROSE CROIX

A class of 40 was advanced to the Rose Croix grades by Mt. Olivet chapter of the Scottish Rite last evening in Masonic Temple, the complete and elaborate ceremonial being conferred in Ionic and Gothic halls. It was under the direction of Joseph T. Paul, 33 degrees, most wise master, who had the aid of Benjamin S. Frost, Frank E. Buxton, Walter B. Tripp, Robert E. Ramsell, Andrew P. Cornwall, Stephen F. Johnson, Fred G. Story, William Morris and Edward H. Wise, 32 degrees. Everett J. Truette, 32 degrees, presided at the organ, and vocal music was by the Consistory double quartet.

St. George chapter of Nashua, N. H., was represented by its most wise master, George E. Danforth, 33 degrees, who was accompanied by Karl R. Hammond, 32 degrees.

New Haven chapter sent a delegation.

### FIRE DAMAGES POWER PLANT

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Losses estimated at \$30,000 resulted last night from a fire in the Potter & Jacques building in the shoe district on Washington street. More than 2500 people will be thrown out of employment for a few days until the plant that supplies power for the firms in the district bounded by Washington, Essex and Wingate street and Railroad square is repaired.

### First National Bank Talks

BOSTON, OCT. 19, 1912

### A New England Bank

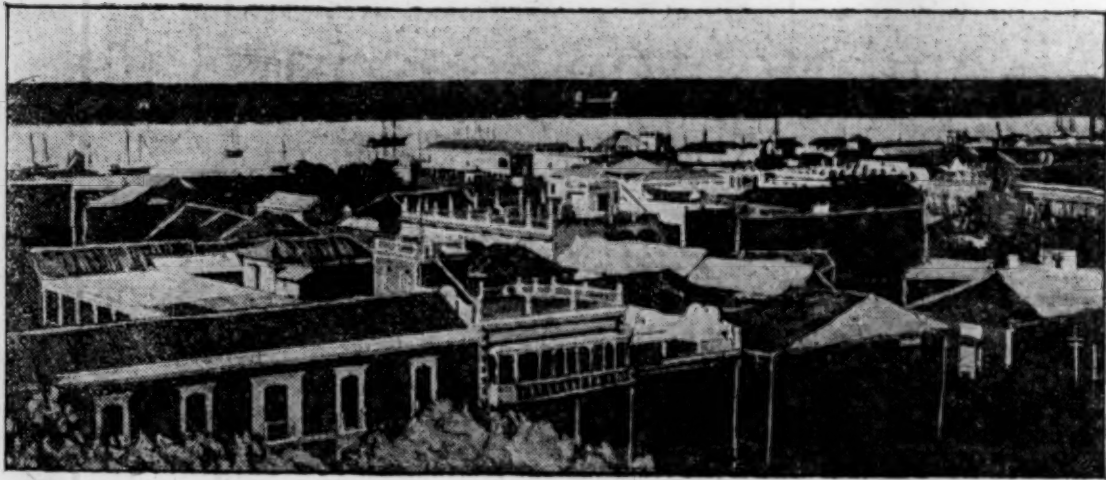
The First National takes an active part in the industrial growth of Boston and New England. The officers and directors believe implicitly in the possibilities of New England's future. This bank is a recognized factor in the commercial development of the community.

Capital, Surplus and Profits, - - - - \$15,700,000

First National Bank of Boston-70 Federal Street



# NAVIGATION ON LAKE AND RIVERS JOINING VENEZUELA AND COLOMBIA IN VITAL BOND



Birdseye view of Maracaibo, first city in exports and second in imports in Venezuela—Lake Maracaibo beyond

Lake Maracaibo and Orinoco River Key to Transit Across Neighboring Republics, Atlantic to Pacific

## PROGRESS GOES ON

When it comes to one's attention that Lake Maracaibo is larger than Lake Erie, that Venezuela alone has 70 navigable rivers, with a total distance open to shipping of 6000 miles, and that many of these rivers will serve Colombia as well, the great possibilities for water transportation in the development of these interesting countries becomes obvious. Something of the conditions, opportunities and present operations in this direction is told in the article which follows.



Busy street in Maracaibo, through which passes immense traffic to and from surrounding interior of Venezuela

IN THE further opening up and development of the South American republics the destinies of Colombia and Venezuela seem inevitably interwoven and one tie that will tend toward that satisfactory condition is waterway transportation, with Lake Maracaibo and the Orinoco river as Venezuela's contribution to that end.

A glance at the map of northern South America is enough to convince one that what the Panama canal will do to facilitate trade and traffic between the Atlantic coast territory of Venezuela and the Pacific coast territory of Colombia, the internal waterway development will do for the inland possessions of the two republics. Each month that draws nearer the completion of the canal further emphasizes the importance of Lake Maracaibo in this respect.

Increased shipbuilding is a natural result of increased water traffic, and while South American countries do not yet lay claim to any considerable industry of that kind, still there are indications that wherever possible it will be a purpose to encourage home manufacture of ships. In the case of Venezuela a recent incident in that connection is worthy of more than passing interest.

## Beginning Is Made

At Puerto Cabello there was completed a few months ago a new steel dock and this constructive work in connection with the facilities at hand in the Venezuelan navy yard has led to a shipbuilding awakening in that hemisphere which may have far-reaching effects. The president of the Venezuelan Fluvial & Coastwise Navigation Company not only found occasion to extend his congratulations to the navy yard authorities and President Gomez because of the good work that was done in building the steamer Nueva Mara, for use on Lake Maracaibo, but he at once ordered a sister ship, the Nuevo Fenix, to be used on the lake as well. An interesting feature in that connection is that all the machinery and material needed in building the boats and the dock has come from the United States. Consul Herbert R. Wright, at Puerto Cabello, is being congratulated by both Venezuelan and American authorities upon being instrumental to a large extent in Venezuela thus building its first steel ship for passenger and freight service.

The region for hundreds of miles around Lake Maracaibo seems certain to feel the effect of the interest which Venezuelan planters and merchants and foreign investors now take in the larger utilization of that splendid body of water. Caracas, the capital of the republic, is perhaps much better known to the outside world than is the city of Maracaibo. But it is a fact that this growing community, now containing more than 70,000 people, is destined to make its importance felt in a constantly increasing degree. The capital of the state of Zulia, Maracaibo, is the distributing and receiving point for the states of Merida, Lara, Tachira and Trujillo and it is of particular importance to Colombia since it does the same for the Santander district of this next door neighbor of Venezuela.

A little larger than Lake Erie, Lake Maracaibo is not only of great value to traffic, but the fishing industry on the lake is becoming quite important. Only to a slight extent has fishing in South American lakes and rivers been undertaken as an industry. Brazil is awakening to its fishing opportunities and Venezuela has in its mighty Orinoco and Lake Maracaibo two sources which alone should bring in considerable revenue to its people. As it is, hundreds of fami-

lies dwelling on the shore of this northern lake get their livelihood from the occupation of fishing.

As in the North American continent, so in South America, the Indian is gradually losing his characteristics as a primitive child of nature. The inroads of modern travel have eliminated many features which at least were picturesque. The country around Lake Maracaibo, however, still furnishes a large contingent of Indians who retain the customs that prevailed when the first Spaniards reached the western world. It is difficult to say how long this condition will obtain, when once the lake becomes exploited to the full. For the present, however, it is enough that these Indians are picturesque features of the lake region.

## Present Shipping

The steamship connections between the city of Maracaibo and countries away from the South American continent are becoming more frequent as the trade with the republic is expanding. There is a line running between the Venezuelan port and New York. Ships from England, Germany, Italy and other maritime nations are frequent visitors. There are hundreds of sailing craft plying between Maracaibo and such other Venezuelan

## SCENIC FEATURES IN 'DAUGHTER OF HEAVEN' NOTABLY EFFECTIVE

For those to whom spectacle appeals there may be attractiveness in "The Daughter of Heaven" after the performance gets to going and there has been a ruthless elimination of the non-essentials. There are some notably effective scenic pictures, there is gorgeousness of dress, there is the swish of many colored silks, and the clash of heavy armor. There is, too, amid all this a more or less extended story, telling of the warfare of the Mings and the Manchus, and how the stern alarms of battle were complicated with the piping tones of peace and love, says the New York Times.

This story is for the most part a familiar recital though in a new environment. If the play has any special merit as literature it is not apparent on the stage. But a matter of more regret, since time and money and effort have evidently been lavishly spent, is the fact that the pulse of drama never once beats strong. Nowhere throughout the play, save in the stage pictures and the dress of those who act the parts, is the sense of foreign customs, manners, types disclosed.

The first picture, showing a bark, containing two singers, floating down a stream, and with a far-reaching background of opalescent colored clouds, really gave promise of something very charming. The soft plash of the waters, the strange melody and the dim, mysterious coloring, were soothing alike to the eye and ear. Then, in a room in the Emperor's palace in Peking, came the intimation of adventure, with the Manchurian ruler, tired of his enforced isolation, seeking new scenes, setting a substitute

(Continued on page twelve, column six)

ports as Curacao and Trinidad, and as for the lake steamers, there are regular sailings between Maracaibo and La Ceiba, the terminus of the La Ceiba railway, and to Encontrados, on the Catatumba river. It is at Encontrados that transshipments are made for the interior of Venezuela and the Santander district of Colombia.

When it is considered that Colombia has an area as large as Texas, Kansas, Arkansas and Louisiana combined, and that Venezuela has nearly 400,000 square miles of territory, it is readily understood what may be mutually gained by these neighboring nations when water transportation becomes more fully developed. Wonderfully rich in minerals, Colombia's mining industry alone would justify a complete internal waterway system. But there is yet much work to be done on the rivers and also on Lake Maracaibo, especially at the mouth of the latter, before Colombian products can be shipped without change from the interior to Europe and North America by way of river and lake. The Venezuelan government is now making an effort to facilitate navigation all around, and much dredging will be undertaken at the entrance of the lake, where it empties into the gulf of Venezuela.

Of Colombia's rivers it can be said

that the Magdalena is navigable by vessels of considerable draught for a distance of more than 600 miles and for about 300 miles farther up by smaller ships. The Atrato river is navigable for 200 miles and the Sinu for 110 miles. The Cauca, the Zulia, the Cesar, the Nechi, the Lebrija and the Sogamosa are other rivers furnishing partial connection with many points. Whatever railroad construction is now taking place has for its purpose the utilization of the navigable rivers as connecting links. At present the Magdalena river is the only available outlet from Bogota, the capital, to the Atlantic coast.

## Venezuela's Rivers

Just as Lake Maracaibo is an important key to the traffic situation for both Colombia and Venezuela, so the rivers of Venezuela form a network that benefits the neighboring country much because of the fact that many of these rivers are right at the door, as it were, of Colombia. Venezuela has no less than 70 navigable rivers, with a total navigable length of 6000 miles. The Orinoco, the third largest river in South America, with its tributaries, furnishes almost 4000 miles. The more important of the other rivers are the Meta, the Apure, the Portuguesa, the Yaracuy and the Ascalante.

So much will be heard from the Orinoco and its tributaries as the development of the country proceeds, that it may be interesting to look somewhat more closely into the subject in advance of what is bound to come about in those vast and prolific regions of the southern continent. The Orinoco river penetrates a great and densely forested country. The early discoverers at considerable cost succeeded in navigating it to the point where the Meta joins the larger stream.

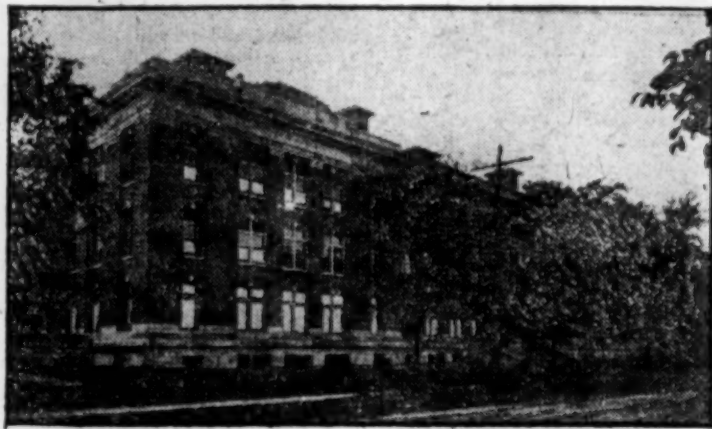
The principal affluent of the Orinoco from the Guiana district is the Ventuari. The Colombian Andes furnish such vast quantities of water that the streams are taxed to their utmost capacity in carrying it off to the Orinoco, and in consequence for several months of the year thousands of square miles are flooded. The rivers furnishing the greater amount of this overflow are the Apure, the Arauca, the Meta and the Guaviare.

The Apure is formed by two great rivers, the Uribante and Sarare. The former rises in the Sierra de Merida, which overlooks Lake Maracaibo, and has 16 large affluents of its own. The Sarare river has its source near the Colombian city of Pamplona.

The Meta river is formed by the union of two Andean streams, the Negro and Humades, which rise near Bogota. The Guaviare is the next great tributary to the Orinoco. Between the Guaviare and the Meta, the Orinoco is obstructed by the famous Maipures cataract.

Only a very little has been told about the great rivers that cut through Venezuela and Colombia. But the enterprising people of the two republics realize it to be their duty to take advantage of these natural resources. It is to be noted that the respective governments make frequent reference to this internal development, either through congressional messages or by voting appropriations to that end whenever the state of the national treasuries seem to permit. With the Orinoco and Lake Maracaibo the central feature in the waterway problem, there seems to be no reason to doubt that the next few years will see a remarkable advance there in the direction of inland navigation.

## TO REMODEL UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA BUILDING



Contracts for work of improving Millard hall at the University of Minnesota have been awarded to St. Paul firms

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Plans for the remodeling of Millard hall at the University of Minnesota have been adopted by the board of regents and contracts amounting to \$59,000 have been awarded to four firms in St. Paul. The work will begin soon.

What is said to be the largest building of its kind devoted exclusively to agricultural engineering is now under construction on the campus of the college of agriculture. All types of engineering relating to agriculture will be given attention, among which are construction of

## MOSLEM UNIVERSITY AT ALIGARH FAVORED

(Special to the Monitor) BOMBAY, India.—In the course of an address to the Muhammadan educational conference at Poona, Sir George Clarke supported the project for estab-

lishing a Moslem university at Aligarh, and said that though affiliation was necessary in the early years of Indian universities, yet concentration will become necessary in time to come.

Already there is scope for division in this presidency into a Bombay and a Poona university, whilst the formation of universities at Ahmedabad and Karachi may be looked for as the desire for higher education increases. From experience in western countries it has been learned that only by geographical

### "I'm So Hungry, Mother"

"Here, Dorothy, dear, eat this."

I took two Educator Wafers—spread rich, creamy butter between them—and gave my hungry little lassie a Wafer sandwich.

"Oh, mother, it's better than candy!"

This actual occurrence between my little daughter and myself is typical of the way children's appetites are pleased by

## EDUCATOR CRACKERS

Educator Crackers are better for children than anything else they can eat, because they're real food—made from whole wheat—just as my father, Dr. William L. Johnson, made them—crisp and tender and easily digested.

If you are also a mother, looking for a cracker of unquestioned value and wholesomeness as a food for little folks, get some Educator Wafers—one of many kinds of Educator Crackers—from your dealer today. Buy them in tins, ten-cent packages, or in bulk.

My next little talk will appear soon in the Boston Globe, Post, Herald and Christian Science Monitor. Read it.

*Wm. L. Johnson*

**JOHNSON EDUCATOR FOOD COMPANY**  
BOSTON, MASS.

**To The Dealers**

If you're in need of Educator Wafers, or any of the other kinds of Educator Crackers, just phone Fort Hill 3710, or write our Boston Office, 37 Batterymarch Street. Your orders will be given prompt and careful attention.

## SIR EDWARD CARSON HONORED IN ENGLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

BRIGHTON, England.—Sir Edward Carson, who has returned to his home in Rottlingden after his tour in Ulster and his visits to Liverpool and Glasgow, was presented with an illuminated address on his arrival by his many Unionist friends and supporters here.

The Rottlingden and Mid-Sussex Conservative and Unionist associations, the principal movers in the matter, were represented by their chairman, S. M. Moens, and vice-chairman, William Brown.

Sir Edward Carson said that the cause which he served in Ulster was the same cause that he served in England, although Ulster and Rottlingden were far apart, that cause being the promotion of unity between the two countries, a unity which made for strength and was intimately associated with the civil and religious life of the two peoples.

When the government brought forward the home rule bill recently the men of Ulster invited him to go over and lead them, an invitation which he accepted only on condition that they meant busi-

ness and were prepared to fight it out to the end. That they are prepared to do so, there can be no doubt. The movement is destined to spread through the whole of the British empire. People will at length see that the constitution, built under such trying conditions, will not be lightly parted with.

He had been called a rebel and a traitor, but descriptions of anything will not alter the thing itself. If a burglar called himself an archbishop he would, nevertheless, remain a burglar. If to be a rebel is to work to maintain the connection between England and Ireland and to maintain loyalty to the King and empire, then he gloried in the title of rebel.

Sir Edward Carson went on to refer to recent speeches by Mr. Fease and Mr. Gulland, and in concluding said that after all it is the ideals, the character, and the spirit which makes nations. These Ulster possesses in a high degree and she looks forward with confidence to the future because she loves her King and country and has behind her great traditions and a splendid history.

concentration can the real spirit of a teaching university be created and maintained.

On other occasions when speaking in public Sir George Clarke has commended the establishment of universities in various parts of India, and when at Ahmedabad declared that the old city will one day revive its ancient glories as a great center of learning and of industry.

## COURT OF JUSTICE URGED FOR NATIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At the close of a lecture by A. Pearce Higgins on "The Next Hague Conference," Lord Justice Kennedy, who presided, stated that there was an obvious danger that, if they had conference after conference without any satisfactory conclusion, the world in general would begin to distrust the efficiency of such machinery, and the enterprise might become discredited.

He considered that the possibility of war occurring between sovereign states would not be removed for some time to come, and he considered that the efforts of peace loving nations therefore be directed to the regulation of war on land and sea in the interests of humanity.

A real judicial tribunal should also be established in such a manner as to command the respect and compel the obedience of even the most powerful and warlike nations. A permanent court of justice should be established, for this was the most hopeful, if not the only way in which there would be gradually evolved in the civilized world a recognized system of international law. As regards the question of cost, if this was shared by the conferring powers, it would probably not amount to the price of a single modern battleship.

## ELECTRIC WAYS TO TAKE LUGGAGE OFF AT LIVERPOOL

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England.—A much needed improvement is to be made at the Liverpool landing stage in the shape of electric luggage conveyors. These are to be built so as to connect the Prince's parade with the Prince's stage for the use of the Atlantic and other liners when alongside.

At the meeting of the Mersey docks and harbor board recently the proceedings of the marine committee included a recommendation to convert the floor of No. 6 bridge into two moving electric platforms, in reverse directions, to facilitate the passing of passengers' baggage, etc., at an estimated cost of £3000. It was proposed that when completed the board should make a charge for the use of the platforms. The consideration of the matter was postponed to the next meeting.

**T. E. MOSELEY & CO.**

## Newest Designs In FOOTWEAR

For Men, Women and Children  
ALL GRADES  
Men's .....\$4.00 to \$10.00  
Women's .....\$4.00 to \$10.00  
Children's .....\$1.50 to \$3.00

Catalogue and self-measuring chart on application.

160 Tremont St. 33 Mason St.  
BOSTON, MASS.

**A. F. OF L. HOLDS CONFERENCE**  
WASHINGTON.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has begun to consider the various phases of labor conditions in the United States. Among the subjects which will be given consideration is the outgrowth of the Lawrence, Mass., textile strike.

## Bailey's "Won't Slip" Rubber Heels

All Shoe Shops



**\$10.00 a Pair**

This is the value some wearers claim they are worth to them. They are made of both brains and rubber. A compound and construction not to be found in others.

Made by the man who knows how; the inventor of the Bailey Tread Auto Tires, Cane Tips and Rubber Brushes, sold throughout the world.

Thousands of users have proved this mechanical construction to be superior to all others. Insist on having them and enjoy life. At dealers, 50c applied. Mailed 35c. Send diagram of the heel of your boot.

To you we will mail a pair on receipt of 25 cents and dealers' names in your town.

C. J. BAILEY & CO., Manufacturers  
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and is fully equipped to supply any information desired about steamship lines, sailing dates, train connections, hotel accommodations, and will make reservations and purchase tickets to any point in the world desired. The Hotel and Travel Department is always ready to give the traveling public the full benefit of its complete facilities.

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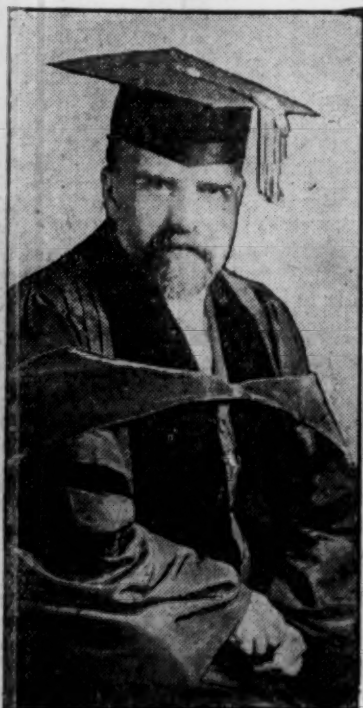
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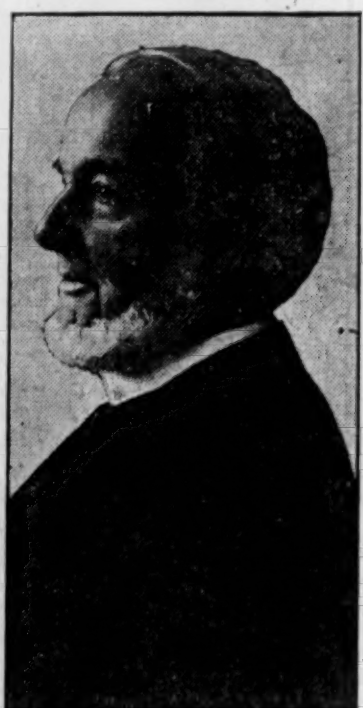
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Filipinos an unusually fine array of specialists has been gathered, especially Maj. J. P. Finley, U. S. A., Governor of the district of Zamboanga, Moro province, who will describe the methods used by him in dealing with the non-Christian population of the southern islands of the archipelago. Using it he has won for himself extraordinary reverence of the Mohammedan natives, and has brought about among them an industrial development and mode of self-government radically different from anything previously known to them. Such descriptions of this service in behalf of a subject people as have found their way into print have whetted the appetite of discriminating folk to hear set forth by the man mainly responsible for the social revolution wrought among a people previously wedded to war and bitter in hostility to all Christian invaders. Col. L. Mervin Maus, first commissioner of public health for the Philippines, is to tell the story of the campaign for sanitary reform that has been carried out during American rule. The very remarkable experiment in penology carried on at Bilibid prison, Manila, will be described by the prison chaplain, the Rev. Philip Finegan, and by a director of the bureau of prisons, Mortimer L. Stewart.

With the more fundamental issues of government involved in continuing American occupancy, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, Prof. H. Parker Willis of George Washington University, Washington, D. C., William F. Norris of the department of justice and William A. Jones, chairman of the House committee on insular affairs, will deal in their papers. Mr. Jones is sponsor for the bill before Congress which if passed would

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PRISON WORK TOPIC

insure Filipino independence at a relatively early date.

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## FRANKLIN AMERICA'S FIRST SINGLE TAX EXPONENT, INVESTIGATOR SAYS

Newness of Country Only Reason Why Philosopher Considered Land Taxation Difficult of Application

WROTE ON QUESTION

THE years that have passed since Henry George, Sr., first proposed the single tax as a basis for equalized doctrine have witnessed many interpretations of the original George doctrine. There have been compromises which, both in intent and in effect, proved wide departures from the first idea. Standing out sharply against the single tax on the value of land is the personal taxation phase, so antithetical as to lead many to believe that it is not possible of fair application.

To what extent the development or non-development of a country should influence the single tax experiment has been told by Colonel Roosevelt who with others, thinks Alaska would prove

That Benjamin Franklin gave much thought to the subjects of the tariff and taxation, and that his views were in advance of those popularly held in America in his time, is made plain by a writer in a University of Pennsylvania review who quotes from letters written by the philosopher and diplomat to some Frenchmen. The accompanying article deals with Franklin's utterances on these still commonly disputed problems.

a good field mainly on account of its sparsely settled territory. The former President says that in Alaska there might be tried "a system of land taxation which will so far as possible remove all the burdens from those who actually use the land, whether for building or agricultural purposes, and will

Data Brought Forward Also Indicating Versatile American Was Opposed to Tariff Excepting for Revenue

SUBJECT RIFE THEN

operate against any man who holds the land for speculation, or derives an income from it, based not on his own exertions but on the increase in value due to activities not his own."

### Franklin's Views

It was probably not for Benjamin Franklin to look ahead 100 years or more as regards the application of the single tax idea, but in his own time, according to those who have recently investigated the matter, Franklin was at least in theory a confirmed single taxer with the difference that where Colonel Roosevelt thinks a new country best for experimenting, the philosopher of bygone days considered the newness of his country the one great obstacle in the way.

Writing in Old Penn. Weekly Review of the University of Pennsylvania on "The Economic Side of Benjamin Franklin," Samuel Milliken adds some interesting data to the literature on single tax. Mr. Milliken aims to show how Franklin was not only an ardent patriot, but that he was above all an internationalist, and that his only excuse for non-application of the single tax was the very condition which Mr. Roosevelt thinks desirable, namely that the country was new and sparsely settled.

"Franklin first visited France in 1767," writes Mr. Milliken. "There he became acquainted with the philosophers known as 'Physiocrats,' a name derived from the Greek, signifying the 'natural order.' He was greatly interested in their doctrine. They held that all wealth is derived from the land, and that such industries as agriculture, mining, etc., are the only productive ones; that manufacturing and commerce, while useful in modifying and transporting, are sterile and essentially non-productive. They held that the entire revenue of the state should be derived from the land by the 'impôt unique' (only tax), thus anticipating the present day device of the single tax. They advocated complete liberty of trade and held that the business of government was only the protection of life and property and the administration of justice."

The writer in Old Penn. quotes from correspondence of Franklin to the effect that he was intensely interested in the economic problems of the day. Take the letter to Le Veillard, of April 22, 1788, in which Franklin said:

"We are not ignorant that the duties paid at the custom house on the importation of foreign goods are finally reimbursed by the consumer, but we impose them as the easiest way of levying



## The New Gilchrist Store Opens Monday

MONDAY THE GREAT BUYING PUBLIC OF NEW ENGLAND ARE INVITED TO WITNESS the crowning event of our mercantile career. The opening of the "Greater Gilchrist Store." This store was planned and has been built for economy's sake—Manufacturers and Importers have caught the spirit of our enthusiasm and have joined us in helping to make this opening sale

## A Gigantic Economy Event That Time Can Never Erase From Your Memory

No formal invitations have been issued, for this is a store planned for all the people. A store that will save you money through its vastly increased buying and selling power. We want you to remember the "Gilchrist Opening" as an event that pleased your pocket, and that this store began to be helpful to you from the very moment its doors swung open.

Every device that will add to the comfort of shopping, or that will decrease the cost of distribution, has been installed. Our organization has been so planned that not a dollar of unnecessary expense can creep in. This, in conjunction with our buying advantages, will be directly reflected in our prices, and will make Gilchrist's of vital importance to you in your everyday life.

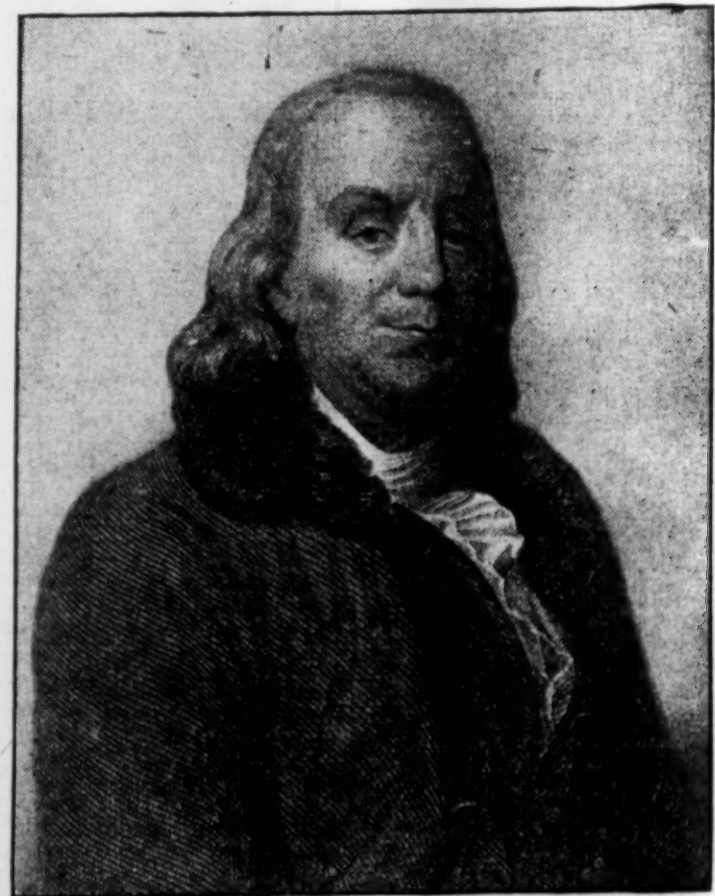
THIS STORE BEGINS TO LESSEN THE COST OF YOUR LIVING MONDAY BY OPENING with a SALE that has no precedent in its value-giving power. The energy and aggressiveness that has always characterized the Gilchrist organization has all been directed to the securing of these unexampled values. Months of preparation culminate tomorrow in a selling triumph that comes with our greater power to achieve.

## Opening Sales Continue Throughout the Week With Daily Announcements

The New Gilchrist store will differ from the ordinary store in that every department will be highly specialized, showing the broadest assortments, highest qualities and lowest prices in each of these lines. Unprecedented methods have been brought into use in many instances, all of them tending to lessen the cost of the necessities of life to you. "A specialized department store," the first of its kind.

Ten stories above the street, and two floors below, will be added to our store Monday, more than doubling our previous selling capacity. The old store has been entirely rearranged to conform with the new. The arrangement of counter and aisle space is unique, and has been developed to make shopping easy and quick, and despite the tremendous crowds that will throng the aisles of this great store, during the coming week, you will be able to shop with comfort and dispatch.

LEGAL STAMPS WITH EACH 10c PURCHASE  
**GILCHRIST CO**  
Washington Street Winter Street Hamilton Place



Benjamin Franklin, who had advanced views regarding taxation and tariff questions

a tax from those consumers. If our new country were as closely inhabited as your old one we might without much difficulty collect a land tax that would be sufficient for all purposes; but where farms are at five and six miles distance from each other, as they are in a great part of our country, the going of the collector from house to house to demand the taxes and being obliged to call more than once for the same tax, makes the trouble of collecting in many cases exceed the value of the sum collected. Things that are practicable in one country are not always so in another where circumstances differ."

### Letter to Le Veillard

Examining Franklin's economic attitude 20 years previous to his letter to Le Veillard, Mr. Milliken finds that in a letter to Du Pont de Nemours, who afterward came to Delaware where his descendants founded the industrial concern that bears the name of Du Pont, the American philosopher made a clean breast of his adherence to land taxation, the single tax of the time.

Written in London, July 28, 1768, this letter ran in part as follows: "I received your obliging letter of the 10th May, with the most acceptable present of your Physiocratic, which I have read with great pleasure and received from it a great deal of instruction. There is such a freedom from local and national prejudices and partialities, so much benevolence to mankind in general, so much goodness mixed with the wisdom in the principles of your new philosophy that I am perfectly charmed with it and wish I could have stayed in France for some

time to have studied in your school; that I might, by conversing with its founders have made myself quite a master of that philosophy."

"I am sorry to find that that wisdom which sees the welfare of the parts in the prosperity of the whole seems yet not to be known in this country; we are so far from conceiving that what is best for mankind, or even for Europe in general, may be best for us, that we are

even studying to establish and extend a separate interest of Britain to the prejudice of even Ireland and our colonies."

Drawing his own conclusions from this communication, Mr. Milliken then offers the following: "Extraordinary language from the cool and calm Franklin. It might be thought that, holding such opinions of the new doctrine, Franklin

(Continued on page eleven, column five)

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

## Republican Rally TREMONT TEMPLE Saturday, October 19, at 8 P. M.

HON. J. ADAM BEDE  
Of Minnesota  
HON. JOSEPH WALKER  
Candidate for Governor  
HON. ROBERT LUCE  
Lieutenant-Governor  
HON. EBEN S. DRAPER Will Preside  
GOOD MUSIC  
REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.  
18 Tremont St., Boston.  
GOOD SPEECHES  
C. E. HATFIELD, Chairman.  
GEORGE A. BACON, Secretary.



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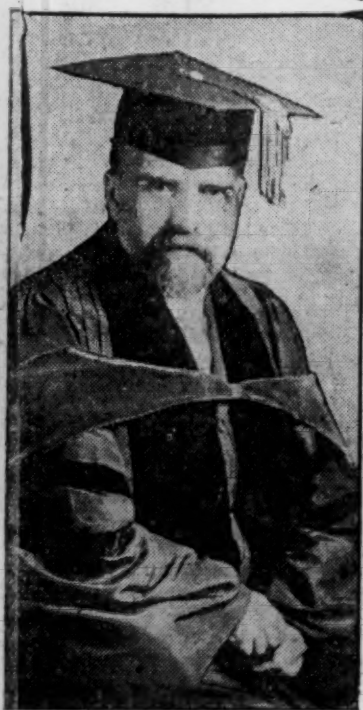
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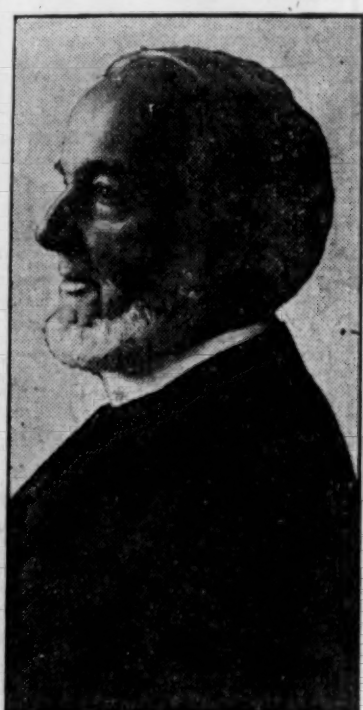
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WASHINGTON—Information has been received by the department of state that the Haitian government is planning the establishment of custom houses along the boundary line between Haiti and the Dominican republic.

Officials of the department of state believe that this move will further complicate the boundary dispute between the two republics, and it is certain that this government will strongly object should Haiti disregard the de facto boundary line set forth in the recent identic note to the two governments. This boundary was determined by a survey in 1907, and the state department will insist that it be recognized until the dispute is finally settled.

Filipinos an unusually fine array of specialists has been gathered, especially Maj. J. P. Finley, U. S. A., Governor of the district of Zamboanga, Moro province, who will describe the methods used by him in dealing with the non-Christian population of the southern islands of the archipelago. Using it he has won for himself extraordinary reverence of the Mohammedan natives, and has brought about among them an industrial development and mode of self-government radically different from anything previously known to them. Such descriptions of this service in behalf of a subject people as have found their way into print have whetted the appetite of discriminating folk to hear set forth by the man mainly responsible for the social revolution wrought among a people previously wedded to war and bitter in hostility to all Christian invaders. Col. L. Mervin Maus, first commissioner of public health for the Philippines, is to tell the story of the campaign for sanitary reform that has been carried out during American rule. The very remarkable experiment in penology carried on at Bilibid prison, Manila, will be described by the prison chaplain, the Rev. Philip Finegan, and by a director of the bureau of prisons, Mortimer L. Stewart.

With the more fundamental issues of government involved in continuing American occupancy, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, Prof. H. Parker Willis of George Washington University, Washington, D. C., William F. Norris of the department of justice and William A. Jones, chairman of the House committee on insular affairs, will deal in their papers. Mr. Jones is sponsor for the bill before Congress which if passed would

line, Mr. Pedley's paper should be unusually valuable, if it is sufficiently candid.

### Filipinos a Feature

For discussion of the Philippines and issues arising from government of the

## FRANKLIN AMERICA'S FIRST SINGLE TAX EXPONENT, INVESTIGATOR SAYS

Newness of Country Only Reason Why Philosopher Considered Land Taxation Difficult of Application

### WROTE ON QUESTION

THE years that have passed since Henry George, Sr., first proposed the single tax as a basis for equalized doctrine have witnessed many interpretations of the original George doctrine. There have been compromises which, both in intent and in effect, proved wide departures from the first idea. Standing out sharply against the single tax on the value of land is the personal taxation phase, so antithetical as to lead many to believe that it is not possible of fair application.

To what extent the development or non-development of a country should influence the single tax experiment has been told by Colonel Roosevelt who with others, thinks Alaska would prove

That Benjamin Franklin gave much thought to the subjects of the tariff and taxation, and that his views were in advance of those popularly held in America in his time, is made plain by a writer in a University of Pennsylvania review who quotes from letters written by the philosopher and diplomat to some Frenchmen. The accompanying article deals with Franklin's utterances on these still commonly disputed problems.

a good field mainly on account of its sparsely settled territory. The former President says that in Alaska there might be tried "a system of land taxation which will so far as possible remove all the burdens from those who actually use the land, whether for building or agricultural purposes, and will

Data Brought Forward Also Indicating Versatile American Was Opposed to Tariff Excepting for Revenue

### SUBJECT RIFE THEN

operate against any man who holds the land for speculation, or derives an income from it, based not on his own exertions but on the increase in value due to activities not his own."

### Franklin's Views

It was probably not for Benjamin Franklin to look ahead 100 years or more as regards the application of the single tax idea, but in his own time, according to those who have recently investigated the matter, Franklin was at least in theory a confirmed single taxer with the difference that where Colonel Roosevelt thinks a new country best for experimenting, the philosopher of bygone days considered the newness of his country the one great obstacle in the way.

Writing in Old Penn, Weekly Review of the University of Pennsylvania on "The Economic Side of Benjamin Franklin," Samuel Milliken adds some interesting data to the literature on single tax. Mr. Milliken aims to show how Franklin was not only an ardent patriot, but that he was above all an internationalist, and that his only excuse for non-application of the single tax was the very condition which Mr. Roosevelt thinks desirable, namely that the country was new and sparsely settled.

"Franklin first visited France in 1767," writes Mr. Milliken. "There he became acquainted with the philosophers known as 'Physiocrats,' a name derived from the Greek, signifying the 'natural order.' He was greatly interested in their doctrine. They held that all wealth is derived from the land, and that such industries as agriculture, mining, etc., are the only productive ones; that manufactures and commerce, while useful in modifying and transporting, are sterile and essentially non-productive. They held that the entire revenue of the state should be derived from the land by the 'impôt unique' (only tax), thus anticipating the present day device of the single tax. They advocated complete liberty of trade and held that the business of government was only the protection of life and property and the administration of justice."

The writer in Old Penn quotes from correspondence of Franklin to the effect that he was intensely interested in the economic problems of the day. Take the letter to Le Veillard, of April 22, 1788, in which Franklin said:

"We are not ignorant that the duties paid at the custom house on the importation of foreign goods are finally re-imposed by the consumer, but we improve them as the easiest way of levying



## The New Gilchrist Store Opens Monday

MONDAY THE GREAT BUYING PUBLIC OF NEW ENGLAND ARE INVITED TO WITNESS the crowning event of our mercantile career. The opening of the "Greater Gilchrist Store." This store was planned and has been built for economy's sake—Manufacturers and Importers have caught the spirit of our enthusiasm and have joined us in helping to make this opening sale

## A Gigantic Economy Event That Time Can Never Erase From Your Memory

No formal invitations have been issued, for this is a store planned for all the people. A store that will save you money through its vastly increased buying and selling power. We want you to remember the "Gilchrist Opening" as an event that pleased your pocket, and that this store began to be helpful to you from the very moment its doors swung open.

Every device that will add to the comfort of shopping, or that will decrease the cost of distribution, has been installed. Our organization has been so planned that not a dollar of unnecessary expense can creep in. This, in conjunction with our buying advantages, will be directly reflected in our prices, and will make Gilchrist's of vital importance to you in your everyday life.

THIS STORE BEGINS TO LESSEN THE COST OF YOUR LIVING MONDAY BY OPENING with a SALE that has no precedent in its value-giving power. The energy and aggressiveness that has always characterized the Gilchrist organization has all been directed to the securing of these unexampled values. Months of preparation culminate tomorrow in a selling triumph that comes with our greater power to achieve.

## Opening Sales Continue Throughout the Week With Daily Announcements

The New Gilchrist store will differ from the ordinary store in that every department will be highly specialized, showing the broadest assortments, highest qualities and lowest prices in each of these lines. Unprecedented methods have been brought into use in many instances, all of them tending to lessen the cost of the necessities of life to you. "A specialized department store," the first of its kind.

Ten stories above the street, and two floors below, will be added to our store Monday, more than doubling our previous selling capacity. The old store has been entirely rearranged to conform with the new. The arrangement of counter and aisle space is unique, and has been developed to make shopping easy and quick, and despite the tremendous crowds that will throng the aisles of this great store during the coming week, you will be able to shop with comfort and dispatch.

LEGAL STAMPS WITH EACH 10c PURCHASE  
**GILCHRIST CO**  
Washington Street Winter Street Hamilton Place

a tax from those consumers. If our new country were as closely inhabited as your old one we might without much difficulty collect a land tax that would be sufficient for all purposes; but where farms are at five and six miles distance from each other, as they are in a great part of our country, the going of the collectors from house to house to demand the taxes and being obliged to call more than once for the same tax, makes the trouble of collecting in many cases exceed the value of the sum collected. Things that are practicable in one country are not always so in another where circumstances differ."

time to have studied in your school; that I might, by conversing with its founders have made myself quite a master of that philosophy. "I am sorry to find that that wisdom which sees the welfare of the parts in the prosperity of the whole seems yet not to be known in this country; we are so far from conceiving that what is best for mankind, or even for Europe in general, may be best for us, that we are even studying to establish and extend a separate interest of Britain to the prejudice of even Ireland and our colonies."

Drawing his own conclusions from this communication, Mr. Milliken then offers the following: "Extraordinary language from the cool and calm Franklin. It might be thought that, holding such opinions of the new doctrine, Franklin (Continued on page eleven, column five)

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT | POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

## Republican Rally TREMONT TEMPLE

Saturday, October 19, at 8 P. M.

HON. J. ADAM BEDE  
Of Minnesota

HON. JOSEPH WALKER  
Candidate for Governor

HON. ROBERT LUCE  
Lieutenant-Governor

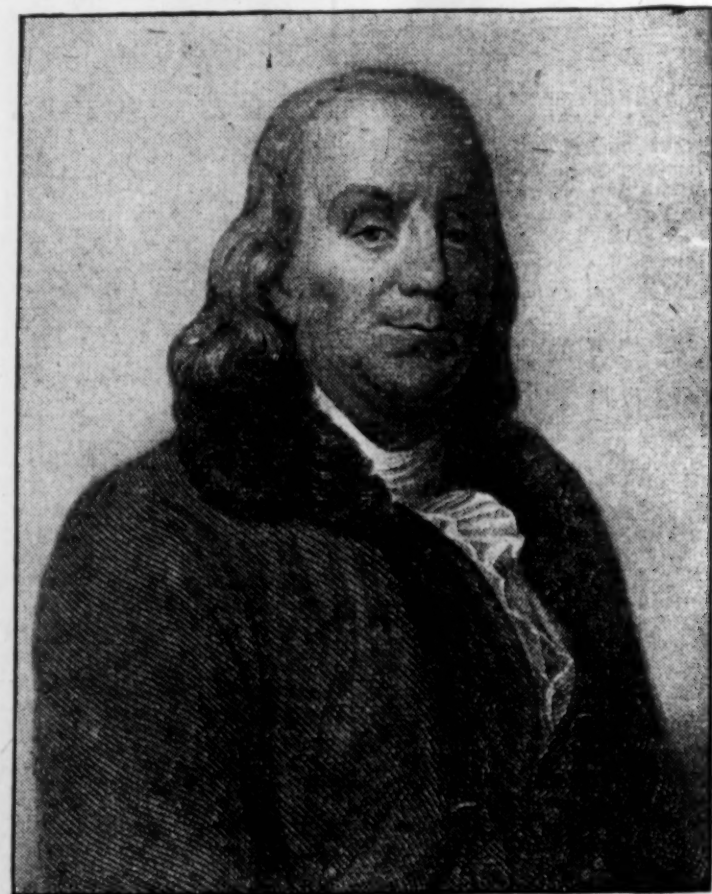
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GOOD SPEECHES

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE,  
18 Tremont St., Boston.

C. E. HATFIELD, Chairman.  
GEORGE A. BACON, Secretary.



Benjamin Franklin, who had advanced views regarding taxation and tariff questions



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an effective means to  
thoroughly establish  
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**PICKARD CHINA**  
THE NEW DEVELOPMENT  
IN ART CERAMICS

ENCUSTED LINEAR AND THE ARABESQUE

During the last year another style of work has been produced in the Pickard Studios. Encrusted Linear in which the entire surface of the China is encrusted with gold, forming, so far as is known in the Studios, an entire departure from any work heretofore produced. In this encrusted work a surface has been obtained on the body of the China which resembles that of hammered gold. Upon some of these pieces with encrusted gold surfaces, ornamented bands antique and modern in design and rich in color have greatly added to the decorative effect.

The Arabesque is still a later and an extremely delicate decoration, from the Pickard Artists, done with silver or platinum upon white China. Here again, use has been made of many of the fine old historic motifs—scrolls and designs being taken from old Arabian, Persian and Renaissance work. In its delicate beauty this work may be likened, in its general effect, to the frost upon the pane or the foam upon the wave, forming a beautiful contrast to the numerous other designs in rich gold and color.

Altogether in the Pickard Studios, there has taken place an unique and original development in the art of China decoration. Flattering as has been its success and reception at home, its unusual character is perhaps better recognized abroad, where it has received the highest compliment of being much admired, studied and reproduced by foreign decorators.

Pickard China may be seen in the exhibits of  
**Jordan Marsh Company**

## Elastica Floor Finish Makes Beautiful Floors

We want to know—and we want YOU to know—all about YOUR floors. We want to show you, in a daily show, how to make your floors inexpensive, and how easy it is to end permanently all your floor troubles. Elastica is the only floor varnish which will give you positive, satisfactory results. It is trade-marked like this:



## FLOOR FINISH

Look for this Trade-mark on a Yellow Label. All others are imitations.

Whether your floors be old or new, of soft wood or hard, painted or unpainted, stained or unstained, Elastica will preserve them with an elastic, bright, durable waterproof finish. Elastica can be used just as well over linoleum or oilcloth.

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"How to Finish Floors"—Home Edition. Profusely illustrated, rich in ideas for making and keeping floors beautiful. Also ask for a set of exquisitely colored post cards, showing handsome interiors, which will be sent with our compliments.

## STANDARD VARNISH WORKS

29 Broadway, New York, 2880 Armour Ave., Chicago, Ill., 321 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal., or International Varnish Co., Limited, Toronto, Canada.

## WE'RE TRYING

TO MAKE our store the same sort of store that the Monitor is a newspaper. We believe in Honesty, in Courtesy, in sincere and free-hearted Service, not as mere theories, but as living facts of everyday life.

We sell Clothing and Furnishings, as well as Shoes; both by mail (by our catalogue) and over the counter away out here in Los Angeles.

**Harriet Frank**  
MEN'S & BOYS' OUTFITTERS  
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Pictorial  
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Exclusive Agency  
Reynier  
Kid  
Gloves

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## Infants', Children's and Misses' Garments and Headwear

Unusual care and attention have been bestowed upon these departments this fall. We are specializing on these lines which has resulted in showing larger assortments and better values.

Exclusive Agency for Piccadilly Coats and Campfire Girls' Dresses

## Middleton-Watson Company

321, 323, 325 WEST SEVENTH STREET  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

## THE NEW SPECIALTY SHOP

Women's, Misses' and Juniors Outer Wearing Apparel and Millinery

WE ALSO SPECIALIZE ON

## WARNER BROS. AND REDFERN CORSETS

In this exclusive women's establishment, recognized as the most perfectly appointed store of its kind in Los Angeles, where sensible prices prevail, and the broadest possible comparison of value is urged.

"A FEW STEPS FROM BROADWAY" ON WEST SEVENTH STREET

## We Are Now in Our Beautiful New Home

Our Friends—Old and New—Are Cordially Invited to Visit Us

## BEEMAN AND HENDREE

351-353 So. Broadway, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## Infants' and Juvenile Clothing

ART MATERIAL  
LADIES' NECKWEAR AND SHIRTWAISTS  
DOLLS and TOYS

Mail Orders  
Promptly Filled

## TRIED RECIPES

## PUMPKIN BREAD

THIS is an old-fashioned Connecticut tidbit worth trying. Sift two quarts of flour, two level teaspoonsful of salt, a teaspoonful of cinnamon into a deep bowl; work in two tablespoonfuls of lard or white drippings, and when like cornmeal in consistency add one scant pint of steamed pumpkin and quarter of a compressed yeast cake softened in lukewarm water. Beat one large egg until light; then add to it a cupful of lukewarm milk, and gradually mix this into the other ingredients, adding sufficient more milk to make a dough easily handled; stand in a warm place to rise double its bulk, then knead down and form into rolls and stand in a greased pan to become light again; bake in a moderate oven for 45 minutes.—Ladies' World.

## LEMON BUTTER

Beat well together three eggs, butter half the size of an egg and a cup of white sugar; add the juice and grated rind of one large lemon, place in a pan set in a dish of hot water and stir until it thickens. This may be made in larger quantities, as it will keep a long time in bottles or jars, and used as needed for tarts or other dainties.

## HALIBUT A LA CREME

Cook four pounds of halibut in salted water until the flesh separates from the bone, which will take about 20 minutes. Let the fish cool, then separate into flakes. Cook two cups of milk with a bit of bay leaf, two slices of onion and a sprig of parsley. Melt one quarter cup of butter, stir in one quarter cup of flour and then add the hot milk; season with salt and pepper. Put the fish in a buttered baking dish, pour on the sauce, cover with buttered crumbs and bake until brown.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

## COCONUT CUBES

Two eggs, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, six tablespoonfuls of boiling water, four teaspoonfuls of vanilla extract, one pound of confectioner's sugar, one pound of chopped coconut, one lemon.

Have the yolks of the eggs beaten up with the sugar, then add the flour, baking powder and the whites of the eggs well beaten. Stir in the boiling water and the vanilla. Bake in a moderate oven in a buttered pan. While slightly warm cut into two inch cubes. Make a frosting with the confectioner's sugar and the juice of half the lemon, adding enough water to make it moderately stiff. Frost the cubes on all sides and roll in the coconut. Chopped nuts may be used. Let stand until frosting is hardened.

## PRINCESS SALAD

Two medium sized cucumbers, one large apple, one cupful of celery, one cupful of pecan meats, one cupful of peas, eight ripe tomatoes, mayonnaise dressing.

Chop the pecans, celery, apple and cucumbers, add either canned French peas or fresh-cooked green ones, and mix all with the mayonnaise. The peas should be well drained and perfectly dry before being added to the other ingredients. Scoop out the tomato and fill the centers with the mixture. Serve the salad very cold on a bed of crisp lettuce leaves. If desired some of the pulp of the tomatoes may be used in the salad. The tomatoes may be prepared some time before using and placed on ice, but the ingredients should not be mixed until time to serve, as cut apples turn dark quickly. This salad is attractive as well as tasty.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Art muslin curtains should never be washed in warm water. Make a lather with hot water and when it is nearly cold wash the curtains. If these are green add vinegar; if lilac or pink, ammonia.—Racine Journal-News.

## FASHIONS AND

## TABLE DECORATION

Pumpkin or squash may be cut to resemble a basket and filled with fruit.

Autumn leaves and strings of cranberries are very effective and appropriate.

Ears of corn may be arranged in a pyramid for a table centerpiece.

Corn husks may be put around the candlesticks.

Ears of corn may be dressed in little paper skirts and caps for place cards.

A large cabbage head may be scooped out and filled with fruit and nuts. This makes a unique centerpiece.

Wheat may be bound into a sheaf and tied with ribbon. This sheaf surrounded with autumn leaves, nuts and fruit makes a very attractive table center.—Woman's World.

## CURTAIN HINTS

When "doing up" lace curtains fold them lengthways and starch the edges only. In this way an economy in starch is effected, the curtains look better and they do not so quickly wear into holes as when starched all over.

When buying window shades get an extra set of catches, says the New Orleans Picayune. Put one set at the usual place, the other about a foot lower. In cold weather hang the shades on the lower catches and leave the window down from the top. This gives perfect ventilation and prevents the shade from blowing about.

## GOOD EGG-SPOON

I am indebted to a Scotch friend for something that has become well-nigh indispensable to me—my egg-spoon, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. It is made of bone and was brought to me from Scotland. Its advantages are, first, that one gets no taste of metal in eating eggs, as is the case with a silver spoon; second, that there is no discolored silver to be cleaned afterward. Since it was given to me I have bought others for my family at one of the New York department stores for eight cents each, as they are within the reach of anyone who is interested.

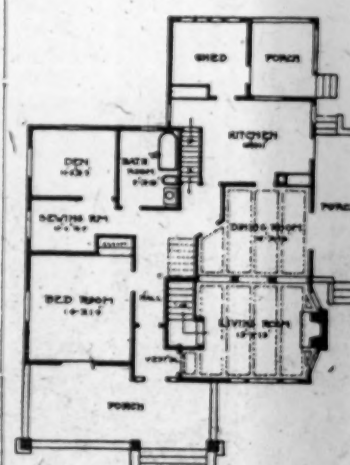
## GOOD DESIGNS FOR HOMES



Bungalow with seven rooms on the first floor and three on the second, the finish of first being mission oak

THIS convenient seven-room bungalow is 38 feet in width and 48 feet in depth, exclusive of the piazzas, two in number, one on the main front and one on the right hand side, both opened on to the house with wide French windows. These piazzas are wide and built with cement floors and bowlder stone walls and corner piers to the front built of bowlder stone. The outside of the bungalow is shingled with cedar shingles, stained brown and all of the trimmings, cornices, casings, etc., may be stained in brown or painted a light cream color. The roof is stained brown.

There are seven rooms on the main floor, with a central hall and vestibule entrances. At the right from the vestibule on the main corner is the living room, 13x19 feet, and opening out of the same with columned arch is the dining room. The kitchen is at the rear of the dining room, large in size and has convenient pantry cupboards and a rear stairs leading to the basement and to the attic story. At the rear of the kitchen is a liberal sized shed and a porch. The bath room opens out of the rear hall. There is a small sewing room and a bed room or den, with main bed room in front, 14x14 feet. In this plan it is designed to finish three rooms on the second floor, full eight feet in height.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

the first story rooms being 8 ft. 6 in. in height.

The finish of the first floor throughout is mission oak, with oak floors. The second story rooms are finished in fir and stained, with a fir floor. The cost is estimated, under most favorable conditions at \$3500, exclusive of heating and plumbing.

## FOR THE KNITTER

A hint for those who knit scarfs or shawls: Make a chain with the crochet hook as long as the scarf is to be, then pick up the stitches on a knitting needle, and see how much nicer your work will look, and how much more quickly it may be accomplished.—Needlecraft.

## LITTLE HELPS

Some quiet little helpers at gas irons costing one dollar each. This price includes the six feet of tube and an asbes. About five cents worth of gas ably be used in 10 hours, says for the Ladies' Home Journal, thing but heavy blankets may by this new and easy metho house which does not happen to for electricity.

A laundry saver is the new paper towel for the kitchen, but 35 cents for a roll of 150 t forated in size 11 1/2 by 18 inch holder for the roll costs 25 cent enameled one, which has a cov roll, costs one dollar. The may take the place of the kit towel, and they are excellent off milk bottles, pans and di washing them to prevent gre getting into the sink.

The new sink strainer and bined is just the thing needed new porcelain sink sweet and c it costs but 45 cents.

Among the new things in am ware is a handy kitchen set of pi—grater, fish turner, ladle, tra skimmer and basting spoon, all at \$

## OFFICE HOUR

Living in a very friendly neighbor I found that often during the was delayed in my work by a "door" visit or a lengthy telephone. Accordingly I proposed to severa we adopt "office hours" for our w permit no interruption during hours, writes a contributor to H Bazar. Many of us were giving more work to our housekeeping leme than our husbands were giv their office duties, and yet our hus wouldn't tolerate continual interrup The neighbors saw the wisdom o plan and we have followed it with gratifying economy of strength time.

## AVOIDS PUCKER

When making up my cotton garments I always shrink my ton first; it prevents seams and less time is required to iron ment, says a contributor to N Drop the spool of thread into a hot water and let stand an hour then take the thread from the wat stand in a sunny place to dry thro

## AUTUMN CARE OF VEGETABLE

Growth of plants in the spring aided

IN COLD temperate climates, such as characterize southern Canada and the northern United States, certain work may be done in the late autumn to foster the growth of plants in the spring, and to reduce the amount of work during the following season. The greatest advantage of doing this work in the fall is that time is not so precious then as in the spring, and thus economies can be wrought.

Perhaps the most important work that can be done is in connection with the perennial vegetables, especially with asparagus. The tops should be cut and piled in a convenient place for burning when dry. Care should be exercised in gathering these stems to prevent the berries from being knocked off, at least on the surface of the bed because in the following summer the seeds may sprout and give more or less trouble should they be allowed to grow and take nourishment which the regular plants ought to get from the soil to make edible stalks. Another advantage of cutting and burning these stems is that many insects and other enemies of the plant may be destroyed. Thus the number will be reduced during the following season.

After the tops have been removed, the beds should be covered with a liberal dressing of fertilizer or litter from the stable. It will be no harm to put on as much as four or even six inches of such material if loose, and to let it remain in place until grass is observed to be sprouting in the spring. Then it should be raked off and placed on the compost heap for mixing with sod and earth to decay.

If the quantity of litter available is small, it will be a good plan to make applications of bone meal, phosphoric acid and potash, since these are not readily lost but rather are fixed in the soil for the use of plants. Where no litter can be applied, a subsequent mulch of corn stalks, marsh hay or even clean straw free from weed seeds may be applied. This will prevent alternate heaving and settling of the soil, due to the action of frost and subsequent thawing. When such mulch is applied, the application of the commercial fertilizer just mentioned is essential. During the fall no such fertilizer as nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia should be applied because these are very soluble and would probably be almost entirely lost by seepage before the plants could use them in the spring.

The next most important vegetable that should receive attention in the fall is rhubarb. The exact position of each clump should be marked with a stake

around which, as soon as the g freezes an inch or two deep—not—should be piled a considerable quantity of litter from the stable. It will harm to have this even six inches and five or six feet in diameter; object of using it is fully as mu keep the ground from freezing i as to supply needed plant food. The case of asparagus, the comm fertilizers mentioned may be appli

When rhubarb is handled in this of way it will not only start ear the spring, but the stalks will be and of finer texture. As soon as g is observed, anywhere in the gar the spring, the mulch may be re to the compost pile. If specially rhubarb is desired, several clumps be covered with inverted nail ke barrels two or three weeks e Around these should be piled a c orable quantity of fresh, natural, zer from the stable. This shou packed down and allowed to fe The heat generated in fermenta force the growth of stalks severa earlier than they would natura without this stimulant. Unt stalks are several inches high, reils should be covered g as to a as much heat as possible.

Where that too sadly neglected table, the Jerusalem artichoke i the tops should be cut and burned fall as soon as frost has killed Then as many tubers as may be for a month or so should be du stored in a pit or a root cellar, they will not shrink, due to i moisture. The balance of the be covered deeply with litter s ground will not freeze.

No damage will occur to the if the covering of litter be even or 15 inches deep. It is an advan have it this depth, because it c more readily removed in winter s shallower. Thus the tubers still ground can be reached and dug ou in the depth of winter beca ground should not be frozen benea heavy covering. At any time dur winter the tubers may therefore l for use. They are better if alv remain in the ground this way t stored even in the best root cell Where there is a bed of spear and there should be one in every—it will be a good plan to apply a ing of some of the commercial fer mentioned and some litter which be removed in the spring. The tender parts of this plant are ticularly useful for making mint and mint jelly which are the e accompaniments of spring lamb.

**THE DETROIT ELECTRIC**

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Other Models \$1800 Up

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The best goods and the best treatment of the purchaser AFTER he has purchased, wins the bulk of the sales. The Electric Automobiles are no exception to this Law of Purchase. That is the reason for the Supreme Leadership of the Detroit Electric.

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The Detroit Electric runs with Sphinx-like silence—frictionless. Simplicity is its keynote. Built in the heart of automobilism by the leading makers, actively striving, earnestly trying. That is the reason for the wonderful Electric Motor that takes so little power, that never gets out of order, that is used exclusively on Detroit Electrics. So, too, the beautiful aluminum bodies with aluminum roof—with a style that will always stay in fashion. Glass corners insure unobstructed vision. The latest upholstery in French Whipcord. All these are exclusive Detroit features. The lightest car, the strongest, and above all, the most beautiful and satisfactory. ENDURINGLY SO. These are the features that have made the Detroit so popular—made it outsell all other cars.

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We cordially invite you to take a thorough Demonstration Ride in the Always-Ready Detroit Electric. Do this today. Learn the superb satisfaction of this final effort in Electric Automobile and coach building.

**ANDERSON ELECTRIC CAR CO.,**  
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ALBERT WEATHERBY, Manager

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Whether you are installing a new heating system or simply remodeling your old one, you should know all about Vapor-Vacuum Heating, Kriebel System. Your present system can be made a perfect Vapor-Vacuum System. WRITE FOR OUR BOOK TODAY

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means adequate heat in every room, exactly the amount of heat desired—never too much or too little—at 25 per cent less fuel expense, guaranteed.

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# THE HOUSEHOLD

## MOTIF FOR SHIRTWAIST IN ITALIAN CUT WORK

Edges of the flowers are worked solid and dots as eyelets



## TRIMMING OF PLAID STYLISH

Effective use of buttons

PLAID is being extensively used as trimming for plain material and the contrast is always a pretty one. This gown is especially well adapted to two materials, for there are panels in the skirt and a little vest in the waist. It allows effective use of buttons, too, and the lines are all graceful and becoming.

The plaid with the plain material makes an attractive contrast, but there are so many fabrics of different sorts that it is possible to vary the idea indefinitely. Silk makes ideal trimming and it contrasts well with the plain silk or with wool fabrics. Entire silk gowns are being much worn and plain silk could be combined with striped or figured, or a very pretty effect could be obtained by using striped material for the entire gown and cutting the trimming portions on the bias.

Of whatever material the gown is made, the lines remain the same and they are essentially smart, giving a notably slender effect at the same time that the skirt is of moderate width. The waist portions are overlapped at the front but the closing is made at the back.

For the medium size the waist will require 2 1/2 yards of material 27, 1 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide with 1/2 yard 21 for the vest, 1/2 yard 18 for the yoke and collar, 1/2 yard 21 for the vest and cuffs. The skirt will require 3 1/2 yards of material 27, 2 1/2 yards 36 or 44 with 1 1/2 yards any width for the panels. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 1/2 yards.

The pattern of the waist (7554) is cut in sizes from 24 to 42 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7553) in sizes from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



## LIVING WAGE IN INDUSTRY

Address before National Union of Women Workers at Oxford

AMONG the numerous interesting and able papers read at the National Union of Women Workers conference at Oxford, writes a Monitor contributor, was one by Miss Constance Smith on "The Living Wage for Women in Industry." The wage of the worker, said Miss Smith, was not now looked upon merely as a matter of pounds, shillings and pence, but rather as the value that stands for physical, mental and moral attributes in human life. The importance of the rise or fall of a few shillings in an industrial family had come to be recognized. The industrial struggles of 1911-12 had had their value in opening the eyes of a number of people to the actual conditions among industrial workers.

Speaking of the conditions of labor among women workers, Miss Smith said that women had to overcome a tendency to apathy and a slowness to combine in their own interests, as well as the tradition that a woman was not expected to earn enough to keep herself. The majority of women entered the labor market either in early life, when they had only unskilled labor to sell, or in later life when the responsibility of the upkeep of a family made work of some kind, however badly paid, a vital economic necessity. In these circumstances it could hardly be expected that the average

wages of women in industry could be at a figure to afford satisfaction. It was only in the highly organized cotton trade of Lancashire, where the combination of men and women in the same unions had been for many years general and powerful, that the average women's wage reached 15s. per week, which in modern conditions of town life represented the minimum of health, comfort and reasonable recreation. The proportion of women earning under 15s. per week in the textile trades as a whole, was 73.9 per cent, whilst 21.3 per cent actually earned under 10s. per week. In the clothing trades matters were not much better, and in the warehouse trades, such as jam and sweet making, tea packing, aerated water bottling, there was still a lower level of average payment.

The real remedies, concluded Miss Smith, were to be found in better education, better technical training, and above all, it must be made not only possible but easy for girls to organize themselves in trade unions. It was only by union and organization that women workers could hope to maintain a stable position.

Freshness of eggs may be tested by putting them into water. A fresh egg will remain at the bottom, one not so fresh will float a little higher, and a bad one will rise to the surface.

## MODES IN BRIEF

The paradise plumes of natural yellow are a feature in the new millinery.

The becoming, simple, turndown neck frills are found among the new neckwear for fall.

Some of the newest suits show a slight flare in the skirt of the jacket, whether it be long or short.

In millinery dark seal brown is very smart. When a brown hat is worn with a dark lingerie dress there is often a brown ribbon girdle at the waist line.—Washington Herald.

## SHORT TRAINS

Many of the new evening gowns are made narrow, with short trains, says the Indianapolis News, the overskirts showing bunches of rose leaves and forget-me-nots in the designs and coming high above the waistline, the back arranged with double box plaits, left unconfined and flowing, the high-waisted bodice having a girdle and a fichu of black mousseline edge with a white lace forming a V in front caught up to the girdle with a cameo. The tight sleeves have ruffles at the elbow.

## TO WASH PILLOWS

Feather ticking, ducking and khaki suits can be very easily and successfully cleaned with a rice-root horse brush and a tub of hot suds, says a writer for the Delineator. Dampen the article and rub any good washing soap over the soiled places. Dip the brush into the suds and rub vigorously several minutes. Rinse and hang in the sun. You will be especially delighted with your down and feather beds and pillows if treated in this way.

## ROASTED ALMONDS

To roast blanched shelled almonds put them in a bowl and thoroughly mix two tablespoonfuls of olive oil and a tablespoonful of dry salt for every pound of nuts with them, says the New Orleans Picayune. Then place them in a greased paper bag, tie it at the top and roast them for 10 minutes, shaking occasionally.

## PERIOD CLOTHS

It is now possible to buy fine damask tablecloths with a design to match the period of the table over which they are to be spread, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. The periods most sought are Georgian, Chippendale, Empire, Regency, Sheraton or Queen Anne.

## CELERY FILLING

A new way of serving celery may be appreciated, says Good Housekeeping. Cut off the tops of the celery and wash the stalks thoroughly. Make a filling of cream cheese, chopped pimientos, and chopped pickles. Fill the hollow side of the stalk with this mixture.



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## CHILDREN'S MODES

Some of the newest suit designs for the small boy show silk sashes in a contrasting shade from that chosen for the little garments.

Fur coats promise to be very fashionable this winter in tiny fashionland. Some of these models are decidedly original in cut.

Scotch plaids fashion many of the latest children's school frocks. In fact, plaids promise to be popular this year both for making and trimming dresses for the little folks.

Plush forms many of the smartest hats intended for the small boy.

White stockings, with tops in various pretty color combinations, are as much in favor as ever for the wee tots.

Corduroy trims quite a few of the plain serge frocks intended for the girl in her teens.

Oriental color touches are seen on some of the latest designs in children's hats, and these are truly bewitching this season.—Washington Herald.

## SIDEBOARD COVER

Filet squares may be worked into a handsome sideboard cover by combining them with Cluny lace, an insertion and strips of velvet embroidery on fine linen.

Make a center of plain linen. This must be regulated by the size of the filet squares and the size the cover is to be finished. Outside each corner put a filet square and put two other squares on the length of the cover (eight in all will be needed), spaced so the two outer strips are slightly longer than the middle one.

These connecting strips, three to each side and one at each end, are of linen worked in a conventional design in eyelet embroidery. They should be as much narrower than the squares as two widths of Cluny insertion, sewed to each side of the strip. Thus if the filet squares are five inches and the insertion an inch wide, the strips of linen should be three inches wide, says the Portland Express and Advertiser.

Around the even border thus formed is sewed a Cluny lace edging, put on without fullness and mitered at the corners. A monogram or three initials in the middle of this scarf will be handsome if embroidered in ladder stitch or in satin stitch and seeding.

## HOME HELPS

When baking potatoes grease them first with a little butter, and when cooked they will be beautifully brown and crisp, with the glazed appearance that makes them so appetizing.

To render boots and shoes waterproof in damp weather, rub a little mutton suet around the edges of the soles. Beeswax is just as efficacious.

In roasting meat turn it over with a spoon instead of a fork, as the latter pierces the meat and lets the juice out.—Pittsburgh Post.

## MODES IN BRIEF

Deep smoked pearl silk stockings are stylish with the slippers with a tongue and a buckle, and with the oxford tie.

## These Household Pages

contain within themselves every element necessary to assure success to the advertisers Regular, consistent advertisers hereon secure appreciation and cooperation

## BELL'S SEASONING

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**BELL'S CROQUETTES.** 1 cup chopped cold roast lamb or boiled mutton. Cook one cup potatoes, pare and cut in 1/4-inch cubes, in boiling salted water till soft. Brown 1 tablespoon finely chopped onion with 2 tablespoon butter, stirring constantly. Add 4 tablespoon flour. Cook 2 minutes. Then pour on, stirring constantly, 1/2 cup strained tomato. Season with 1/2 teaspoon Bell's Seasoning, 1 teaspoon vinegar, and crumble finely chopped parsley. Add lamb and potatoes. Salt to taste. Spread mixture on plate to cool. Shape, dip in crumbs, in egg, and crumbs again. Fry in deep fat, and drain on brown paper.

**DELICIOUS HOME MADE SAUSAGE.** To each pound of fresh, lean pork add 1 level tablespoon of Bell's Poultry Seasoning and 1/2 even teaspoon salt. Sprinkle over the meat, cut fine, thoroughly mix to a stiff dough, then make into cakes and fry.

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OUR BOOKLET FREE New York Salesroom, 59 West 42nd St. White Enamel Refrigerator Co., St. Paul, Minn.

## SCORCHED LINEN

If linen has been scorched in the ironing the marks may be removed by making a paste of fuller's earth and white soap, moistened with a little vinegar and the juice from a boiled onion. If this mixture is spread upon the marks they

will quickly disappear, and no stain should be visible after the linen has been washed.

Sometimes it will be found sufficient to rub over the place that has been scorched half a raw onion. Afterwards the linen should be soaked in cold water, and after it has soaked for some time the stain will probably have disappeared.—Indianapolis News.



# Fifth World's Congress of Commerce Factor for Good

Now that the tour of members of the local and other Chambers of Commerce has been practically concluded The Christian Science Monitor takes pleasure in publishing the account of the long journey from Boston to Chicago and back by way of Washington and New York City. A member of the Monitor's staff accompanied the delegates and sent daily by telegraph the story of the great reception received by the visitors. The cities that gave them such a warm welcome were, after Boston, Worcester, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Dayton, Pittsburgh, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York City. That the benefits received by all from this getting together and journeying afar will prove lasting is strongly declared by leading members of the Boston organization.

## LASTING IMPRESSIONS LEFT BY WORLD CONGRESS

International Commerce Meeting Has Secured for United States and Boston Confidence and Friendship Say Men Standing at Head of This City's Chamber

"A reception fundamentally unselfish by a people fundamentally high-minded," this is the impression of the recent international congress of chambers of commerce in Boston received by the delegates from foreign lands, in the opinion of one who has been in touch with these men from the inception of the event to its close.

"We have won their respect and their friendship, we have given them new ideals of the United States, and all this will go far towards securing their cooperation as we journey along the road towards international peace." This is his answer to the question, what has the convening of the congress in Boston accomplished for us?

The fifth international congress is now of the past. Delegates from the four quarters of the globe have visited us, have been received by our business men and by officials of city, state and nation. They have seen our largest cities, have inspected our largest industrial enterprises, have been received in our homes and clubs.

It has been the largest gathering of its kind ever held. It has been attended by delegates from many countries never before represented in one of these conventions. It has been carried out on a scale never before attempted by any country.

Has the congress been a success? What will it mean to the delegates and the nations that they have represented? What will it mean to the country and to Boston? These are the questions that have been answered by three men intimately connected with the congress, Edward A. Filene, chairman of the entertainment committee; George S. Smith, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Joseph B. Russell, president of the Boston chamber at the present time.

That the congress will prove of inestimable benefit mutually to Europe, Asia and America is the opinion of Mr. Filene. He believes the most far-reaching lessons have been learned by all and that the cause of international peace has been wonderfully furthered. Mr. Filene says:

"We are immensely pleased with the success which attended the convening of the international congress in Boston. It was a good job and well done, and logically resulted from one of the finest examples of organizing that I have ever known. And it was all appreciated by the visiting delegates, I can tell you. The warm reception accorded them in this city was repeated in all the cities on the western tour, in Worcester, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all the others.

"At every stop in the itinerary the best that each city had to offer was extended to the visitors. Prominent business men and officials, the best men and women of the city, met and entertained them royally, all of which deeply impressed the foreign representatives and gave them new conceptions of the United States and of our business men.

"Again and again these delegates confessed to me that they expected to find the men of this country immersed in their business affairs, thinking only of making money and giving attention to naught but dividends and dollars. Yet on the tour they met men after men who were engaged in the conducting of business enterprises far greater and more complex than any that exist on the other side of the water, and found these men to be deeply interested in the establishment of better relations between employer and employees and in the social service work affecting the thousands of men connected with their concerns.

"They found them giving time to movements for developing education for the masses, to the securing of better legislation and of better civic conditions and to welfare work of all kinds.

"Most of the foreign delegates were familiar with this country and its ways only through hearsay and the literature of their own land. Their own writers had referred to America as the 'dollar land' or as one German poet recently called it, 'Dollaria.' A number of the visitors had been in this country 10 or 20 years ago and perhaps found something of all this to be true.

"Their surprise, in coming into the United States on this occasion, to find these impressions reversed, was very great. The huge industrial and commercial enterprises, and energetic, keen, busy men, all were here, but they were men who were intensely interested as well in their problems of social welfare, in the building of parks and playgrounds, in the construction of art and educational institutions.

ment houses of the city starred as one of the most important features of the itinerary. And they found the people of the city rather adverse to mentioning the stockyards at all, but rather calling attention to the beautiful boulevards, to the parks, playgrounds and other municipal improvements.

"The same characteristics were true of the entertainment of the delegates in the other cities and as a result these men are going back home deeply impressed with a reception fundamentally unselfish by a people fundamentally high-minded.

"We have won their respect and their friendship, we have given them new ideals of the United States, and all this will go far toward securing their cooperation as we journey along the road to international peace.

"Boston's broad-minded spirit in sharing the entertainment of the delegates with the other cities of the country has been appreciated by these cities. At every meeting and banquet on the tour her splendid unselfishness in this was spoken of and applauded, and as a result a final blow has been given to the traditional idea that Boston is narrow and self-satisfied.

"All the delegates were impressed with the efficiency of our trade organizations, and discovered that many things could be manufactured here, in spite of the high tariff and higher working wage, at a lower cost than abroad. As a result, they have decided that they must keep in touch with us, that as manufacturers they can gain from the study of our methods and as purchasers they can find here cheap markets."

"Even the eastern delegates on the tour were astonished at the extent of some of the western manufacturing plants. For instance, on one occasion we visited an automobile plant, which was turning out hundreds of complete cars a day and which, when fully running in March will be manufacturing 1000 cars in a working day of nine hours, or an average of two a minute.

"One great manufacturer, when questioned why he is lowering the price of his goods when the demand is more than the supply, states that he does so because he is making enough money for his own needs and now wants to be of use to the world. Another tells of a fund which he is creating which, upon his retirement from business will transfer the ownership of his plant to the employees. These are the things that have made immense impression upon our visitors: great efficiency and great unselfishness hand in hand. It has opened a new America to their eyes.

"Many, many friendships have been formed between the foreigners and the people in this country as a result of their trip and many of the delegates, men of great influence and great interests in their own lands, have announced their intention of returning again soon and sending over their sons and business representatives.

"The congress will be a great impetus to our export trade without a doubt. In the past we have ignored this trade and even refused to do business with foreign countries on any large scale. One reason for this is that it has involved new systems of bookkeeping, long credits, careful packing and opening of new bank accounts. But with the meeting of the men of all nations at the congress and on the western tour, an interest has been aroused and an understanding reached as never before, and a great step has been taken in the progress of our international trade relations.

"From now on our business men are going to turn their attention more and more to the obstacles which hinder our export trade, such as the tariff, and the like, methods of packing, banking and credit, and do away with them.

"Our poor packing, our unwillingness to conform to foreign specifications and financial usages are handicaps which existed in the past only because we were too busy with our own home market and will vanish the moment we really desire foreign business. With international trade will come international peace. Boston, in bringing the fifth international congress to America, has thus forged another link in the chain that is to bind all nations together.

Boston's benefit and that received by the country at large from the visit of the delegates to the international congress most impressed Mr. Smith. He has this summing up to make:

"Those who have been associated with the assembling of the congress began their plans two years ago, when it was decided that the meeting should be held in Boston, and from September, 1910, to July, 1911, there were sent out to the newspapers and magazines stories of the coming meeting that was intended to put Boston commercially on the map of the world.

"The foreign tour of 100 Boston business men connected with the Boston Chamber of Commerce in July and August of 1911 was a source of great help. Not only did the party use the oppor-

tunities presented to study the life and business methods of the great European cities, but what was of more importance, came into personal touch with the members of the chambers of commerce and were able to extend to them first hand invitations to the congress and to stimulate their interest and enthusiasm.

"Beginning with February, 1912, definite plans were outlined and the work of the publicity committee was undertaken first of all. Literature relating to the event was sent all over the world and thousands of clippings from papers everywhere showed that efficient work was being done in bringing Boston vividly before the people of foreign lands.

"That Boston might not be provincial or narrow it was planned that the entertainments and time of the delegates should be shared with the other great cities in this country and that in this way the congress would assume a national character.

"The congress has been held. The previous high water mark in the number of delegates attending such a gathering was 450 at the London congress. There were 847 at the Boston congress, representing 46 countries. Never had Latin American delegates attended and there were present here delegates from every Latin American country with the exception of Paraguay. Nearly all the ministers at Washington, representing Latin American countries, were among the visitors, either as delegates or for the satisfaction of their personal interest. Russia, too, which had never sent delegates, was represented by nine men.

"All the delegates were men of great importance and influence in the business world, men of large business affairs and with keen interest for all that this country had to show them.

"In the discussions held during the session the underlying notes expressed by the delegates was that war was something to be abhorred and that through fair and equitable exchange, based on the highest principles of integrity, the business men of the world could become, in standing together, the greatest conservators of peace, brought about in a practical, everyday manner.

"I could state many instances of trade relationships that have been established between Boston business men and foreign delegates as a result of the congress and I am confident that each coming year will record a marked increase in our international trade growing out of this event.

"The call has gone forth to the business men of our country to stand together and from time to time to record their stand on matters of national import. Boston, in having given to other cities the opportunity of entertaining these delegates, has certainly strengthened herself by aiding in this trend toward cooperation between our cities all over the country.

"It was the common testimony of all the delegates that Boston was a most beautiful city and they commented extravagantly upon the charm of our suburbs and the extreme courtesy of our people in all walks of life. The cleanliness of our streets, the relief from towering skyscrapers pleased them greatly and they appreciated the fact that our building laws very materially influence the development of a broad area.

"They were particularly impressed with the projected improvements of our harbor and seemed to have no doubt that Boston as a commercial center was in process of a very great development. In connection with this the men of Latin America referred again and again to the opening of the Panama canal and its great importance as a means to expanding our trade.

"In meeting with these Latin Americans, a delightful personal touch was contributed by the fact that the sons of a number of them were being educated here in Cambridge and Boston, and it was my privilege to meet many of these bright young men who gathered in the hotel corridors with their fathers and joined the warm praise of Boston.

"The Latin-American ministers at Washington who attended the congress received one recommendation which they said they would be most happy to carry out. This was that they should have illustrated booklets describing their respective countries, prepared to be used as books of reference by the various chambers of commerce in this country and to be distributed among the business men of Boston and other cities.

"At a special dinner given by John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union, to all the Latin-American delegates during the congress the keynote of the speeches was the need for our students to learn the Spanish and Portuguese languages to the end that they may directly represent our business firms and come into intimate contact with the trade opportunities and conditions to the south.

"It would seem an undeniable prospect that these delegates who have been so deeply impressed with the hospitality of Boston men, who have had the resources of the city so freely displayed before them and who have met hundreds of her best business men, will in the future become more and more interested in trade relations with us.

"It was pleasant, also, to have many of the foreign visitors report that while their previous impression had been that Americans were most extravagant and measured hospitality only by the amount of money expended, they had found that the spirit of their reception had been warm heartedness and that everything

## LEADERS OF COMMERCE LEARN A NEW AMERICA

Financial and Merchant Leaders Find Fact of This Country's Greatness Overwhelming—Unbounded Hospitality Shown on Tour Here Gives Pleasing Impression

America's guests, the "four hundred of commerce," literally and figuratively, representing countries of all the continents, who came to Boston to attend the fifth international congress of chambers of commerce practically a month ago and who are leaving this country to return to their homes today after a three weeks' tour through the manufacturing cities of America, expressed themselves as so surprised at the conditions which they found here that they will be telling of their discoveries to their countrymen for weeks to come.

The financial and merchant princes of the old world came to the children in the new world, and they discovered a young giant of industry and intellect which has literally swept them from their feet. The unbounded hospitality of the men of business, whom they had always pictured as engaged in the pursuit of the dollar, has so astonished them that they have yet much to ponder upon and to remodel as their view of their brother across the seas.

Direct from the deliberations of commercial problems at the congress in Boston and the cordial reception which they received in this city the delegates left the South station in three special sleeping compartment New York Central trains on Monday morning, Sept. 30.

Worcester was ready with crowds of her citizens to receive their foreign guests for one day. The industrial plants of the city, including the largest in the country in some lines, were the objective of the delegates as they passed through the city and its suburbs. The trip to Clinton where the Wachusett reservoir in the metropolitan water system was inspected, gave the foreign visitors their first lesson of magnitude.

An informal dinner in the army where the guests were taken in the automobiles was a very enthusiastic gathering and has remained in the thought of the delegates continuously. The local militia gave a touch of color to the arrangements which included illuminated signs of good will. The trains were boarded that night shortly after 9 o'clock for a long night ride to Buffalo.

Automobiles were waiting in Buffalo Tuesday morning to take the visitors to their hotels to which they had been assigned while en route from Worcester. A fine view of the beautiful residences and the parks was afforded by an automobile ride which ended at the Country Club where a polo game was scheduled for the afternoon.

Following a buffet lunch at the club the guests gathered at one side of the polo field and witnessed a first class exhibition for trophies. The game was new to some of the foreign delegates but to many of the British and Latin-American men it was an old acquaintance.

A dinner at the Lafayette Hotel for the men and at the Twentieth Century Club for the women closed the day. Songs of all nations were sung by the delegates, supported by the orchestra and a double quartet gave selections, which drew forth rounds of applause. Many times the delegates jumped to their feet and cheered their respective national airs, and flowers were thrown to the singers.

Niagara Falls, including the trip through the gorge, down the American and up the Canadian side, was visited on Wednesday. The power houses and the shredded wheat biscuit plant were inspected. Lunch was taken in that city. Leaving in the afternoon on the special trains for Detroit, that city was reached late that night, and special electric cars were filled with the guests and their hand baggage for the various hotels.

Automobiles called at the hotels Thursday morning and the delegates were taken through some of the pleasing scenery in all the questions that came up for discussion.

"Since their departure from the city I have received a multitude of letters from our guests and every letter has shown a spontaneous and warm sense of gratitude. I know from these expressions of thanks that the delegates appreciated all that the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the city did for them.

"Two features of the convention impressed me particularly. One was the distinguished character of the delegates, and the other was the warmth with which all our people entered into their entertainment.

"I have never been so proud of the city before, and I would never have believed that its people would have opened their hearts and homes as they did to the visitors. As a result it has given Boston a reputation for hospitality and open heartedness all over the world and it has helped us at home as well, for it has shown what Boston can do in the way of ready cooperation when she becomes seriously interested.

"The success of the congress, although its initiation came through the Boston Chamber of Commerce, resulted from the fact that the whole community interested itself in the reception of the delegates."

tions of Detroit, including the residential section on the river front and Bell Isle.

The ride ended at the factory of the Packard Motor Car Company, where a group picture was taken. The party then passed into the dining hall in the plant where lunch was served. An inspection of the various departments where the automobiles are being manufactured followed. An inspection of the Burroughs adding machine factory was also made.

One of the features of the tour which has impressed the foreign visitors very deeply has been the freedom with which they have been admitted to the many manufacturing plants.

The official dinner in the evening at the Hotel Pontchartrain given by the Chamber of Commerce did not end until after midnight. More industrial plants were visited Friday morning, ending at one of the river wharves where an excursion steamer was boarded and a trip on the Detroit river and around Bell Isle enjoyed. A buffet luncheon was served on board.

An early leave was taken from Detroit on the special trains for Chicago but the trains ran into the metropolis of the middle West two hours late and it was long after midnight before the delegates had retired. The Chicago committee was on hand, however, to greet the visitors and make every arrangement for their comfort.

The famous wheat and corn pits at the Chicago Board of Trade were particularly active when the delegates entered the building Saturday morning after an automobile tour through the retail district inside the "iron ring" or elevated train structure. War rumors from the Balkan states were affecting the market.

Luncheon was served at the Hotel La Salle where the address of Mayor Harrison was well received. A football contest between the universities of Chicago and Indiana resulting in a victory for the former entertained many of the delegates in the afternoon.

One of the very pleasant occasions of the entire trip, the dinner in the handsome Gold Room of the Congress hotel on Saturday night, gave voice to many sincere expressions from the Chicago speakers including Governor Deneen of the cosmopolitan character and affections of the city. Sunday was occupied by an auto tour of the suburbs in the afternoon ending at the South Shore Country Club.

Monday was devoted to one of four selective trips—to the Union stock yards, steel works at Gary, the settlements and schools, and the library and museum. The immense plant and town at Gary astonished the delegates who made that trip by the magnitude and quickness in which it had all been accomplished.

The farewell dinner was held at the Blackstone. It was over in time to permit the delegates to return to their rooms and get their trains which left shortly before midnight for an all-night run to Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati committee met the guests of the city at the station Tuesday morning, and automobiles conveyed the latter to their hotels for breakfast. An extensive tour about the "seven hills" of the city, viewing the homes and the Ohio river with Kentucky on the opposite bank, ended at the Country Club, where lunch was served on the wide veranda.

Industrial plants were visited in the afternoon and the dinner at the Business Men's Club closed the day. Many interesting industries were seen in Cincinnati, including the Rookwood pottery works, where each woman of the party was presented with a small vase.

Leaving Cincinnati Wednesday morning the party was in Dayton two hours later. The most enthusiastic reception of any

city on the route was given to the delegates here.

The day was spent at the factory of the National Cash Register Company including lunch and an inspection of the plant. The special trains for Pittsburgh left at 4 o'clock and before midnight the delegates were again ensconced in hotels.

Early the next day a trip on the excursion steamer Sunshine took the visitors down the Allegheny and up the Monongahela rivers to the Homestead steel plant, lunch being served on the boat after the inspection of the works had been completed. The steamer went through the locks and the guests disembarked at one of the landings on the river bank. The Thomas orchestra and the western Pennsylvania exposition were visited that night.

Inspection of Carnegie Institute in the morning of Friday, lunch and inspection at the H. J. Heinz plant were followed by a 40-mile auto tour through the suburbs and parks.

Philadelphia was reached Tuesday noon and the party immediately drove through the streets lined with spectators to the city hall, where they were met by Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg and presented with the freedom of the city. From the city hall the guests repaired to their luncheon.

Independence hall and the first Capitol buildings of the United States were visited Wednesday morning and the excursion steamer Columbia boarded for a trip down to League island and back up the harbor, a buffet lunch being served on board prior to the landing at the Cramp shipyards. From an inspection of this plant automobiles were taken to a hat factory and the Baldwin locomotive works.

A pleasant ride through the park system led the delegates to the Country Club, where they were guests at dinner for the evening of Frank D. La Lanne. Leaving Philadelphia Thursday morning the delegates were in their hotels in New York city by noon and that afternoon went on an automobile ride along the principal drives of the city. A theater party completed the day's program.

The closing day of the American visit included the trip about New York harbor, the lunch at the State Chamber of Commerce and the farewell meeting in the building of the United Engineering Societies. The appreciation dinner of the delegates to the Boston chamber officials closed the tour.

## LINCOLN HOUSE STARTS SEASON'S WORK AT ONCE

Gymnasium work for the season will be begun at Lincoln house, 80 Emerald street, next Monday. F. W. Scheele will act as instructor. Boys' classes will be held Monday and Thursday afternoons and evenings, Wednesday afternoon and Saturday morning. Only working boys will be admitted to the evening classes. A young men's class will meet Tuesday and Saturday evenings.

On Wednesday evening from 6:30 to 9:30 the instructor will devote his attention to individual men who may come at their convenience between the hours named. Girls' gymnasium classes will be held Tuesday, Friday and Saturday afternoons. Folk dancing and games will be taught.

The house will develop interest in outdoor sports. Excursions to the country and visits to places of historical and commercial interest will be made.

Regular class work will begin the first of November. In addition to the usual classes in basketry, camp cooking, clay modeling, designing, drawing, sloyd, housekeeping and needlework, the directors hope to add classes in public speaking and economics.

The resident force has been increased by two new workers, Miss Winifred Rand and Miss Margaret Foster. John D. Adams continues as director in charge and Harry R. Lyon as assistant.

## Y. M. C. A. FUND GROWS TO \$1700

ROCKLAND, Mass.—The Y. M. C. A. campaign committee had, Friday evening, raised \$1700 of the \$2400 needed for the expenses of the organization.

The committee expect to secure the required sum by Monday evening, when the campaign will close.

WASHINGTON—Rear Admiral Southard, in command of the American forces in Nicaragua, will begin withdrawing his troops Monday. The withdrawal of bluejackets should be completed by Nov. 15, he says.

## Mueller Plumbing Brass Goods

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UNCONDITIONAL GUARANTEE Ask your plumber. If he can't serve you, ask us and we will advise you. H. MUELLER MFG CO. DECATUR, ILL. NEW YORK CITY. SAN FRANCISCO.

## COMMERCE MEN HOLD FAREWELL MEETING AT ENDING OF TOUR

(Continued from page one)

countries clasped hands in American fashion with every one else and extended good wishes and hopes for a happy meeting again.

Representatives of nearly every country in the world were given an opportunity to speak words of praise for the hospitality of Boston and of the other American cities that received them. Farewell telegrams were sent to President Taft and to each one of the communities included in the three weeks' tour.

Cheers were led by M. Canon-Legrand, who presided, for Edward A. Filene, J. Randolph Coolidge, George S. Smith, Joseph B. Russell, Robert J. Bottomly, John H. Fahey and H. H. Davenport. Most of the Boston contingent is returning today and on Sunday.

## Delegates Start for Home

Many of the foreign delegates are returning to Boston to finish business affairs or to visit friends.

A fine view of the harbor facilities of New York and the Hudson river was given to the delegates by the New York business and civic organizations on Friday by a trip on the Hendrick Hudson, leaving the recreation pier in the morning and returning to the Jersey Central pier, North river. The party passed under the East river bridges, by the Battery, Governor's island, the Bush terminal and through the Narrows, turning about at Ft. Hamilton, passing Ft. Wadsworth and the Staten island shore and a portion of the Hudson river banks.

From the boat landing the delegates, numbering nearly 400, walked through lanes of men and women crowded into the streets which led to the building of the New York State Chamber of Commerce on Liberty street. In the large hall of the chamber, John Claflin, president of that organization, welcomed the visitors and was followed in response by M. Canon-Legrand.

Luncheon was served in the main hall on the mezzanine floor and in the library on the third floor to the men of the party and the women were served in the committee rooms. Automobiles called for the delegates for a ride through the financial section of New York ending at the building of the United Engineering Societies.

## Welcomed to New York

Dr. John H. Finley, president of the College of the City of New York, presided and spoke for Mayor Gaynor, who sent word that he was unavoidably kept away. James G. Cannon, John Aspreen, president of the Produce Exchange, Henry R. Towne, president of the Merchants Association, M. Canon-Legrand, F. W. Cook, secretary of the English delegation, and John H. Fahey, director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, spoke.

M. Canon-Legrand presided at the head table at the dinner of which he was partial host. After calling for toasts to the United States, Boston and the other American cities of the tour, M. Lgrand called upon M. Louis Lazard to speak for the women; F. Faithfull Begg, chairman of the council of the London Chamber of Commerce; John Hammar of Sweden, president of the Cosmopolitan Club formed on the tour; and representatives of the other countries, closing with brief responses by Edward A. Filene, John H. Fahey, Robert J. Bottomly and H. H. Davenport. Cheers for M. Legrand and for M. Jottrand were given at the close of "the dinner of friendship," as M. Legrand said, and then every member of the tour and of the congress who had mingled together for four weeks took leave of their hosts and each other with words of friendship and assurances that they would meet again.

At a meeting of the delegates from Great Britain and its colonies a subscription of \$5 a member was taken to provide a gift to the Boston Chamber of Commerce. A sum of \$2500, at the lowest estimate, will be realized. The exact form of the gift was left in the hands of a committee of three, headed by F. Faithfull Begg, president of the London Chamber of Commerce. The committee was instructed to purchase a large piece of silver.



# MONTGOMERY A CITY OF ASSOCIATIONS

Objects of Historic and Romantic Interest Are Treasured and Flowers Blooming Year Around

## IS COTTON MARKET

**M**ONTGOMERY, Ala.—This city has an interesting and somewhat romantic history, and its advance in late years has been marked.

To hundred years ago a small town of the Creek Indians situated on the west bank of the Alabama river was the central point of the Creek nation. The name of this Creek town was Eucnatchi (Eucnna-earth, chate-red), from the color of the soil. In April, 1704, Bienville passed this town on his way up the Alabama river to build Ft. Toulouse, three miles from Wetumpka. He is the first white man recorded as having stopped at this Indian town. Aaron Burr, three years later, passed through the place and other white settlers began to visit it and take possession. At first they formed two settlements, one known as East Alabama, the other as New Philadelphia, and then the common rivalry began as to which should be greatest.

About 50 miles from this settlement lies Horseshoe Bend, where on March 29, 1814, Jackson fought his last and famous battle with the Creeks. Among the Americans who fell on this occasion was Maj. Lemuel Purnell Montgomery. In honor of his memory the rival towns compromised their differences and united under the name of Montgomery.

A writer traveling through the South in 1832 said of Montgomery: "Montgomery is what is called a considerable place, though its population is only a few hundreds, and these exclusively of the poorer order. There is not one tolerable house, and nothing could be worse than the inn. . . . The mosquitoes are very annoying. The soil is poor and light, but pretty and upland—houses have been deserted. The court house seems falling into decay." Speaking of the roads he says: "I have had occasion to say a good deal about roads in this volume, but I pronounce that along which our route lay on the present occasion to be positively, comparatively and superlatively, the very worst I have ever traveled over in the whole course of my peregrinations."

## Modern City Progresses

A far-away cry this, to the present achievement of good roads surrounding the city of Montgomery. In and out from suburb to suburb, from town to town, speed the automobiles over these unusually smooth highways. No words of condemnation, or of difficulties of approach, no rivalries, not even "mosquitoes" could hinder the mandate of growth for Montgomery. Beautifully situated on undulatory ground today, she stands fair and fine and firmly entrenched in her honorable position as the capital of Alabama.



Some of the newer office buildings in the business district of Montgomery, Ala.



View of the Alabama state capitol in Montgomery

Among the many definitions of the word Alabama "Sweet Waters" is considered the most interesting and inspiring. Quite different from the state motto, "Here We Rest," "Sweet Waters" symbolizes vitality and progress. The sweet waters drawn from the artesian wells of Montgomery are as good and as pure as can be found in the United States.

The city is spreading out into beautiful suburbs. Its streets are broad and well laid out, with trees on either side. Montgomery is a city of beautiful homes. Flowers bloom in the gardens throughout the year, but in the spring especially the rose-hedges bloom of beauty and fragrance. The main residential street extends three miles to the Country Club, with its attractive buildings, excellent golf links, tennis courts, etc. There are two parks near the city with the usual attractions. There are many handsome

churches in Montgomery of various denominations.

## Commission Governs

The municipality is under the commission form of government. There is a fine business men's league. To quote from a report recently issued from the probate office, the records show that \$1,147,223 was spent for real estate sales within the borders of Montgomery county from January to August. The "worst inn" has given place to many excellent hotels. More than \$500,000 has been expended for new buildings and improvements in the first nine months of this year. The business portion of the city has a number of "sky-scrapers." The department stores are many. Montgomery is a fine cotton market. Two hundred thousand bales were received here last year. There are a number of conspicuous industries among them cotton factories, syrup factories and the third largest fertilizer plant in the United States.

The public schools are unusually good

Municipality Has Improved Form of Government, Fine Schools, Modern Buildings and Handsome Residences

## ADVANCE MARKED

and are managed by a fine board of education and a superintendent who has held the position for nearly 20 years. There are eight or 10 handsome school buildings, thoroughly equipped, and the teachers are well fitted for their work. Notable among the schools of Montgomery is the Woman's College, under the management of the Methodist church. It is situated a few miles out and is beautifully surrounded by a large campus. In all of the Montgomery schools taken together the enrollment for last year was 4800 pupils. The last census gave the city a population of 40,000.

Montgomery was the first capital of the confederacy. A star of brass, inlaid, marks the spot where Jefferson Davis, the beloved chief of the confederacy, stood on the porch of the capitol building, where he was inaugurated President of the Confederate States of America.

Historically, industrially and socially, Montgomery has arrived.

## ARCHBISHOP OF YORK SAYS DECENT LIVING WAGE IS RIGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Eng.—Under the presidency of Dr. Lang, archbishop of York, and primate of the northern provinces, the annual church congress was opened at Middlesborough.

In his presidential address the Archbishop of York stated that churchmen were listless and indifferent about the work of their own convocations and representative assemblies, and had never brought any united determined influence to bear on Parliament to secure further extension of their power. To advocate "disestablishment" as a means of remedying present difficulties would be like preparing to tear out one of the roots of an ancient tree because they were too impatient to prune some inconvenient branches. What was needed, Dr. Lang thought, was not rupture, but a readjustment of the relations of church and state.

With regard to the problem of industrial unrest, beneath all the unrest which manifested itself, there was a movement of a true and right ambition to better the conditions of individual life; but the stirring of this ambition sent to the surface a great froth of wild schemes and wider words of excited and irresponsible agitation. They would be able to get no further in the direction of remedy until each class really understood the standpoint, the circumstances and necessities of the other. It belonged to the witness of the church to assert that capital was responsible for the condition of the labor which it employed, in railways, factories at home, or in rubber plantations abroad.

Part of the witness of the church was the supreme value of the individual human life. The squalor and misery which still darken and disgrace our towns and cities ought to be rendered impossible. He, Dr. Lang, had never been able to regard it as anything else than a plain application of Christian principles that the first charge upon any trade or industry should be a wage for its workmen that made a decent living possible, call it if they would a living wage.

## GRAND CANYON IS DESCRIBED BY MR. ELMENDORF

That the grand canyon of Arizona "is the most stupendous wonder of the world" was the statement made by Dwight L. Elmendorf at the opening of his lecture in Symphony hall last evening.

The lecture, illustrated with colored stereoscopic and motion pictures, began with a description of points of interest about Santa Fe. Some of the most interesting pictures showed adobe homes, Laguna, Flagstaff, El Tovar and the stone Pueblo. There were also several Indian studies showing these people carding wool, making silver spoons and dancing.

The majority of the pictures were of the grand canyon itself. The views were from various points and some of them took in such vast sweeps of country that the river, even when a mile or more wide, looked like a mere silver thread. The various trails were pictured with parties descending them. Several personal incidents related by the lecturer made this part of the program, delightful. Enlarged views of the brilliant flowers that grow along the rim of the trails gave the audience an added glimpse of the wonders of this western country. The mammoth size of the rocks, their curious shapes and indescribable coloring were pictured and explained.

## WILL OPEN NEW STORE

The E. & R. Laundry Company of Cambridge will open a new store at 158 Summer street, Boston, on Oct. 22. One of the unique features will be dressing rooms for customers.

## DECLARES FRANKLIN FIRST SINGLE TAXER IN THIS COUNTRY

(Continued from page seven)

would spare no effort for its adoption and realization in America. But the following letters, answering letters of reproach from his Physiocratic friends, show that Franklin fell down before an inconvenience, over confidence, trusting to the remedies and reforms of a future which never came."

One of the letters in question that is to Le Veillard, already referred to; the other, to Abbe Morellet, written the year before, contained the following:

"I am of the same opinion with you respecting the freedom of commerce, especially in countries where direct taxes are practicable; this will be our case in time, when our wide extent of country fills up with inhabitants; but at present they are so widely settled, often five or six miles distant from one another in the back country, that the collection of a direct tax is almost impossible, the trouble of the collectors going from house to house amounting to more than the value of the tax."

"Nothing can be better expressed than your sentiments are on this point: where you prefer liberty of trade, cultivating, manufacturing, etc., even to civil liberty, these being affected but rarely, the other every hour. Our debt, occasioned by war, being heavy, we are under the necessity of using imports to discharge it, but in sentiment we are well disposed to abolish duties on importations as soon as we possibly can afford to do so."

Speaking of Franklin's inclination to take even the most serious things good naturedly, Mr. Milliken concludes his paper as follows:

## Philosopher's Good Nature

"Coming down to more recent times—while the economic views and convictions of Franklin are rarely mentioned in his own country—Smyth records the interesting fact that in the recent fiscal controversy in Great Britain, Franklin's 'Wall of the Protected Manufacturer' was widely circulated in England. As before stated, Franklin loved a jest, even making one when signing the Declaration of Independence. And as this 'Wall' was brief and tempered with a smile, I may be pardoned, in closing, for quoting it here:

"I am a manufacturer and was a petitioner for the act to protect the manufacturers of this state. I was very happy when the act was obtained, and I immediately added to the price of my manufactures as much as it would bear, so as to be a little cheaper than the same articles imported in paying duty. By this addition I hoped to grow richer. But as every other manufacturer whose wares are under the protection of that act has done the same, I begin to doubt whether, considering the whole year's experience of my family, with all these separate additions which I pay to other manufacturers, I am at all a gainer. And I confess I cannot but wish that, except the protecting duty on my own manufacture, all duties of the kind were taken off and abolished."

Here we see the maker of "Poor Richard's Almanac" as one of the earliest of tariff reformers. It is not necessary to look very deeply into the matter before discovering that Franklin realized that to suit everybody was one of the difficult problems of his day, as it is in the present. The writer in Old Penn gives it as his opinion that the great American was in theory a free trader. The year before the revolution Franklin made the following proposal:

"Whenever she (England) shall think fit to abolish her monopoly . . . and allow us free commerce with all the rest of the world, we shall well-nigh agree to give and pay into the sinking fund 100,000 pounds sterling per annum for the term of one hundred years."

"According to Mr. Milliken, on July 21, of the same year, resenting the restraining acts of the British Parliament, he moved in Congress that "All custom houses in the colony shall be shut up, and all officers of the same discharged from the execution of their functions, and all the ports of the said colonies are hereby declared to be henceforth open to the ships of every state in Europe that will admit our commerce and protect it."

With that high sense of integrity that characterized Franklin; his intelligence and his great love for mankind, he knew how the age stood in need of improvement, economically and morally. He was prevented by circumstances from carrying into effect innovations that he at least believed suitable to another period. But at this time, when economies are being studied as never before; when land is coming to the front as a great basis for all values, it is of interest to learn that admirers of Franklin busy themselves with finding out how he stood on all the great questions of his time.

## PERSIAN CAPITAL MENACED

NEW YORK.—The Persian capital is menaced by a force of 800 horsemen under the command of Salard-Dowleh, the rebellious uncle of the reigning Shah, says a New York Sun despatch. He arrived close to the city and it is believed the people sympathize with him, as they are dissatisfied with the present government. The national council is hastily collecting cannon and troops for the defense of the city.

## WILL MANAGE TECH SHOW

Robert W. Weeks of Washington, D. C., has been chosen as general manager of this year's Tech show. Last year he was the business manager.

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## FAREWELL DINNER TO GEOGRAPHERS

NEW YORK.—Before a distinguished gathering of geographers, college presidents and men of arts and letters the American Geographical Society bade farewell at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Friday night to the members of the transcontinental excursion of 14,000 miles, just ended in this city.

Three explorers, Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, who discovered the north pole; Prof. Herschel C. Parker, who recently explored the top of Mt. McKinley, and President John H. Finley of the College of the City of New York, who explored Manhattan, were present.

At the speaker's table with John Grenough were the following: Dr. Joseph Partsch, professor of geography at the University of Berlin; Prof. Jules de Schokalsky, professor of physical geography at the Academie Navale Nicolas and at the Ecole Supérieure Pedagogique; M. Lucien Gallois, professor of geography at the University of Paris; Dr. Eugen Oberhummer, professor of geography at the University of Vienna; George G. Chisholm, secretary of the Royal Scotland Geographical Society; Prof. William M. Davis of Harvard University, director of the transcontinental excursion; Hamilton Fish Kean, secretary of the American Geographical Society, and Dr. Walter B. James, a vice-president of the American Geographical Society.

## TECH COSMOPOLITAN RECEPTION

The Cosmopolitan Club of Technology will give a reception to students from other lands in Technology at the Tech Union this evening. President and Mrs. MacLaurin, members of the faculty, and officers of professional societies are invited.

## CHINESE TROOPS IN TIBET WITHDRAWING

(Special to the Monitor)  
CALCUTTA, India.—In accordance with the agreement arrived at by the British and Chinese governments the Chinese troops which have lately been occupying the capital of Tibet have begun their retreat via India, and the first batch of the disarmed men arrived at Phari recently en route for the Indian frontier.

A detachment of the Middlesex regiment will meet them at Ghoom, a hill station in the Himalayas, and act as escort. It is expected that the troops will arrive in batches of 300, following one another at intervals of three days, provided that the necessary transport facilities can be arranged in Calcutta. There are numerous camp followers composed of the wives and children of the soldiers and civilians following the troops.

It is a somewhat difficult problem to know how to deal with these camp followers, as no provision has been made for their expenses, and if they are left at the Indian frontier they will be stranded. They cannot return to Tibet, and it has been proposed that employment should be found for them on the tea gardens which are generally in want of more labor than is to be found locally. If this experiment is carried out the problem will have been solved.

## TO VOTE ON INCORPORATION

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—A resolution authorizing that a special election be held Nov. 2 to submit the incorporation question to the voters of East San Diego was passed by the supervisors recently. The district proposed to be incorporated has a population of 4000.

## WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

**J**OURNALISM is the paramount interest at the Lewis school in Roxbury these days. Even the world's series paled before it. Every boy and girl there is striving to become an editor. To this end spelling books and grammars are studied as they never were before and compositions are labored over with an intensity befitting the speech of a candidate for office.

A printing plant has been installed in the school and a school paper is to be issued as soon as the youthful printers are sufficiently skilled to make a publication possible. This is expected to be early in November. The name of the paper is a matter of serious discussion as are also the contents. One important feature of the proposed publication needed no decision, but was understood from the start. It is to be included all the news of the school teams and as much from other schools as can be gleaned.

Compositions will occupy a conspicuous place. These will be selected from among those written in the course of the daily work. Every boy and girl in the district is eager for the distinction of having his or her name appear in the paper as the author of some especially good composition. As it must possess several qualities of excellence the question of capitals, periods, commas and quotation marks, writing, spelling, verbs, adjectives and participles are receiving an attention not accorded to them before.

The printing is taken up as a pre-occupation study for boys, but the master, Charles C. Haines, says the benefit of it is felt throughout the school.

## NEWS ITEM IS INTERESTING

This week's issue of the Weekly News Item is newer and more interesting than usual. The paper is printed by the printing department of the Boston industrial school for boys and this is the fourteenth issue of Vol. I. The first article is on the German school system, telling how the state conducts the education of its boys and girls. Then comes an editorial on industrial efficiency, school notes, a brief article in favor of pagantry and lastly sports. The sporting article this week is chiefly about the Red Sox and Giants.

John Bencal is editor of the paper and David Ray Parker city editor. William C. Crawford is master of the school and Hannibal L. Hamlin instructor of printing. The paper is well gotten out, showing in the boys a growing proficiency with type and fonts, even though a surplus letter does get in now and then.

## OTHER DEPARTMENTS HELP

Among other things mentioned by the Weekly News Item is that the printing department of the school has just completed a 17 page book entitled the "History of Education," printed for the normal school.

The woodworking department has completed a clothes closet for the office of the item and is now at work on a roller cabinet for the press room. The machine department is making a high-grade screw driver of a unique type. It is designed to last, and according to the item, is a credit to the department.

## CHILDREN LOVE POEMS

"The sky is full of clouds today,  
And idly to and fro,  
Like sheep across the pastures, they  
Across the heavens go."

"I hear the wind with every noise  
Around the house tops sweep,  
And dream it is the shepherd boys—  
They're driving home the sheep."

The children in Miss Perkins' room were saying it. They had been working hard all day and Miss Perkins thought it was time they should sit back in their chairs and refresh themselves with some of the pretty poems they had been learning since the opening of school. This one by Frank Dempster Sherman is a favorite at almost any season of the year. Another one they like is "The Tree," by Bjornstjerne Bjornson, and the gay little "Ring-ting! I wish I were a primrose. A bright, yellow primrose, Blowing in the spring," of William Allingham.

Miss Perkins thinks that good poetry means a good deal to a child and will stay by him and keep returning to him in later years even after it would seem as though the lines had been forgotten. For this reason she has gathered together a collection of pleasing pieces which she teaches to the children, correlating them with their studies and the subjects they are considering. "The Clouds," "The Tree" and the piece about the primrose which is called "Wishing," slip in naturally with nature work of the fall and are leading up to "The Breaking Waves Dashed High" of Mrs. Hemans which comes in with Thanksgiving and the landing of the Pilgrims. Some of the pieces are a little beyond her boys and girls of the third grade, but they like the rhythm, the meter and sonority and grow to an understanding of them. Learning the pieces trains the memory and writing them down in a book can be

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# What the Theaters Offer Boston Playgoers

## MR. FAVERSHAM REVIVES "JULIUS CAESAR" FINELY

Tyrone Power, Frank Keenan, Fuller Melish and Julie Opp in Cast—"Little Women" in New York—Mrs. Fiske Produces "The High Road" by E. Sheldon

A WORTHY revival of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" has been made by William Faversham, according to the Commercial of Buffalo, where performances are being given this week at the Teck theater. The leading parts are entrusted to actors of prominence and all the roles are capably played.

"The performance was finished in every detail and the staging of the play was splendid. Special scenery was made for this production from designs by Sir Alma Tadmira and Norman Wilkenson, and special music was composed by the late S. Coleridge-Taylor and Christopher Wilson. All the pictures are rich in design, stunning in color, with depth of perspective and richness of architectural treatment. There is a wonderfully effective mob scene, and a gorgeous view of the field near Philippi, with a far-reaching effect of opalescent sky.

"Throughout the costumes and appointments are lavish and glittering. No effort has been spared by Mr. Faversham that could add either pictorial delight or correctness in any manner to the wonderful production. Edwin Booth's acting version of the play, edited by William Winter, is followed closely by Mr. Faversham. At the close of the first scene of the third act Caesar's wife enters the senate chamber and sinks at the side of Caesar. Many other deft touches added by Mr. Faversham are worthy of praise. The role of Marc Antony offers innumerable opportunities to Mr. Faversham. The rage and love of the kind, true friend of Caesar are portrayed with rare skill. This was a boyish, strong, courageous Antony. He was eloquent in the oration.

Frank Keenan is indeed a "lean and hungry Cassius." He acted without exaggeration and with a finish deserving highest praise. The Brutus of Tyrone Power must be recorded as a master interpretation. The variant moods of a satisfied man, afterwards ambitious and then followed by suspicion, were true to life. His scene in the tent with Cassius was powerful. In very few productions of "Julius Caesar" has the title part been taken by an actor of the talent of Fuller Melish.

Julie Opp as Portia played with sincerity. Never has she struck a truer note in her acting. Lionel Bolmore, Arthur Elliot, Bertie Churchill and other members of the large company contributed to the smoothness of the presentation.

"LITTLE WOMEN" IN NEW YORK—Two or three generations of Americans have been "brought up" on Louisa M. Alcott's story, "Little Women." But how many of the readers from the late '60s down to the present, time ever guessed that a stage play could be made out of the experiences of Meg and Jo and Beth and Amy? Very few, it is safe to say. And yet here comes a play, and a successful one—a really delightful one—made of the very material which was so livable and lovable and entertaining in the book, says the New York Tribune.

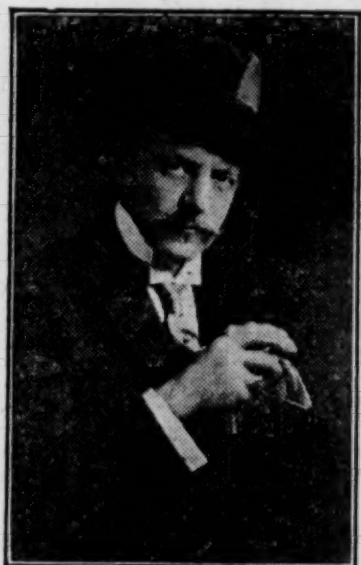
The audience at the Playhouse enjoyed itself thoroughly, and testified to the enjoyment by liberal laughter and warm applause. It was an audience that knew the book. Happy the manager who discovered, or was willing to learn, that they who know the book are legion—a profitable public. The audience applauded the characters as they came on. It did not applaud the actors as they came on because, with perhaps two exceptions, the actors were unknown in New York.

But the characters were known intimately. There were the "little women" and there were Mr. and Mrs. March, and Aunt March, and Mr. Lawrence, and Laurie, Professor Bhaer, John Brook and Hannah, just as you've always known them, walking, talking, dressing, doing just as you've always known them to walk, dress and do. All of them were like the familiar portraits in your favorite edition, and each actor fitted into his part as if he were made for it and had never played anything else, and never expected to play anything else. They had, all of them, always been the March family and their friends.

Miss Marian De Forest dramatized the book. Miss Jessie Bonstelle's was the guiding hand. She "staged" the play, selected the actors and gave to the piece the thousand little touches that brought before us all that simple, friendly, wholesome Concord group in their habits as they lived. Miss De Forest must be credited with the making of a better "dramatization" than usually falls to books which are selected for stage plays. It is clear that these two women loved the book, as thousands of others have loved it and remembered it.

The cast:  
Mr. March.....Lynn Hammond  
Mrs. March.....Gertrude Berkeley  
Meg.....Alice Brady  
Jo.....Marie Pavey  
Beth.....Gladys Hulet  
Amy.....Beverly West  
Aunt March.....Mrs. L. A. Elberle  
Mr. Lawrence.....Carson Davenport  
Laurie.....Howard Eaton  
Professor Bhaer.....Carl Sauerborn  
John Brook.....John Cromwell  
Hannah Mullett.....Lillian Dix

## Composer of "Robin Hood" Is Traveling With Opera Now at Boston Theater



REGINALD DE KOVEN

Reginald DeKoven, composer of "Robin Hood," conducts the orchestra at Monday evening's performance of his popular comic opera, at the Boston theater, where it is to play one more week.

MRS. FISKE'S NEW SHEDDON PLAY—"The High Road," by Edward Sheldon, was produced at His Majesty's theater, Montreal, Monday night, for the first time on any stage, with Mrs. Fiske in the leading part.

In Rensselaer county, New York, lived Silas Page, who had a pretty and romantic daughter, Mary. Silas treated his daughter unfeelingly. She was a gentle and unresisting creature, who hid away her flame of romance until a rich young artist, Alan Wilson, came to the neighborhood. With many a high-flown speech he wooed her and they went off into the mysterious night.

Seven years later they separate, after she has acquired vast store of book and travel culture. She takes a position in a shirtwaist factory at \$7 a week.

Fourteen years later she has become famous as a social reformer. The romantic nature has deepened. She has written books advocating many reforms and pushed a bill through the Legislature designed to better the conditions of woman labor. The Governor signed it, then becomes romantically interested in its author. He was an old friend of Miss Page in the days when she lived on the farm. A political enemy of the Governor, knowing the heroine's history, threatens to use the power of his chain of newspapers, but in the end subsides and a queer play ends "happily."

In comment the Montreal Star says that Mr. Sheldon had an interesting problem, and one amenable to fine dramatic treatment; but has not handled it in a likely manner.

"Mr. Sheldon is writing out of the books he has read and not out of the people he has observed. It was difficult to hear Mrs. Fiske and she did not seem to put much enthusiasm into her part. Frederick Perry as the Governor, was good and Mr. Lewis made as much as possible of the part of Wilson.

ANNUAL SOUTHWICK COURSE—Henry Lawrence Southwick announces his thirteenth annual course of interpretative recitals in Huntington Chambers hall, to be given Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock beginning Oct. 23. The list runs as follows: Oct. 23, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Shakespeare, Gertrude McQueen; Oct. 30, "Herod," Stephen Phillips, Henry Lawrence Southwick; Nov. 6, "The Servant in the House," Kennedy, Foss Lamprell Whitney; Nov. 13, "Henry IV" (first part), Shakespeare, Walter Bradley Tripp; Nov. 20, "The Electra" of Euripides, Evelyn Thomas; Dec. 4, "Faust," Goethe, Jessie Eldridge Southwick.

PROGRAM CHILDREN'S BENEFIT—The matinee benefit for the Henry B. Harris home for stage children at the Boston theater, Oct. 29, will offer a varied array of talent, as every company appearing at the Boston theaters week after next promises a contribution. Miss Ina Clair of "The Quaker Girl" will sing "Tony" song from that musical comedy and do her imitation of Harry Lauder. Percival Knight and Miss May Vokes also of "The Quaker Girl" will do specialties. Rose Stahl and company will present the first act department store scene of "Maggie Pepper." Miss Gertrude Bryan of "Little Boy Blue" will sing several songs. Miss Blanche Ring will appear with her chorus from "The Wall Street Girl" and sing, "The Meistersingers." Boston favorites, will be on the bill. William Courtleigh, Grace Eliot and George Arliss will appear.

The final exhibitions of the Dunbar in Kinamacor will be given this afternoon and evening at Tremont Temple. Monday there will commence a season of Kinamacor travels through the Yellowstone with Lawrence Grant as lecturer.

## BLANCHE RING AT TREMONT IN NEW MUSICAL COMEDY

Next week, aside from the usual shifts at the stock company houses, the Tremont theater will change its offering, with Miss Blanche Ring, long liked in musical comedy for her intelligent methods, appearing in "The Wall Street Girl," Margaret Mayo and Edgar Selwyn wrote the book, Hapgood Burt the lyrics, and Karl Hoschna the music. The heroine is brought up by her father, in mannish fashion, but at the first sentimental flutter she reverts to feminine fluffs and flounces. She buys half interest in her sweetheart's mine which her father declines as a financial proposition, and the story shows how this mine eventually saves her father's fortune. Miss Ring will sing "Deedle-Dum-Dee," "I Should Have Been Born a Boy," "Whistle It" and other characteristic ditties. In the company are William P. Carleton, Paul Porter, Charles Holly, Elmer Thompson, Kate Wingfield, Alice Sullivan and Will Rogers, the chatty lariat expert.

"The Man of the Hour," George Broadhurst's popular drama of the downing of a political ring by a politically inexperienced but honest young mayor, is the bill at the Castle Square theater next week. The big cast calls for the full strength of the company. "Butterfly Baronet," a stage version of Mary Cholmondeley's novel, "Sir Charles Danvers," made by Robert Keith Snow, will have its first production anywhere on Oct. 28 at the Castle Square.

The St. James theater, after a week of "On the Level," will explore the social underworld as pictured by Paul Armstrong and Wilson Mizner in "The Deep Purple." The clear cut personalities of the players in Mr. Gulesian's company should be well at home among the good acting parts in this story of the manner in which a young mining engineer is almost ensnared by a young girl who is innocently unaware that she is being used as a tool. In the end both the youth and girl happily escape.

Louis N. Parker has put a great statesman into "Disraeli" with not a little ingenuity, and George Arliss acts the part with a finesse and an appeal to the imagination of his auditors that is rare to the stage. The production at the Plymouth is a good one, and the cast equal to that which New York approved. Miss Margaret Dale makes a capital picture book spy.

Edgar Selwyn's new play at the Hollis, "Coming Home to Roost," takes up several up-to-date questions, each of which is good for a full page in the opinion of the editors of newspaper magazine supplements. There is the subtle use of government investigations by financial interests, a plea for the necessity of work if one is to be normal, and an amusing picture of the back to the soil movement when the husband revives his wife's interest in things by starting a chicken farm.

Mrs. Langtry will be a feature of the Keith's vaudeville bill next week, appearing in "Helping the Cause," a pro-suffragette comedy written by herself and Percy Fendall. Others are the Vans, Dickinson, monologist; Waley, juggler; the three Morris, Heath and Raymond.

"The Quaker Girl" at the Colonial confines to please good sized audiences, who find that the performances are kept up to mark at every point by conscientious stage management and conducting.

Miss Rose Stahl, in "Maggie Pepper," at the Park, is having another of the long runs which have characterized this house in the last few years. This is the popular play of the local season so far.

## DRAMA UNIVERSAL FINE ART

Alfred Hennequin, Ph.D., Maintains That the Theater Offers in Action the Appeal of All the Arts

"The theater is no more a place of mere amusement than is the public library or the museums of fine arts," said Alfred Hennequin, Ph.D., in a lecture, "The Drama," with which he opened his course in dramatic instruction this week at the School of Expression.

"Like the other fine arts—music, sculpture, painting, architecture, poetry—drama appeals to our sentiments through the eye and the ear. Drama combines in its appeal the qualities of each of the other fine arts.

"It is the music, not the words, that fires our patriotism when 'The Star Spangled Banner' is played, or moves us to tears in response to 'Home, Sweet Home.' There is no technical value to the verse of Watts hymns, but their music affects us spiritually. The greatest of all musical instruments in the human voice. How we are moved by the inarticulate sounds made by a babe, through the music of the vocal nuances of the little one. Through the spoken words of the acted drama plays this human music. Thus the drama partakes of the nature of the art of music.

"Allied to painting, too, is the drama, with its use of scene painting, costume and light effects. The aim is not to reproduce nature, but to invoke its spell with the use of light, shadow and color.

## THE THEATERS NEXT WEEK

George Arliss in "Disraeli," romantic historical comedy by L. N. Parker; Plymouth, indefinite. "Coming Home to Roost," comedy of the renewal of comradeship between an ambitious financier and his wife of simple tastes, by Edgar Selwyn; Hollis Street theater, two weeks more. "Robin Hood," comic opera by De Koven and Smith, revived with strong cast and enlarged orchestra; Boston theater, last week. Rose Stahl in "Maggie Pepper," department store comedy drama, by Charles Klein; Park theater, indefinite. "The Quaker Girl," musical comedy, with Percival Knight and Ina Claire; Colonial, indefinite. "Little Boy Blue," operetta from the German; Majestic theater, indefinite. Blanche Ring in "The Wall Street Girl," musical comedy; Tremont theater, two weeks. "The Man of the Hour," drama of an honest mayor's contest with scheming politicians; Castle Square theater, one week. "The Deep Purple," melodrama about schemers by Paul Armstrong and Wilson Mizner; St. James theater, one week. Vaudeville entertainment at B. F. Keith's, Orpheum and National theaters. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at Plymouth; daily at Castle Square, Keith's Orpheum and National; Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at St. James; Wednesday and Saturday at others.

## MR. GRILEY TO ENTERTAIN

Charles T. Griley, interpreter of dramatic and humorous literature, will give a miscellaneous entertainment at Huntington Chambers hall next Tuesday evening, consisting of readings from Dickens and Shakespeare, dialect stories, original sketches and humorous songs. Miss Louise Rinehardt, violinist, and Miss Evelyn Tozier, pianist, will provide accompaniments. Mr. Griley has appeared over 200 times in Boston, 11 of his appearances being in the Boston Y. M. C. A. course. In his season tours of every state of the Union he has appeared three times or more in 161 towns and in 200 towns has made two appearances.

## "THE RAINBOW"—"THE CONCERT"

Henry Miller is announced as the next attraction at the Tremont theater, coming on Nov. 4 in "The Rainbow," a comedy of reconciliation by A. F. Thomas, which New York and other cities found to be fine grained last season.

Leo Dietrichstein will return to the Hollis on Nov. 4 in "The Concert," his own adaptation of a German comedy which proved an artistic treat of last season, in its combination of a well written play acted by a more than adequate company.

## Plymouth Leading Woman as Secret Russian Agent in Louis N. Parker's 'Disraeli'



MISS MARGARET DALE

## MR. HERSEY GIVES FREE LECTURES AT LIBRARY ON DRAMA

Frank W. C. Hersey, instructor in English at Harvard University, is to lecture on "Type of Modern Drama" Sunday afternoons at 3:30 o'clock, Nov. 17, Dec. 8, Jan. 19, Feb. 23. The lectures will be accompanied by references to current plays in Boston.

1. "The Structure of Plays": The nature of drama—The difference between "dramatic" and "theatrical"—The form of a play—The exposition—The exciting force—The rising action—The turning point—The tragic force—The falling action—The final suspense—The catastrophe—Characters—Dialogue—Examples of structure from Shakespeare and current plays.

2. "Types of Plays": Tragedy—Melodrama—The relation of characters and plot—Motivation—Comedy—Farce—Thesis plays—Brieux—Augustus Thomas—Galsworthy—The varied material of plays of the day: domestic, political, social, psychic, religious—The Irish National theater: Synge, Yeats, Lady Gregory—Musical comedies.

3. "The Art of the Theater": The picture stage of today contrasted with the platform stage of Shakespeare's time; naturalism in stage settings; the nature and conditions of modern acting; the decay of the soliloquy and asides; Gordon Craig's new art of the theater; imagination vs. realism.

4. "Contemporary Dramatists": Pinero, Jones, Bernard Shaw, Barrie, Granville Barker, Galsworthy, Kennedy, Thomas, other American dramatists, European dramatists.

## CONSERVATORY DRAMATIC GRADS

Clayton D. Gilbert, director of the dramatic department of the New England Conservatory of Music, has compiled the following list of late engagements of graduates of his department: Miss Helen Conant, "Poly of the Circus"; Miss Francisca Rotoli, "Bought and Paid For"; Miss Marguerite Rand, "Excuse Me" (western company); Fred Wallace, Walker Whitehead Company; Frank Harrington, May Robson Company; Harvey Collins, Russell Gilbert, Miss Lilian Herbert, Miss Katherine Lilly, in vaudeville; Miss Frances Woodbury and Miss Florence Leech, with Lindsey Morrison stock company; Miss Alice Brady, "Little Women"; Clinton Preston, "Baby Mine"; Miss Henriette McDannell and Stowell Bancroft, John Craig stock company; Miss Jeska Swartz and Miss Edith Barnes, Boston opera company; Miss Marie Gjirsen, Berlin opera company; Miss Lida Wellmire, Opera Comique, Paris; Miss Carmen Ercell, "Count of Luxembourg"; Miss Marion Wooten, "Officer 666"; Bradford Kendrick, "Madam X"; Miss Charlotte Adams and Alfred Clark, William Park stock company; Miss Florence MacKie, "Tantalizing Tommy" company; Miss Halley Myers, "Shepherd of the Hills" company; Miss Alice Hastings, "Kismet"; George Bridenbaugh, Thompson-Woods stock company; Miss Louise Langdon, Cambridge stock company; Miss Gertrude Coughlan, Aborn opera company; Robert Barkley, "Merry Widow" company; Clinton Preston, in "The Attack" with John Mason.

## ELMENDORF LECTURES

This afternoon in Symphony hall Dwight Elmendorf is giving his second lecture of the course, speaking on "Grand Canyon." Next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon the theme will be "The Great Southwest," when Mr. Elmendorf will guide his audience in and about southern California. The tour will start at the Grand Canyon and will lead directly to Los Angeles, where by means of a number of pictures taken in 1885, and by scores of others made this summer, the lecturer will offer his audience visual evidence of the development that has taken place in this metropolis during the past 27 years. From Los Angeles the trip is continued to scenes of beauty in Pasadena, Riverside and Redlands. In addition to all of this there will be

## FUR FACTS

We do not believe in throwing a cloak of mystery around the fur business and will answer without reserve any questions about furs asked by our customers. We will tell you what animals furnish the pelts, how these pelts are prepared for the market, their wearing qualities and the meaning of various trade names and expressions concerning which you may be in doubt. You are entitled to this information and we are glad to furnish it. Do not hesitate to question our salesmen upon these matters. A few of our most popular offerings follow:

- MARMOT COATS—Russian skins, \$75.00 dyed to a rich brown. Full length model
- Other Coats of Natural Pony, Black Pony, Hudson Seal (Seal dyed Muskrat), Sable Squirrel, Caracul and Persian, reasonably priced.
- MINK SETS—Neckpiece with mink heads. Muff distinctly striped. \$77.50
- BLACK WOLF SETS of lustrous, silky fur. \$31.50
- NATURAL RACCOON SETS—Good quality and well matched. \$25.00

Other Sets of Mole, Civet Cat, Black Fox, Japanese Fox, Natural Wolf, Beaver, Pointed Fox and Ermine at attractive prices.

## LEHRBURGER & ASHER

48 CHAUNCEY STREET

numerous glimpses of places of the seashore resorts, and San Diego, where the preparations for a great exposition to be held in 1915 will be seen in motion pictures.

## NEWMAN LECTURES

The travelers oftentimes use unusual transportation devices to carry them into the remote and out-of-the-way sections of foreign countries. E. M. Newman who will come to Symphony hall on the five successive Friday evenings and Saturday afternoons beginning Nov. 15, to give his annual series of travel talks, had several unusual rides while he was in quest of new material last summer. Although most of his long journey was made in a motor car, he took photographs in Holland from the deck of a slow-moving canal boat, in Switzerland he rode to the tops of the Alps in funicular and rack and pinion railway cars, in Germany he secured a splendid motion picture from the dirigible balloon Schwaben, and in Spitzbergen, well within the Arctic circle, he enjoyed a ride on a dog-sleigh. Mr. Newman's new travel talks will be especially interesting for the variety of interesting objects to be presented, it is promised.

## SCENIC FEATURES IN 'DAUGHTER OF HEAVEN' NOTABLY EFFECTIVE

(Continued from page six)

in his stead, and starting forth on the quest.

It had been borne in upon the Emperor that the Empress of the Mings was about to be invested with her great office, held in trust for the child Emperor at Nankin. And, in spirit of daring, the Emperor seizes and binds one of the emissaries to Nankin, then, takes his place at the imperial ceremonies.

Previously, in a lovely colorful sunlit scene, showing the palace gardens in Nanking, there has been a brief encounter between the Emperor of the Manchus and the Empress of the Mings, who, it must be understood, have had a feud of many long years standing. But their eyes meet and their hearts yearn. So when the Emperor presents himself as other than he really is he wins quick favor. In the meantime, too, he has won the affection of the baby Emperor, who exchanges gifts with him. And presently, after the scene of the investiture, in which with ceremonial that is occasionally interesting and speech making that is mostly prosy and long winded news is brought of an attempt to kidnap the child. Then, too, the Empress learns for the first time that the real envoy is captive, while the man who is in Nanking is an impostor. When search is made for him it is discovered that he has gone away. The reason for this sudden flight is not apparent, but it is enough to add fuel to suspicion.

Comes now a scene in which the child Emperor is taken from Nanking for safe keeping in another province, with the inevitable breaking down of imperial dignity and the broken hearted outcry of the mother in distress.

Then, the climax of the spectacular, in a scene showing the battlefields near the wall of Nankin, with the Empress like another Joan of Arc in complete armor leading her struggling hosts against the invading Manchus. How or why they ever started to invade, during the absence of their Emperor, is again not clear. But now he comes, this time to plead for a sign of truce from the exhausted Mings, that he may call off his invading forces. The Empress refuses to show the white feather, her loyal subjects prepare funeral pyres for themselves, and before the curtain falls, amid the noise of explosives and of falling walls they hurl themselves into the flames.

All this is likely to provide effective enough melo-dramatic matter when it is hurried into quicker action than was the case yesterday. But not much hope for illusion is left when a soldier topling over a wall is so obviously a padded dummy that the audience punctuates what should be an impressive moment with hearty laughter. At another place half

a dozen litter bearers carrying the Empress's maids of honor to the investiture, appeared in the costumes of China, but without a vestige of makeup to conceal their Hibernian, Teutonic or Manhattan origin.

It was not an occasion to look for acting of a very superior sort, nor do the roles provide much occasion for it. But something of color, some suggestion of a civilization different to our own might have been conveyed. It was not. And in the general inefficiency in this respect honors were about even.

AMUSEMENTS  
SYMPHONY HALL  
NEXT FRIDAY AT 8:15  
SATURDAY AT 8:15  
**ELMENDORF**  
Presents His New Lecture  
**The Great Southwest**  
A DESERT TRANSFORMED  
Colored Views and Motion  
Pictures by Mr. Elmendorf  
Tickets Now Selling  
PRICES 25c to \$1.00

Mr. Henry Lawrence Southwick  
Announces his thirteenth annual course of  
INTERPRETATIVE RECITALS  
to be presented in  
HUNTINGTON CHAMBERS HALL  
on Wednesday evenings, beginning October  
twenty-third, at eight o'clock.  
THE CLASSIC AND MODERN DRAMA  
PROGRAMME  
October 23 "A Midsummer Night's Dream" Shakespeare  
Gertrude McQueen  
October 30 "Herod" Stephen Phillips  
Henry Lawrence Southwick  
November 6 "The Servant in the House" Kennedy  
Foss Lamprell Whitney  
November 13 "Henry IV" (first part) Shakespeare  
Walter Bradley Tripp  
The "Electra" of Euripides Evelyn Thomas  
December 4 "Faust" Goethe Jessie Eldridge Southwick  
Tickets for the course, three dollars. New  
on sale at Room 551, Emerson College, Hun-  
tington Chambers. Advance orders may be  
sent to Mr. Walter B. Tripp, at above ad-  
dress. Advance sale begins Tuesday, October  
23rd.

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SYMPHONY HALL  
TOMORROW—OCTOBER 20, AT 3:30 P. M.  
**Mme. Calve**  
In Arias, Songs and Duets, from French and  
Italian Operas  
M. GASPARINI, Tenor  
M. BENAUD, Pianist  
seating  
Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c (1500 seats \$1)  
Box seats



# News of Interest to Automobilists



## HENDERSON

### PUNCTURE REPAIRS MUST BE THOROUGH OR WILL NOT LAST

Carelessness Inevitably Results in Repetition of Difficulty Says Writer—How to Go About It

#### NOT AN EASY TASK

Like all other tire operations the repair of small punctures should not be done in a slipshod manner, for just as sure as he work is not done carefully and properly, there will be further trouble from the same source, says a writer in The Automobile. It is not the easiest of operations to make two pieces of rubber adhere to one another with sufficient force to prevent the escape of air under pressure, but some automobilists seem to have a contrary view.

Having discovered the puncture, the next thing is to carefully clean the surface of the tube for about one inch away from the hole all around. If you are in the shop and the bench is handy, lay the tube on it and smooth out the punctured portion so that the operation may be performed most advantageously. On a road, any flat surface, such as the top of a tool box, should be pressed into service.

In cleaning the tube in the immediate vicinity of the puncture, a soft cloth is best to use, since there will then be no likelihood of scratching the tube. Wipe the cloth slightly with gasoline to assist in removing the dirt from the rubber. Do not apply sand paper or emery paper to the rubber to remove the dirt, as this is likely to scratch the surface and to weaken it.

Having prepared the tube, the next thing is to get the patch ready. Small rubber patches are the best to use. These come already cut in all sizes and may be bought in any quantity from the supply dealer. It is advisable to carry a supply of them at all times. If the patching material is in a single sheet, cut the patch not smaller than 1½ inches square for a small hole. Larger holes and small gashes require larger patches, in which cases it is to be remembered that sufficient surface must be allowed so that the two rubber surfaces can grip firmly through the agency of the tire cement.

When cuts are of considerable size it is inadvisable to attempt to repair them with patches, since they will not hold. The only remedy in such cases is to have the tube vulcanized by someone experienced in this class of work. However, in cases of emergency when on the road and the damaged tube is the only one at hand, it is best to effect a repair with a patch in preference to running on a flat tire or on the rim. The puncture of large proportions so mended will not last long, but no doubt it will be permanent enough to carry the car's weight until the first garage is reached.

Regarding the repair, after cleaning the patch surface, apply the tire cement both to the tube around the hole and the patch. Allow the preparation to stand a few minutes until partly dry, then apply the patch to the tube and press the two together firmly. It requires some time for the cement to set, so that it is best to make use of a small wooden clamp to hold the tube and patch together. If no clamp is handy, take two small smooth pieces of thin board, place one of them over the patch and the other beneath it on the other side of the tube. Then place a large stone or other object on top of the board. This combination should be left in this position until the cement has completely set. In the garage the use of a bench vise to hold the two thin pieces of wood together is very practical.

After the patch is firmly fastened to the tube the latter may be replaced in the shoe. This must be done very carefully so as not to injure the newly repaired portion. It is best to place the patched part in the envelope first.

**AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED**

Oct. 19	From 5:26 p. m. to 5:33 a. m.
Oct. 20	From 5:25 p. m. to 5:31 a. m.
Oct. 21	From 5:23 p. m. to 5:29 a. m.
Oct. 22	From 5:22 p. m. to 5:27 a. m.
Oct. 23	From 5:20 p. m. to 5:28 a. m.
Oct. 24	From 5:19 p. m. to 5:29 a. m.
Oct. 25	From 5:18 p. m. to 5:40 a. m.
Oct. 26	From 5:16 p. m. to 5:42 a. m.

### RECORD DEMANDS FOR FREIGHT CARS TO HANDLE AUTOS

Motor Car Manufacturers Are Afraid That There Will Be a Shortage This Coming Winter

DETROIT—Will the railroad companies be able to handle the transportation business of the automobile factories during the coming winter is a question which anxiously is asked these days by the traffic managers of the big automobile companies at Detroit from which point a good share of the world's cars are dispatched by rail to dealers and customers everywhere. It is estimated that it will take 100,000 freight cars for the Detroit automobile business alone during the coming year.

Of this big amount it is estimated the Ford Motor Company alone will use 30,000. This one company used more than 15,000 during the season just past and it is figured that it will need more than twice as many cars during the coming 12 months. The car shortage encountered by the trade last winter is still in the minds of automobile manufacturers.

Already traffic managers are hearing rumors of lack of cars. In explanation the railway companies are pointing to the heavy crops in the West which must be moved, and to the strike in the coal fields.

This year there probably will be about twice as many automobiles to be transported by rail as there were last year. Almost every automobile company has planned to increase its production during the coming year. Consequently many more freight cars will be needed. The biggest automobile company of them all, the Ford Motor Company, has more than doubled the capacity of its factory which this season built 75,000 cars.

Traffic Manager Hogue of the Ford Motor Co. does not have quite the situation to face in regard to obtaining freight cars for his company as do the traffic managers of other companies. He explains that with the perfectly equipped assembling plants of the Ford company in running order throughout the country, it is possible to ship cars in knocked-down shape in almost any type of freight car. Special cars are only required by the company when shipping assembled cars. Other companies have to stick almost exclusively to the large automobile freight cars.

The only type of shipments made by the Ford Motor Co. which requires the regulation style automobile freight car are those to foreign countries. In this instance about six Fords can be loaded into one freight car. In the knocked-down style of shipment, the Ford company can do wonders in the way of conserving freight car space as was shown recently when 640 automobiles were packed in 24 freight cars and shipped to the Kansas City assembling plant. But even with its excellent system of shipping and utilization of car space, any dearth of freight cars is bound to hit the Ford company along with the rest.

Announcements of the second annual Buick automobile show, which will be held at the new Massachusetts avenue salesrooms next week, have created no little interest among motor enthusiasts, as the Buick exhibition held last fall was voted one of the most popular innovations in automobile circles.

This year with the experience of the former show, and in their new and more attractive salesrooms, the Buick Boston Company promises to excel any other exhibition of its kind ever held in the East.

Decorators have been busy for the past few weeks in the Buick salesrooms, and on Monday, when the show opens, they will be further beautified by floral and lighting decorations.

Every one of the 1913 Buick models, including a stripped chassis and closed cars, will be on display.

R. B. Jacobs of the Whitten-Gilmore Co. is claiming the record for advanced orders with a purchase of a 1914 Chalmers by W. A. Thibodeau, treasurer and counsel of the A. L. A. This speaks well for the confidence of owners in the Chalmers car and in the Whitten-Gilmore Co.'s service.

### ANALYZE TRADE OUTLOOK; THEN BUILD MORE CARS

Crop Conditions, General Business and Money Situation Encourages Jeffery Co. to 40 Per Cent Increase

Four hundred and fifty Rambler dealers, in as many sections of the United States, have contributed to an important statistical analysis of business conditions just compiled by the Thomas B. Jeffery Company in connection with their sales plans for 1913. From every section of the country have come reports regarding crop conditions, the business outlook and the general situation of the money market.

The present prosperous condition of the industrial, agricultural and money markets was anticipated by officials of the Jeffery company before the first 1913 cross-country was ready for shipment. As a result of this analysis, the company last week was able to make to its salesmen and dealers a formal statement in which it was pointed out that contracts closed to date cover 40 per cent more cars than were sold during all of last year—this without any allowance for sales through the branches.

Not satisfied with superficial reports and hearsay information, officials of the company themselves have gone to the farmer; they have plied him with questions, they have looked over his crops, they have gone to town and talked to his banker, they have interviewed the merchant who sells him his household supplies; they have inspected the grain elevators, and they have got from the railroad freight traffic managers a fund of information regarding the shipment of cars.

The general condition of the central states as summed up in the reports submitted by dealers is best reflected in Iowa. The total production from the fields of this state alone will amount to \$402,000,000. The sum is sufficient to pay one third of all the interest-bearing public debt of the United States. It is sufficient to build, equip and arm 50 battalions of the size and fighting strength of the Kansas, Connecticut, Louisiana—the dreadnoughts of the United States navy.

### EVERY TEST IS SUCCESSFUL IN 1000 ATTEMPTS

One thousand starts in 1000 trials is the result of the tests of the self-cranking system of the new Hudson "37" by A. B. Henley of the Henley-Kimball Co., the Hudson dealers in Boston.

The trials took place during the regular work of the show cars. They have been in progress since the arrival of the first car and the self-cranking system has not failed to crank the car on a single occasion.

The system on the Hudson consists of an electric motor which operates a set of gears that mesh with notches on the fly-wheel of the car and revolve the wheel, thereby performing the same function as that of turning the crank at the front of the car by hand.

The gasoline motor, while running, revolves a shaft that in turn operates a generator of electricity. This current is stored in a battery and upon the pressure of a button performs the business of cranking the engine. The gasoline motor thus manufactures the electrical energy that cranks it. All that is necessary to crank the engine is to press a button.

"It is as we have maintained," stated Mr. Henley. "The trials which were watched by numerous motorists upon these different occasions were conclusive in showing that the moment for discarding the old crank has come."

"The manufacturers do not place any crank on the usual place in the front of the new Hudson "37" when shipping it. That shows their unqualified confidence in the certainty of its operation."

"One thousand starts from 1000 trials evidences the ease with which a woman can operate the new Hudson "37". There is nothing in the operation of the car that cannot be accomplished from the driver's seat. Electric lights are operated from three buttons on the dash. The 'strangler,' and oil and gasoline gauges are upon the dash. There is an electric light which lights the dash at night."

### INCREASING USE OF LEFT-HAND STEERING GEAR AND CONTROL

High Priced Cars Adopting Much Discussed Arrangement as Well as Less Expensive Type

#### PROBABLE REASONS

It is evident that the advocates of left hand steering are not going to be satisfied with merely talking of its merits—they are actually adopting it, says a writer in the Horseless Age. Its merits and demerits have been so frequently discussed that there is little more to be said on the subject, but its continued progress merits attention.

Left hand steering recently has been adopted by several makers of large, high-priced cars who, in this respect, are following the lead of the makers of cheap machines. It is evident that in this, as in many other features, the makers of cheap machines have been the pioneers. Many people who buy a small, cheap car first buy a higher priced one later, and there is no doubt that they often prefer to have the driver's seat on the left side.

So it is probable that there has actually arisen a demand for left hand steering among the agents of some high-priced cars, and the engineers of these companies have thought it advisable to cater to this demand. Many of them were doubtless glad to do so, for it is known that they have favored left hand steering for a number of years.

The growth of public sentiment in favor of the left hand placing is shown by the following: Three seasons ago a circular letter asking an opinion as to the best location for the steering gear was sent to hundreds of dealers all over the world. It brought in a flood of adverse replies. A year ago a similar request showed that these dealers were for the most part indifferent; some favored right hand steering, others preferred left hand, but most of the American dealers did not seem to think that it was a vital matter.

At the present time, however, the subject is a live one, at least from an engineering standpoint, and some companies are sending out circular letters to engineers all over the country asking their opinions.

### HENDERSON CAR IS ATTRACTING MUCH ATTENTION

One of the most active automobile plants in Indianapolis at the present time is that of the Henderson Motor Car Co. This is a very busy organization. Every inch of available space in the factory is utilized to manufacture the Henderson. Not having enough space to facilitate the speedy turning out of the handsome motor car creation they have erected a large tent in the factory yard and are using it for an overflow first assembly.

This car has in a few months proclaimed itself a very popular car in the \$1400 class. Its equipment includes electric lighting, self starting, center control of a unique type, and the gasoline tank is placed in the cowl of the dash. The center control removes all levers from the floor board and the gear shifting lever is placed between the driver and passenger in the front seat. Unlike the average car the shifting lever does not move in a lateral direction but the H quadrant is placed on edge and the lever works in a vertical plane. The gas tank in the cowl of the dash is following out the prevailing installation of gasoline tanks by European makers and gives a direct vertical feed to the carburetor obviating the stalling of the motor or starving of the carburetor on any grade.

### MOTOR CYCLE NOTES

The Berkeley (Cal.) city council recognizes the value of the motorcycle patrolmen. The council has agreed to allow a definite sum each month to each patrolman owning a motorcycle, for its upkeep.

The Ohio State University Motorcycle Club is making arrangements to renew its activities. Last year the club had about 40 members, but is expecting a considerable increase in membership this year.

The motorcycleists of Oroville, Cal., are planning to form a club, their intention being to affiliate with the F. A. M. There are more than 60 motorcycleists in and around Oroville, over 30 of whom have signified their intention to join the club.

**Hillman AUTO SUPPLY Company**  
10 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON  
CORNER NEWBURY ST. TEL. R. R. 16  
RADIATOR, LAMP AND WIND SHIELD  
REPAIRING  
PLATING OXIDIZING ENAMELING

### WITH THE AUTOMOBILISTS

F. D. Stidham, who is known to motorists and the automobile trade as a touring expert, has joined forces with the New England Auto List Company, and will conduct a touring department in their publications each week.

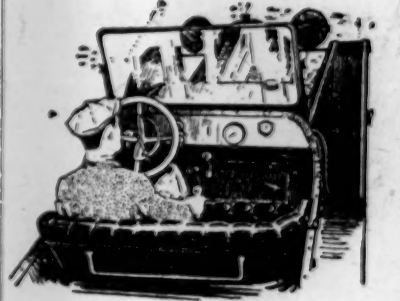
That the American woman sits in the court of final judgment when it comes to the purchase of a car is the decision that has now been reached by every progressive motor car manufacturer in America. Even the leaders are going far beyond ordinary limits to attract the attention of the woman to the car. The demand this year, according to E. S. Jordan of the T. B. Jeffery Co., Kenosha, Wis., is for a car that is just as near an electric as possible in comfort, equipment and convenience but which has the power and the long distance ability of the gasoline car.

"The Care of an Automobile Tire," a small booklet published by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., is going through its fourth edition and rapidly approaching its three hundred thousandth. The first

edition was published in March, 1909, at which time 87,000 copies were printed. The second edition of June, 1911, contained 105,000 copies and the third edition of June, 1912, 30,200. It was recently decided to revise the book again, and 30,000 copies of this revision have been ordered. The booklet is distributed wherever the Goodyear tire is used, the various branches being the points of distribution.

### CITY MAY ACQUIRE RECREATION PARK

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Commissioner Filcher was authorized by the city commission recently to take up the matter of finding ways and means of acquiring Recreation park at Thirty-fifth street and Park avenue, offered by the owner for \$80,000 cash, and within a short time thereafter the member from Oak Park had arranged with a local bank for the loan of \$3000 to the city without interest, as a first payment on the park.



## Forging Ahead—

You who have followed the success of the Hendersons of Indianapolis know their standards. You know that they have always made good on every promise. Their word with the automobile public is a guaranty bond.

A car bearing their name simply had to be a leader. That it would be a leader in its class was predicted, and that it now leads is a positive fact.

This is because the Hendersons are actually delivering a real big automobile, with all the latest American and foreign features, fully equipped, at a



modest price. The Henderson luxury-equipped car, with every modern refinement and luxury feature, has literally jumped into popularity.

Every little detail—every desirable feature—every essential of refined appearance and solid construction has been blended by the Hendersons into this new luxury car.

For a price heretofore thought impossible, the Hendersons are giving you the features you have always wanted in a motor car. These include a long-stroke silent motor (44 horsepower), the modern method of left-hand drive, the correct single lever center control, which makes the car as easy to handle as an electric, etc.

## \$1485

WITH COMPLETE  
LUXURY EQUIPMENT  
F. O. B. INDIANAPOLIS

### Note These Henderson Features

Long Stroke, 4 1/2"x5 1/2"  
Silent Motor, 44 H. P. Self-Starters  
Dynamo Electric Lights  
110-Inch Wheel Base  
Left-Hand Drive  
Single Lever Center Control  
Nickel Trimmings  
Removable Rims  
Low, Rakeish Appearance  
Patented Stutz Rear System  
Imbedded Dash Lamps  
Gasoline Tank Under Cowl  
Shaft-Driven Magneto and Dynamo  
34x4 Tires  
Clear Running Board  
Gasoline Gauge  
Brake Equalizers  
Three-Point Suspension  
Renault Type Cooling

Classy Top  
Windshield, Speedometer  
Tools, Etc.  
Guaranteed by Hendersons  
of Indianapolis

They have also included the luxury features that make automobile driving a real pleasure, for on every Henderson you find dynamo electric lights, self-starter, gasoline gauge, \$50 speedometer, demountable rims with extra rim, nickel trimmings throughout, and luxurious upholstery.

In addition to the above, the Hendersons use the best foreign features, such as gasoline tank under cowl of dash, which gives positive feed to the motor regardless of the road incline, and does away with complicated pressure pumps.

But why go on listing these little comfort-adding features which you have always wanted. Better simply to say the car is built and guaranteed by the Hendersons. Any automobile dealer will tell you what this means.

Any Henderson dealer will be glad to show you just wherein the Henderson is superior and also show you that for real value the Henderson must be compared with cars far beyond its price. Your Henderson dealer is the kind of man you will be glad to know, for there is no other kind of Henderson dealers.

The latest Henderson literature sent on request. Simply address a postal to the "Hendersons of Indianapolis."

JOS. A. BINNEY

287 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.  
General Distributor for Massachusetts and Rhode Island

## HENDERSON

## LAMSON & HUBBARD

MANUFACTURERS AND RETAILERS OF

## Raccoon Coats for Motoring

Largest Line in New England Most Reasonable Prices

## LAMSON & HUBBARD

92 Bedford Street BOSTON

## Strictly High Grade



Now on Exhibition at the Electric Show, To Be Sold at a Great Reduction.

The Reason: The two cars which we have on exhibition at the Electric Show, and which have been handled by a curious public for nearly a month, are very slightly soiled; not enough to make any material difference in the car, but enough so that we would not care to sell them to a customer without explaining this fact.

If you want to save some money on that new Electric you are going to buy, NOW is the time.

FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED  
**D. C. TIFFANY COMPANY**  
SPACES: (106) AT THE ELECTRIC SHOW  
1107 OR 138 CHESTNUT STREET  
Telephone Haymarket 177, 178



# MISS BERTHA BAILEY INSTALLED AS HEAD OF ABBOTT ACADEMY

ANDOVER, Mass.—Exercises connected with the inauguration of Miss Bertha Bailey as principal of Abbott Academy occurred here today. Miss Bailey, a graduate of Wellesley College in 1888, who was appointed last fall, at the opening of the academic year began her service, with an unusually full school.

The formal exercises of inauguration were held in Davis hall. Marcus Morton, judge of the superior court, presided, representing the board of trustees. After the singing of an anthem by the Fidelio Society, prayer was offered by Rev. Markham W. Stackpole, minister of Phillips Academy. Addresses followed by Judge Morton, Prof. Charles H. Forbes, acting principal of Phillips Academy; Miss Laura A. Knott, principal of Bradford Academy; Miss Anna L. Dawes, president of the Alumnae Association; Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president of Wellesley College, and Miss Bailey. The program was concluded with the singing of the school hymn, written by a graduate of 1907, and the benediction, pronounced by Prof. John Phelps Taylor, D. D.

Representatives of the classes of almost every year from 1845 down to 1912 were seated in a body in the center of the hall, with delegates from the Boston and New York Abbott Clubs. In the afternoon a reception to Miss Bailey by the trustees and the annual game of ground hockey between the teams of the two upper classes took place.

Alumnae from all over the country sent hearty expressions of loyalty, and a message of congratulation was received from Miss Mary Hooker Cornelius of Newton Center, who was present on the opening day of school in 1829.

# AMITY WITH BRITAIN IS AIM OF MINISTER

NEW YORK—A London despatch to the New York Sun says that the correspondent of the Daily Mail has obtained an interview with Prince Charles Max Ichnowsky, the newly appointed German ambassador to Great Britain. The prince, in speaking of the much discussed status of Anglo-German relations, says:

"I am not going to London with anything in the nature of a program. I have no policy except to establish the warmest possible mutual relationship between the governments and the peoples so as to lay foundations strong enough to enable us to meet any emergency in the spirit of good will and tolerance."

The new ambassador said that he did not know whether a hard and fast naval agreement between Great Britain and Germany was practicable, but if it were it would allay the Anglo-German tension.

# LABOR AND BUCKS RANGE AGREE

NEW YORK—The American Federation of Labor on Friday issued the following statement:

"All differences between the Bucks Stove & Range Company and organized labor have been adjusted. Our fellow trades unionists and friends should show we appreciate the value of fair dealing and friendship, and that just as we have proved our readiness and ability to defend ourselves from attacks, so we must show ourselves ready to assist friends."

"No matter what the outcome in the case now pending in the district court of appeals, labor is on the most friendly and cordial terms with the Bucks Stove & Range Company."

# LARGEST COLLIER IS AT NAVY YARD

Steamship Orion, the largest naval collier afloat, came to the navy yard here yesterday. She was met in the upper harbor by the naval tug Iwana.

The Orion, which is commanded by Captain Whitton, a civilian, and carries a crew of 45 men, brought in a record cargo of coal. Just 10,300 tons of fuel were carried in the holds, which exceeds by more than 2000 tons the largest previous shipment ever brought here.

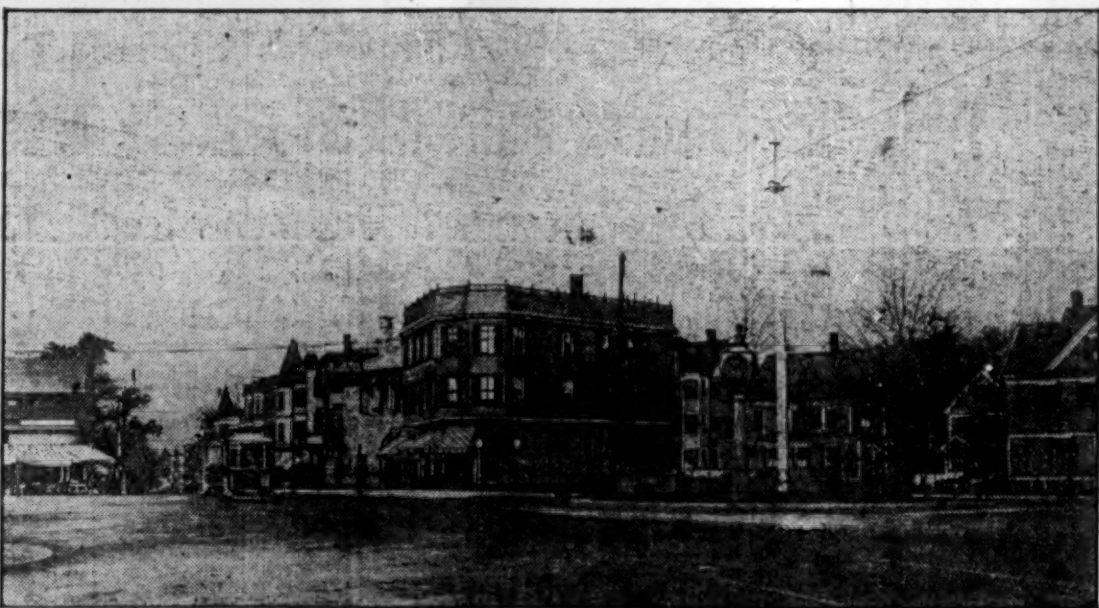
The steamer is about 600 feet long. She will discharge 5000 tons of her cargo at the piers and the balance will probably have to be removed by lighters.

# FOREST PRESERVE FOR MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—President Taft has issued a proclamation adding 380,555 acres of land to the Superior national forest of Minnesota and making the total area of this tract 1,276,100 acres. The land lies in St. Louis, Lake and Cook counties.

**MORE COAL TO BE MINED**  
POTTSVILLE, Pa.—Such is the demand for coal that the several corporations are working out every feasible plan for increasing the production. After keeping their mammoth Anchor washery at Coal Castle idle for several months, the Reading company has caused its resumption.

# PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Peabody square, Dorchester, is notable for a parking and ornamental clock established by the city street department

Aims of Boston city authorities to improve public squares for public convenience, as is done so much in European cities, are exemplified in Peabody square, Dorchester. The street department has set aside a small plot of ground now covered with grass. In the center is placed

## BAY STATE NEWS

**CHELSEA**  
Mrs. Christobel W. Kidder will give a reading in the Central Congregational church, Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Women Workers.

Officers of the Girls Club have arranged for a dramatic class to be held Monday evenings in their room in the Henry building, dressmaking and millinery classes Tuesday evenings, afternoon classes for girls still in school Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, social evenings for girls under 16 years old Wednesday evenings and for seniors Friday evenings.

**WATERTOWN**  
An afternoon bridge party, the first of a series of public parties to be given this winter, will be held by the ladies of the Winsor Club in the clubhouse Tuesday afternoon.

"Blushville High School Graduation of 1865" will be played at the harvest supper in the St. John's Methodist Episcopal church Wednesday evening, Oct. 20. Supper will be served from 6 to 7:30 o'clock.

**QUINCY**  
The Manet Social Club held a party in Music hall Friday evening.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Swedish Baptist church closed a two-days' fair in the vestry Friday evening.

Two glee clubs have been organized at the high school, one for girls and one for boys.

The Delta Sigma Club met at the home of Miss Dorothy Packard, Chestnut street, last evening and arrangements were made for a hallowe'en party.

**MEDFORD**  
The Medford Historical Society will meet Monday night and hear an address by Miss Elizabeth M. Gill.

Opening night of the Medford Club was observed last evening with an entertainment, dancing and bowling.

Alderman Luther T. Lyman has announced his candidacy for reelection to the chairmanship of the board.

**MELROSE**  
Mary J. Spaulding tent, Daughters of Veterans, held its annual inspection last evening in Grand Army hall, in charge of the president, Miss Mary A. Kenah. The inspecting officers were former department president, Mrs. Mabel Gooding of Weymouth and senior department president, Agnes McCoy, of Somerville.

**WINTHROP**  
The Junior Epworth league of the Methodist church has elected these officers: President, Laura Belcher; vice-presidents, Mildred Dunham, Edna Jordan, Yensie Baker, Cornelia Brown; treasurer, Charlton Mathes; secretary, Stuart Kelsey.

**MALDEN**  
Hiram G. Berry post, G. A. R., held its twenty-ninth annual banquet last evening with 116 members and guests present. Mayor George L. Farrell, Assist. Adjt.-Gen. W. A. Wetherbee, Judge Charles M. Bruce and W. J. Hobbs were the speakers.

**WINCHESTER**  
A triangular debate by the three political parties will be held tonight at the club house of the Highland Athletic Club with Rev. George H. Gutterston, Whitefield L. Tuck and John Curtiss of Brookline as speakers.

**EVERETT**  
The first meeting of the Adams Home and School Association was held in that school yesterday afternoon, when plans for the season were made.

**BROOKLINE**  
Prospect street, between the police station and the town hall, under course of reconstruction, is practically complete.

**WESTWOOD**  
The Woman's Alliance will hold an all-day meeting with Mrs. George T. Rice Monday.

# AUTUMN'S FADING LEAVES HOLD LESSON IN BEAUTY

Arnold Arboretum, Called Unsurpassed in Richness and Variety of Foliage, Is Horticultural Lexicon for Student of Decorative Gardening

Lessons in decorative gardening can now be learned at the Arnold Arboretum, for nowhere else are the colors assumed by the fading leaves of hardy trees and shrubs more varied and interesting, according to its authorities. They maintain that no other part of the world can equal the northeastern United States in the abundance of the fruits produced by these plants, and in New England the most beautiful of all autumn gardens can be made. These views are expressed in the latest bulletin issued by the arboretum.

"The number of woody plants that produce flowers in New England after the middle of October is not large," says the bulletin.

"The most important of them is the native white hazel (hamamelis virginiana) which is a true autumn bloomer, that is, it does not begin to flower until after the first of October. Its small clusters of flowers with their long pale yellow strap-shaped petals are now partly hidden by the leaves which are

bright yellow and conspicuous. As the leaves fall the flowers seem to cover the branches and form one of the most interesting features of the autumn flora of the northern United States.

There are flowers too on some of the forms of the heather in the shrub collection and the Cornish heath, which has been covered with flowers during the last two months, is still flowering abundantly. There are still flowers on the plant of Vitex incisa in the shrub collection. Abelia grandifolia is flowering on the Hickory path near Center street.

The difference between eastern North America and western Europe in the autumn coloring of the native plants of these two regions is now well shown in the arboretum. The leaves of the plants of eastern North America are now for the most part brilliantly colored or have colored and fallen, while the leaves of the trees and shrubs of Europe are still green, and in the cases of many of these plants the leaves fall and wither with little change of color.

# ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

**Army Orders**  
WASHINGTON—Changes in stations and duties, officers of the reserve corps: First-Lieut. C. H. Halliday, relieved duty Ft. Brady, Mich., and proceed to San Francisco, take transport Jan. 5 for the Philippines for duty.

First-Lieut. M. S. Lombard, relieved duty Ft. Russell, Wyo., proceed San Francisco, take transport Jan. 5 for the Philippines for duty.

First-Lieut. J. S. Kennedy and A. M. Chase, relieved duty in Philippines and take transport from Manila for San Francisco Jan. 15.

Capt. H. C. Gibner, medical corps, relieved duty, Ft. McDowell, Vancouver barracks, Wash., and report to commanding officer for duty and by letter to commanding general western division.

First-Lieut. A. C. Pendleton, coast artillery to West Point, Nov. 5, for duty, relieving First-Lieut. G. M. Morrow, Jr., coast artillery. Changes in coast artillery corps.

Capt. W. R. Battison, C. A. C., to Walter Raleigh hospital, Washington, D. C.

Capt. G. F. Humphrey, Jr., Q. M. corps, to Culpepper, Va., to accept monument erected by state of Pennsylvania in memory of Pennsylvania soldiers of civil war in the national cemetery at Culpepper.

First-Lieut. C. B. Galewood, attached to eighty-ninth company, is assigned to that company.

First-Lieut. J. A. Gallogly, relieved from assignment to one hundred and fourth company, and placed on unassigned list.

**Naval Orders**  
Commander Arthur Crenshaw, detached inspector of machinery, Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., to the Nebraska as first lieutenant.

Lieut. R. C. Grady, detached the Perkins, to inspector of machinery, Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.

Ensign F. M. Harris, to the Montana.

Ensign P. F. Foster, detached the Utah to the Perkins.

Ensign H. T. Markland, detached the Reid to the Minnesota.

Pharmacists J. A. Winterbottom, C. E. Reinhardt and John Haupt, warranted pharmacists from Oct. 9, 1912.

Paymaster's Clerk G. W. Armstrong, reappointment to the Reina Mercedes.

**Marine Corps Orders**  
First-Lieut. A. E. Randall, detached

# TOURISTS LEAVE FOR TRIP AROUND WORLD ON LINER CLEVELAND

NEW YORK—When the Hamburg-American liner Cleveland steamed out of the harbor this morning on her annual cruise around the world, she had on board nearly 400 tourists, who will visit 20 of the most important seaports of the world and sail more than 22,500 miles over the ocean highways before they disembark at San Francisco next January. At San Francisco their cruise ends, and they will proceed rapidly across the North American continent in the fast trains to their homes.

Madira and the fortifications of Gibraltar will be visited first, and during the three-day stop of the steamer at Port Said the tourists will be enabled to see the river Nile and the great pyramids of Egypt, after which they are to proceed to Bombay through the Suez canal. Part of the company will leave the vessel there and travel across India by land, to meet the others at Calcutta later. The Cleveland will call at Manila and Chinese ports, and a 13-day stop will be made at Japanese ports, after which the trip across the Pacific ocean is to be made, with a call at Honolulu.

At San Francisco the liner will fit out for her return trip over the same course, but is to sail in a reverse direction.

Nearly every state in the Union is represented among the passengers, the Massachusetts list including: Miss Mary A. Breed and A. B. Tolmar of Lynn; J. A. Cameron, Mrs. J. A. Cameron and Alexander A. Cameron of Westford; Frank E. Chaffee of Oxford; Miss L. M. Hobart, George H. Loomis and Mrs. Loomis, James D. Pearson of Boston; George T. Scott of Worcester, and G. Edward Smith and Mrs. Smith, Miss Bertha Smith, Mrs. William Carpenter Woodward, Edward S. Woodward of Brookline.

Dr. W. W. Howell and Mrs. N. Howell of Boston will proceed as far as Villefranche with the party, while Miss Ann Gavett and Mrs. C. W. Jones of Boston will leave the Cleveland at Cairo.

# TUFTS SOCIETY ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR ANNUAL PLAY

MEDFORD, Mass.—Plans for the dramatic productions of the Pen, Paint and Pretzels Society of Tufts College for this college year were announced this morning by James H. Rorty of Middletown, N. Y., president of the society. The usual custom of the society in presenting original plays written by Tufts students is to be varied this year by a more pretentious effort, the production of Ibsen's "Enemy of the People."

The play calls for 12 characters, and competition for these roles will begin Monday afternoon, when candidates from the three upper classes of Tufts and Jackson have been asked to report to Prof. Leo R. Lewis of the Tufts faculty, who coached the various plays at Tufts last year. The present plans are for the presentation of the play on several evenings in January.

The Pen, Paint and Pretzels Society is composed of 10 members of the Tufts senior class, and the object of the society is to promote interest in the drama and in the presentation of plays by the undergraduates. The members for this year are: James H. Rorty of Middletown, N. Y., Leonard S. Whipple of Kingston, N. H., Dana A. Searle of Franklin, Philip C. Shute of Salem, Frederic N. Weaver of Dorchester, Henry B. Stryker of Cambridge, Rufus F. Harrington of Medford, Will C. Harvey of Newfane, Vt., William D. Henderson of Tomkinsville, N. Y., and Clinton L. Scott of Newport, Vt.

# CARS DIVERTED ON ACCOUNT OF TRACK WORK

All inward-bound Washington street cars from the corner of Washington and Dover streets have been diverted from their regular route going down Washington street, and are now running as follows: Dover street to Shawmut avenue, Shawmut avenue to Tremont street, Tremont street to Elliot street, and from Elliot street to Washington, from which point they proceed down Washington street as before.

The reason for this change is the fact that extensive track work is being done on Washington street between Dover and Pleasant streets. A large company of workmen are working by shifts, day and night. The old rail is to be torn up, and a new 9-inch rail replaced on specially prepared ties, each section of rail to be welded together, so that when completed, the track will be one continuous ribbon of steel.

# SARATOGA SHAFT IS DEDICATED

SCHUYLERVILLE, N. Y.—The Saratoga battle monument, erected in 1882 to commemorate the battle fought 135 years ago this month, was dedicated and its title transferred to the state Friday. The shaft was accepted on behalf of the state by Governor Dix. Nearly 1500 spectators were present.

Practically all of the 13 original states were represented at the dedication, Maryland by Gov. Phillips L. Goldsborough, Connecticut by Lieut.-Gov. Dennis A. Blakeslee and other states by military or civil officials.

# WHICH IS THE BETTER?



There is no dodging the facts—contaminated milk is undesirable.

Did you ever see your milk jar washed and filled and capped?

Milk jars are used for various purposes and the milk may be made unsafe unless efficient methods are used in filling and capping.

# Do Not Use Raw Milk

Hood's Milk is bottled and capped in specially designed rooms of proper construction. The jars are handled by machinery and filled and capped in a way that prevents contamination.

This is but one link in the strong chain that has kept Hood's Milk pure, clean and safe for sixty-six years.

Be good to your family and use

# Hood's Perfectly Pasteurized Milk

"It costs you no more than unsafe milk."

Visit our milk depots.



H. P. Hood & Sons  
"A Profit Sharing Business"  
Order of our Salesmen.  
Write or Telephone.



# AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Boston & Maine's Sunday morning paper train for Portland and northern Maine points will leave North station hereafter at 3 a. m. instead of 2:25 a. m.

John Donovan, night general yard master for the Boston Terminal Company, South station, is spending a two weeks vacation in New York and Washington, D. C.

The Boston & Maine's Hoosac tunnel, North Adams excursion from North station at 8:30 o'clock this morning, consisted of a 12-car train, which will leave North Adams for the return trip at 4:45 p. m.

The Boston & Albany's officials are working on a new winter time card which will take effect in November.

The Adams Express Company received at South station yesterday over the Pennsylvania and New Haven lines a large shipment of Pittsburgh yard draft horses consigned to the Boston market, Brighton delivery.

The Yale freshmen football team will occupy special cars attached to the New Haven's Federal express from South station at 8 o'clock tonight en route from Exeter, N. H., to New Haven.

# HORTICULTURAL NOMINEES

Nominations of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for election at the annual meeting Nov. 16 are:

President, John K. M. L. Farquhar; vice-president, Richard M. Saltonstall; trustees, A. F. Estabrook, William Downs, N. T. Kidder, C. W. Parker, George R. White; nominating committee, H. L. Frost, H. S. Hunnewell, T. D. Hatfield, H. W. Rawson, William Sim.

# CORNELL ISSUES SPECIAL PAPER

ITHACA, N. Y.—Students at Cornell University are to issue on Monday the professional number of the Cornell Widow, the humorous publication of the college. Last spring the board of editors conceived the idea of getting out a number entirely by professional humorists and artists, and it has just been completed.

# EQUALLY HIGH IDEALS IN HOME AND SCHOOL IS URGED BY DR. DYER

That successful cooperation between the home and the school can be obtained only when teachers and parents unite setting the same standards and giving the child the same ideals was a point emphasized by F. B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, in his address at Ford hall today on "The Mother and the Teacher."

This is the first in a series of 10 Saturday morning lectures given under the auspices of the School Voters League. Dr. Dyer pointed out that in the march of progress the home had not become adjusted to changed conditions and that it was more difficult to be a good parent now than it was 50 years ago. Then the father went out to work and the boy went with him, and in helping his father the boy got much wisdom from his father and learned such homely virtues as promptness, orderliness and obedience. The best part of his education was derived from doing chores at home under the guidance of his father.

# REVIEWS RUSSEL TESTIMONY

Further testimony with regard to what he said at the previous hearing of the Russell will case is expected to be adduced from "Dakota Dan" at East Cambridge court Tuesday, when the case will be resumed. This was the line of examination taken yesterday before the case adjourned, Gilbert A. A. Pevey, as master, having allowed Robert Nason, counsel for the estate, to proceed in this course.

# UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

NORMAN, Okla.—Students at the University of Oklahoma have elected Charles Rogers of Ozark, Mo., vice-president of the Associated Student Council and Elton B. Hunt of Chickasha student orator to represent the students at the formal inauguration of Dr. Stratton D. Brooks as president of the university on Monday.

# Wedding and Anniversary GIFTS

An interesting exhibit of Pearls, Diamonds, Precious Stones, Sterling Silver, Rich Cut Glass, Clocks, High-Grade Silver Plate, Fine Jewelry and Watches, carefully selected not only as being representative products of the world's best makers, but as representing value in material, design and workmanship, at reasonable prices.

Smith Patterson & Co.  
DIAMOND MERCHANTS  
52 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.



## HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

MINNEAPOLIS  
HAS EXCELLENT  
LOT OF HOTELS

MINNEAPOLIS—Perhaps the saying is true that "a city is known by the hotels it keeps." Minneapolis is a notable example in this as in other respects. Insisting on the best of everything it goes after this result with its usual characteristic determination of getting it, and it would be hard to find a city of the population of Minneapolis equipped with better hotel accommodations.

The Radisson is acknowledged to be the leader in point of equipment and service and the operators are ever awake to the importance of having their guests thoroughly satisfied. The opening recently of the New Teco inn, a large cafe or dining room located in the basement, has added to the attractions of the hotel. It is a charming room, built of the Teco tiling and treated in harmonious blending of color with blue and white predominating. The rooms are of good size and beautifully furnished and the hotel throughout compares favorably with any of its size in the country. F. C. Gregory and Ernest G. Kill are the managers and both are using every effort to give Minneapolis a hotel to be proud of.

The West hotel, under management of Morgan Ross, is undergoing some extensive alterations. Notwithstanding this the house has been doing good business this fall, and has been the headquarters of the presidential candidates and their followers. When the improvements are completed the old West hotel will be better than ever, and that is saying a great deal.

NEW ORLEANS  
HOTEL ENLARGED

NEW ORLEANS—Alfred S. Amer, vice-president and general manager of the St. Charles hotel, has returned home from an outing at the northern resorts. The big hotel during his absence has been in charge of Gage Clarke, one of the assistant managers. Mr. Clarke has had to superintend the extensive improvements that have kept many mechanics busy through the summer.

The workmen will be out in a few days and the entire house thrown open to the public, much improved, and enlarged to the extent of 100 more rooms with bath en suite. A number of new spacious sample rooms with bath en suite also have been added for commercial tourists.

Many large conventions, a greater number than for any previous year, are expected to meet at the house this winter. Mardi Gras coming early this year—Feb. 4—starts the social whirl about a month earlier than usual. The famous Italian garden, the center of fashionable New Orleans, will have its formal opening on Oct. 31, coincident with the opening of the French opera. The increased interest in the Panama canal, as it approaches completion, promises to bring a tremendous transient business to New Orleans during the tourist season, and the St. Charles will be prepared to accommodate their share.

CHICAGO HOTELS  
DO BIG BUSINESS

CHICAGO—The Vendome hotel at Sixty-second street and Monroe avenue, this city, is a residential and family hotel of splendid reputation. Within 15 or 20 minutes' car ride from the loop, it possesses the additional attraction of a quiet and select location and particularly appeals to refined people who seek a home-like hotel. Yet the rates are very reasonable. One may have a parlor, bedroom and bath from \$1.50 and upwards. The suites vary in size to parlor, four bedrooms and bath. The parlors, lounging rooms and all rooms are large, convenient and well furnished, and the hotel is conducted along right lines. W. S. Saiter is manager.

The better hotels in Chicago are, without exception, doing a capacity business. Recently the La Salle, caring for more than 1400 people daily, was putting cots in parlors. Chief Room Clerk C. A. Chase felt the necessity of remaining on duty 18 to 20 hours out of every 24 and was always there when called upon, even though he could not make changes to accommodate the wish of every guest.

The Virginia, on the North side, and the Metropole, on the South side, are good examples of high class family and transient hotels, and their guests speak most appreciatively of their service.

**WORLD TOURISTS SAIL**  
Carrying an enthusiastic crowd of globe-trotters, the S. S. Cleveland of the Hamburg-American line sailed from New York this morning on her annual cruise around the world. Practically every state and territory in the Union, including Alaska, is represented aboard. The cruise around the world will extend over 110 days, taking in 20 famous ports and covering 22,613 miles. The Cleveland will sail from San Francisco Feb. 6, 1913, making the same trip in reverse order.

**TRAIN TO HELP FARMERS**  
A special demonstration train is being sent out by the department of agriculture of the province of Alberta which will leave Calgary on Oct. 28, in charge of C. E. Lewis, provincial fair superintendent. Fifty-nine towns are to be visited. The train will be made up of nine cars and include two carloads of cattle, horses and sheep. A third car will be devoted to poultry and poultry appliances, and a fourth to dairy. Daily sessions will be given in the care and management of livestock, field husbandry, dairying and domestic economy.

OFFICIALS OF  
WESTERN ROUTE  
TELL OF SERVICE

Perhaps nowhere in the world is the public better provided with train service and equipment than on the various transcontinental lines through trains of this country. They are the product of much thought, study and practical experience in train service. Everything is carefully planned beforehand, and in this respect particularly experience is a great teacher. There are solidly built roadbeds, heavy rails and rolling stock and equipment the best produced. As travel is heavy the various companies vie with each other to produce something better in equipment and service than the other has.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad officials are gratified at the recognition of their efforts to give the public something in through train service that will be talked about as the finest that runs on wheels. Their "Olympian" and "Columbian" trains are indeed marvels and afford luxury and comfort in train travel. In describing some of the details of their through train service they say:

In the old days railroad builders sought the easiest way, regardless of time, grades and distance. The new road looked to the future. It sought the shortest and most enduring way. Its 60,000,000 cubic yards of excavation, more than one third that of the Panama canal; its 10 miles of rock-hewn tunnels, its 20 miles of steel and concrete bridges; its 200,000 tons of heaviest steel rails, tell of success.

"The Olympian" and "The Columbian" are operated daily between Chicago, St. Paul, Seattle and Tacoma, and the scenery en route is among the finest in the country. The service of the train employees is worthy of special mention. The conductors, porters and waiters are solicitous of one's comfort and well-being. The service in the dining cars is equally as good. The morning papers are brought in with the compliments of the road.

SPECIAL TOURS  
TO VIEW CANAL

In response to the great demand for accommodations to the Panama canal and the West Indies before the regular tourist season, a series of attractive personally conducted tours of 25 days each has been arranged by the Hamburg-American line. These parties, which are limited to 30, will be in charge of representatives of the tourist department who are thoroughly familiar with all the ports visited.

The tours will be made aboard the popular steamers Prinz August Wilhelm and Prinz Joachim of the Atlas service, which are especially adapted for cruising in the tropics and assure the luxuries of modern sea travel. The tours start from New York on alternate Saturdays, Nov. 2, 16 and 30 and Dec. 14. The cost of the cruise complete, including all expenses aboard and ashore, railroad fares, hotels, carriages, etc., will be \$215. The itinerary includes calls at Cuba, Jamaica, Port Limon, Bodas del Toro and Colon, where ample time is allowed for crossing the isthmus of Panama and viewing the canal.

C. P. R. OFFERS  
FORESTRY PRIZES

CALGARY, Alta.—The forestry branch Canadian Pacific railway department of natural resources offers \$2400 in prizes for tree growing in southern Alberta. The plantation is to be planted next spring and prizes awarded in the fall of 1914. There will be a sweepstakes prize of \$600, two grand prizes of \$300 each, two prizes of \$100 each and 20 prizes of \$50 each. The department furnishes half of the trees required and each competitor the balance.

CUSTOMER REGULATIONS  
TRAVELERS SHOULD KNOW

Passengers on steamers bound for the United States will receive a sheet of paper containing two forms of declaration. The one in black is for citizens of the United States; the one in red for non-residents. The law provides that citizens of the United States may bring in articles valued under \$100, but there are restrictions relating to this which should be carefully noted. The following instructions are taken from the leaflet furnished by the treasury department. If in doubt regarding the meaning of any clause in the declaration or instructions the purser will explain.

Residents of the United States must declare all articles which have been obtained abroad by purchase or otherwise.

Articles taken from the United States and remodeled, repaired, or improved abroad must be declared, and the cost of such remodeling, repairing, or improving must be separately stated.

The following articles are dutiable: Household effects, including books, pictures, furniture, tableware, table linen, bed linen, and other similar articles, unless used abroad by the owner for a period of a year or more.

Articles of any nature intended for sale, or for other persons.

The following articles are free if under \$100 in value and if necessary for comfort and convenience for the purpose of the journey, and not for sale nor for other persons:

Clothing.

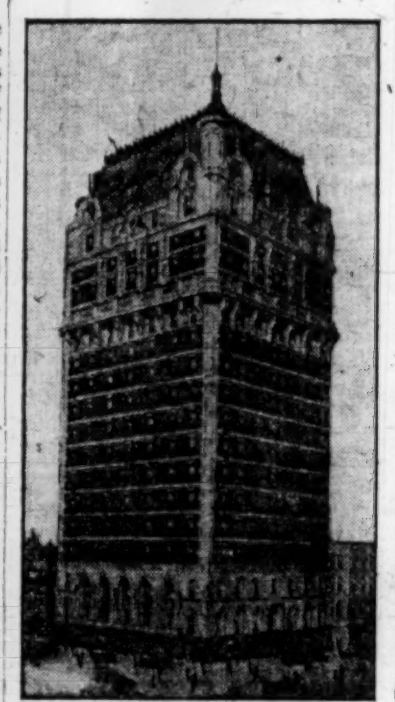
Toilet articles, such as combs, brushes, soaps, cosmetics, shaving and manicure sets, etc.

Personal adornment, jewelry, etc., and cameras, musical instruments, etc.

Clothing and other personal effects taken out of the United States by the passenger if not increased in value or improved in condition while abroad. If increased in value or improved in condition, they are dutiable on the cost of the repairs.

**NON-RESIDENTS**

Non-residents of the United States are entitled to bring in free of duty, without regard to the \$100 exemption, such articles as are in the nature of wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects, necessary and appropriate for their wear and use for the purpose of the journey and present comfort and convenience and which are not intended for other persons or for sale.

DALLAS HOTEL  
TALLEST BUILDING  
IN WHOLE STATEThe Adolphus, New Hotel at  
Dallas, Tex.

DALLAS, Tex.—The newly opened Hotel Adolphus of this city is doing a very promising business under the management of Alvah Wilson. The building is of steel, brick and terra cotta, 90x98 feet, 15 stories, and has been under construction since Feb. 1, 1911. It is said to be the tallest building in Texas. There are 350 guest, 320 bath and 30 other rooms.

The features include Louis XV. dining room and a Pompeian roof garden.

BIG NEW LINER  
IS SAFEGUARDED  
IN MANY WAYS

A unique test has just been carried out aboard the S. S. Imperator to determine the strength of her bulkheads under extreme conditions. The Imperator, which is the largest ship in the world, is receiving the finishing touches at Hamburg. The vessel is divided by numerous longitudinal and transverse bulkheads which reach to the second deck, high above the water line.

To prove the strength of these steel walls, several of the compartments have been completely filled with water. The water was then pumped out, the largest fire engine in Europe being used for this purpose. The test proved that the bulkheads could readily withstand any pressure which would ever be exerted against them.

The Imperator will be equipped with an efficient mechanism for launching life boats under all conditions. Although the boat deck is 70 feet above the water line it will be possible to launch the largest boats in from 40 to 50 seconds. A special adjusting gear permits the boats to descend at any required angle.

The Imperator is equipped with the Frahm anti-rolling tanks, which practically removes danger of the life boats being crushed against the ship while being lowered. One of these life boats, which would serve as a flag-ship, is equipped with a complete Telefunken wireless telegraph system.

The Imperator measures 919 feet in length and 98 feet in beam and is of 50,000 tons burden. She will enter the transatlantic service of the Hamburg-American line early in 1913.

ABOLITION OF  
TIPPING WOULD BE  
BENEFIT TO ALL

Tipping is discussed by a New York correspondent of the Daily National Hotel Reporter, who says:

"I might mention an instance signifying that the practice is after all a positive expense to hotels and cafes, if it is allowed under the hallucination that it reduces salaries. I was being very satisfactorily served in Ohio and intending the usual tip. But just before the finger bowl came on another diner at my table asked for a glass of milk. That I and my tip might not escape during the execution of this errand, the expeditious waiter was returning through the swinging doors when he collided with a contemporary carrying overhead a highly-piled tray. The crash was terrific—and all to save a tip. Not only that, but, deluged with milk, etc., my waiter retreated to the kitchen and probably lost the dime that I left under his toothpick arsenal."

It is believed by the progressive element that some day the hotel man will wake up to this condition and, if necessary, add a percentage to his regular prices, then positively forbid his employees to accept a tip under any circumstances, with violation punishable by discharge. In this way all will have equal treatment. It is a recognized fact that this condition does not exist in the average hotel today, notwithstanding the hotel proprietor or manager saying, "All are entitled to the same courteous attention, whether they tip or not."

AMERICAN CHEF  
TALKS OF HOTELS

Jacques Gesell, chef of the Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, recently returned from a three months tour of Europe, having visited the principal cities of Italy, Switzerland, France and Germany, gathering new ideas in the catering line, which he is using in the hotel which he serves.

M. Gesell declares that no matter what may be said of the hotels in Europe they in no way compare with the best ones in the United States, and that even the service in the American hotels has attained such a grade that not much difference, if any, could be observed regarding service and service facilities. He speaks highly of some of the hotels in Switzerland, but claims that in no way can they compare in construction and equipment with the leading hotels of this country.

**MAY BECOME CHIEF JUSTICE**  
TORONTO, Ont.—Sir William Meredith, chief justice of the common pleas division of the high court, it is reported, is to succeed Sir Charles Moss as chief justice of Ontario, the highest office in the province.

TRAVEL  
PERSONALLY CONDUCTED  
CRUISES

TO THE  
PANAMA CANAL and  
WEST INDIES

by large "PRINZ" steamers of  
our ATLAS SERVICE, sailing  
NOV. 2-16-30, DEC. 14  
25 DAYS.....\$215.00  
All expenses included.

HAMBURG AMERICAN  
Largest S. S. Co. in the World  
OVER 400 SHIPS 1,210,000 TONS

Atlantic  
Service  
LONDON-PARIS  
HAMBURG

Pres. Grant.....Oct. 26, 10 A.M.  
Rail'n Aug. Vic. Nov. 6, 3 P.M.  
Hercules.....Nov. 7, 3 P.M.  
Pennsylvania.....Nov. 9, 10 A.M.  
Hamburg direct, second cabin only.

GRAND CRUISE  
TO—  
The Orient

By the Palatial  
S. S. CINCINNATI  
(17,000 Tons)

LEAVING NEW YORK  
January 28, 1913

to MADEIRA, SPAIN, the MEDITERRANEAN and the ORIENT.

80 DAYS \$325 AND UP

Also Cruises Around the World, the West Indies, Italy and Egypt, etc.

Write for booklet stating cruise.

Hamburg - American  
LINE

607 Boylston Street,  
BOSTON

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That plug prevents slipping

gives you a confident tread—won't let you slip on wet sidewalk or icy pavement.

**CAT'S PAW**  
CUSHION RUBBER HEELS  
50¢ Attached All Dealers

The Heel With Nine Lives

Get started right with Cat's Paw Rubber Heels and you'll never go back to spine-jarring leather heels—or any other kind of rubber heels.

Cat's Paw Heels are extra quality rubber—longer wear—greater resiliency—no holes to track in mud and dirt.

All shoe dealers and shoemakers—and the name is easy to remember.

TO THE RETAIL TRADE  
It pays to give the public what they want. The majority want Cat's Paw Cushion Rubber Heels. Order from your jobber today.

FOSTER RUBBER CO., 105 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.  
Every time you see a black cat think of Cat's Paw Rubber Heels.

TRAVEL TRAVEL TRAVEL

**DELIGHTFUL WINTER CRUISES**

**THE RIVIERA ITALY EGYPT**  
By the Mammoth Steamers "Adriatic" & "Cedric"  
The Largest British Steamers to the Mediterranean  
From New York  
Nov. 20 Jan. 7 Jan. 21 Feb. 14 Mar. 4

**PANAMA CANAL WEST INDIES SOUTH AMERICA**  
By the New Steamers "Laurentic" & "Meganitic"  
Two Largest, Newest and Finest Steamers to Tropical Waters  
From New York  
Jan. 8 Jan. 22 Feb. 5 Feb. 22

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**NORTH GERMAN LLOYD**  
Express Sailings Tuesdays  
Fast Mail Sailings Thursdays  
FOR  
London-Paris-Bremen  
Sailings on SATURDAYS for  
THE MEDITERRANEAN  
Three Winter Cruises to the  
Panama Canal  
and  
West Indies  
JAN. 14, FEB. 20, MARCH 27  
By the S. S. "Grosser Kurfurst"  
DEUTSCHE LLOYD, General Agents  
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Autumn Cruises

Take one of our big, new steamers for a cruise in the soft sea air of the Golden Caribbean. It's a glorious trip.

These are the only steamers sailing out of any American port designed and constructed specially for service in the tropics.

Every room is outside and many of them have connecting private baths. Magnificent dining saloons with the small table arrangement seating 4, 6 and 8 people.

The system of ventilation is as near perfect as modern science can make it and the temperature in the staterooms, etc., can be regulated at the will of the passenger.

25-Day Cruises to Jamaica, Panama Canal and Colombian ports from New York every Wednesday at 12 noon, Pier 16, East River.....\$125.00  
21-Day Cruises to Jamaica, Panama Canal and Costa Rica from New York every Saturday at 12 noon, Pier 16, East River.....\$105.00  
Or you can take a 12- or 14-Day Trip to Jamaica only and return at.....\$85.50

United Fruit Company  
STEAMSHIP SERVICE  
17 Battery Place, Long Wharf, New York  
Or any of the following Boston Tourist Agencies: W. H. EAVES, 250 Washington St.; RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 306 Wash. St.; THOS. COOK & SON, 252 Washington St.; GEORGE E. MARSTERS, 248 Washington St.; BERKMAN TOURIST CO., 322 Washington St.; C. V. DAREY & SON, 8 Broad St.

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Travel Independently or by OUR  
Special Train Tours  
FROM BOSTON IN  
Through Cars Without Change  
LEAVING  
NOV. 19, DEC. 17 AND LATER  
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.  
306 Washington St., Boston  
Telephone Main 1595

**COOK'S NILE STEAMERS**  
Cairo to Luxor and the First Cataract.  
Arabia.....Nov. 12/Ramesses the Gr. Dec. 19  
Egypt.....Nov. 26/Egypt.....Dec. 17  
Arabia.....Dec. 3/Arabia.....Dec. 24  
and weekly thereafter, connecting with steamer for the Second Cataract, Khartoum, Uganda, etc. In addition, Cook's Express Steamers sail every Monday and Friday. Luxurious cabins and special steamers for charter to families and private parties.  
Tickets and Tours for Individual Travel Everywhere, with or without Hotels, etc.

THOS. COOK & SON  
336 WASHINGTON ST. BOSTON.  
Cook's Travellers' Cheques Are Good All Over the World

**NEW YORK 240**  
VIA RAIL AND BOAT  
BAY STATE LINE  
Outside Staterooms \$1.50  
Single Staterooms \$2.00  
Daily including Sunday—Improved Service.  
Telephone Main 1741. Ticket Office, 214 Washington Street, Boston.

**STEAMSHIP TICKETS**  
Up town office for Tickets and Staterooms. Clyde and Savannah Lines, Merchants & Miners, all lines to Bermuda, West Indies, Europe, etc.  
Official Ticket Agents All Steamship Lines.  
322 BEEKMAN TOURIST CO., MILK  
Washington Street, cor. Milk

**TO NEW YORK \$2.65**  
Via Rail and Boat, Daily and Sunday.  
COLONIAL LINE 256 Wash. St. Phone F. H. 2788

**WHITE STAR LINE**  
BOSTON-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL  
Arabic, Oct. 22, 7:30 A.M.; Nov. 19, Dec. 17  
Boston-Alexandria-Gibraltar-Italy  
Carnegie, Nov. 9, 10 A.M.; Celtic, Nov. 23  
LEYLAND LINE  
Boston-Liverpool  
One class cabin (11) service, \$50  
Hoffman, Nov. 2, 3:30 P.M.; Dec. 7  
Winfield, Nov. 9, 9:30 A.M.  
OFFICE, 84 STATE ST., BOSTON



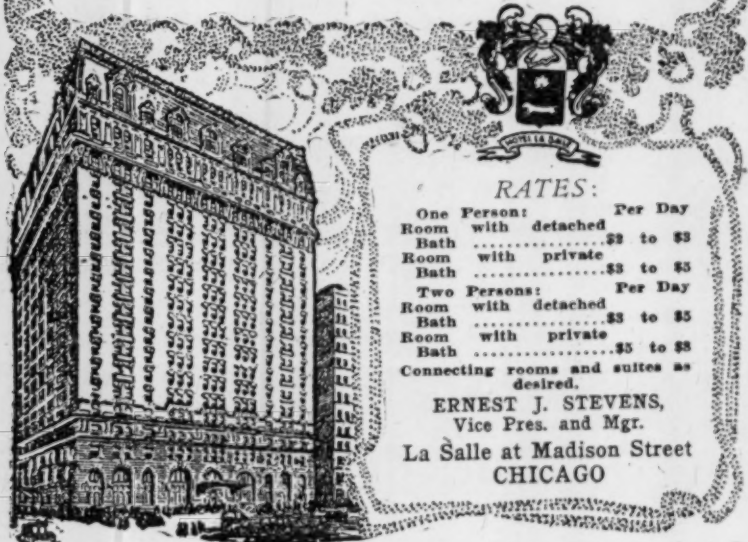
FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

# Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

## Hotel La Salle

Chicago's Finest Hotel

PEACE, quiet and beauty blended with perfect hotel service. In the heart of Chicago's best activities. Close to financial, theatre and shopping districts. A place of exclusive atmosphere, which you will enjoy.



**RATES:**  
One Person: Per Day  
Room with detached bath \$2 to \$3  
Room with private bath \$3 to \$5  
Two Persons: Per Day  
Room with detached bath \$3 to \$5  
Room with private bath \$5 to \$8  
Connecting rooms and suites as desired.  
ERNEST J. STEVENS,  
Vice Pres. and Mgr.  
La Salle at Madison Street  
CHICAGO

### THE VENDOME HOTEL

62nd and Monroe Avenue  
CHICAGO

A desirable home for American and European families. All rooms with bath. W. S. SAITER, Prop.

### The Chesterbury

PORTLAND, OREGON  
RESIDENTIAL HOTEL AND APARTMENTS  
Located on the Nob Hill residential district in the midst of Portland's exclusive residences.  
CORNER OF 8TH AND KEARNEY STREETS  
MISS E. M. BOWE, Proprietress

## CHICAGO MUSIC LETTER

Mr. Stock, conductor of the Theodore Thomas orchestra, evidently believes in giving specific character and individuality to his orchestral programs. This is well illustrated in the second program of the season, to be given on Friday, Oct. 25, and Saturday, Oct. 26, on which appear works of only Russian and Bohemian composers. Balakirev, one of the leaders of the Russian school of "nationalist" composers, will be represented by an overture on a Spanish march theme. This will be followed by symphony No. 1 in E flat by Borodin, pupil and enthusiastic follower of Balakirev, to whom this work is dedicated. Strong traces of the influence of the Russian folk song are to be found in the second and third movements. The second part of the program is given over to Bohemian music. Smetana, an ardent nationalist and patriot, composed a series of six symphonic poems under the general title, "My Fatherland," which he dedicated to the city of Prague. These are based on and glorify well-known episodes in the history of his country. Three of these symphonic poems will be given, "Sarka," dealing with the tragic life of this Bohemian Amazon; "Vyshehrad," representing the past glory of this famous and historic citadel at Prague, and "Moldau," depicting the scenes through which this river passes, beauties of nature, historic edifices and deeds of the past.

Herbert Witherspoon, baritone, gives a song recital in Studebaker theater Sunday afternoon, Oct. 20, including many songs that are little known.

The Chicago grand opera company will open its season in the East at Philadelphia on Thursday evening, Oct. 31. The opera chosen for this event is Verdi's "Aida," and it will be the occasion of the American debut of two new members of the company, Mme. Cecilia Gagliardi, dramatic soprano, and Iellio Calleja, tenor.

As the plans and policy of the Chicago opera company unfold, it is apparent that not only will a few operas be given in English but American singers will be given more and more encouragement. Among the 64 singers who comprise this company it is pleasant to note the names of 17 Americans, many of whom may safely be placed among the first rank of artists. This is a significant step in the direction of the Americanization of our opera and, as far as the Chicago opera company is concerned, means that

## SURVEY FOR MAP OF CALIFORNIA

WASHINGTON—Recognizing the great value of having the valley lands of the state completely mapped at as early a date as possible, California has for the last nine years cooperated with the federal survey in work in different parts of the state, contributing toward the necessary expenditures a dollar of state money for each dollar spent by the federal government. The result will be a huge topographic map of the state from end to end, made up of a large number of sheets of uniform size, each representing a rectangular area called a quadrangle. Already 174 quadrangles have been surveyed and an atlas sheet for each has been engraved and printed by the survey.

Topographic surveys are being continued in the San Joaquin valley, and in the Crucero, Majave, Seiad and other quadrangles.

### Hotel Lankershim

IN THE HEART OF LOS ANGELES  
Broadway at Seventh  
EUROPEAN PLAN EXCELLENT CAVES  
Three hundred and twenty rooms luxuriously furnished. Two hundred and fifty with private bath.  
RATES  
Rooms without bath: One occupant, \$1.50 and upwards (per day)  
Rooms with private bath: One occupant, \$2.00 and upwards (per "day")  
Automobile Bus Service From All Trains  
COOPER & DAVIS, Lessees

### HOTEL ROSSLYN

European, 75c to \$2.50  
American, \$1.75 to \$3.00

### NATICK HOUSE

European, 50c to \$2.00  
American, \$1.50 to \$3.50

Free Auto Bus  
Meets All Trains  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

### THE ANGELUS

IN LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
One of the most beautiful hotels in Southern California. Every luxury and comfort, beautifully furnished throughout. Close to all amusements, public buildings and places of most interest. European plan.  
C. C. LOOMIS AND HARRY LOOMIS, Lessees.

### A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF  
Arlington Hotel Santa Barbara  
California  
A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel  
Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage  
PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE E. P. DUNN, Lessee

### Winter at PINE INN

AT CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA, CALIFORNIA  
AMONG PINE TREES AND SUNSHINE  
Steam heated; excellent table; autos meet trains at Monterey; moderate terms. Cottages in connection. Apply MANAGER.

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SAN DIEGO - - - CALIFORNIA  
Newest and Best Hotel on Pacific Coast. Built of Concrete and Steel. Tariff \$1.50 per day and up. Combines all modern attractions.  
J. H. HOLMES, Managing Director.  
(For 19 years Manager Hotel Green, Pasadena.)

### HOTEL SUTTER

NEW ELEGANT ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF  
In the Center of Business and Shopping District  
250 Rooms Sutter and Kearny Streets  
SAN FRANCISCO \$1.50 UP

### GRANADA HOTEL

SAN FRANCISCO  
Absolutely Fireproof  
American or European plan.  
Catering to Family and Tourist trade. Situated in the heart of the city. Close to Theatre and Stores.  
Most excellent service and cuisine.  
Write for booklet and all desired information.  
William H. Cheatham, Manager

### Palace Hotel

The Historic Court  
A legacy of the past.  
A symbol of the future.  
The Fairmont  
The Crown of San Francisco  
Commanding the most MAJESTIC SCENERY IN THE WORLD  
San Francisco, Cal.

## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

**A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE**  
Friend—I suppose your wife still thinks you are a treasure?  
Benedick—No—a treasure.—St. Louis Republic.

**PROBE WAS DEFECTIVE**  
"Did your investigation committee throw the searchlight into that case?"  
"No," replied Senator Sorghum; "the case remains more or less in shadow, owing to the fact that so many of us mistook the searchlight for a spotlight."  
—Washington Star.

**LACKS TECHNIQUE**  
"That man is not a very good logician, but he is a most impressive talker."  
"Yes," replied the senator, "he is what the musicians refer to as a performer with more temperament than technique."  
—Washington Star.

**ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERY**  
"Bobby, what is the Milky Way?"  
"I think it must be the path the cow took when she jumped over the moon."  
—Toronto World.

**NO DOUBT OF IT**  
"The world is getting better."  
"Yes. Even the grocer is getting to see the error of his weight."  
—Toronto World.

**MUST BE CONVENIENT**  
"Brown's new house is the most conveniently arranged home I was ever in."  
"Everything handy, eh?"  
"Yes, indeed. Even the mirror in the bathroom is fixed in such a way that a man can see to shave by it."  
—Detroit Free Press.

**MOTHER'S PRECAUTION**  
"Mother, can I go out on the street for a little while? Smith says there's a comet to be seen."  
"Well, yes; but don't go too near."  
—Toronto World.

**RECEPTACLES SCARCE**  
"Are the apples in this barrel good ones?"  
"Madam," said the dealer, solemnly "I assure you that barrels are much too expensive to use for packing inferior apples in."  
—Washington Herald.

**HAD VIRTUE OF FRANKNESS**  
"Was there anything original in his speech at the banquet?"  
"Well, he admitted that he knew he was to be called on."  
—Detroit Free Press.

**NEW DEPOT ON OLD SITE**  
CHEHALIS, Wash.—With the removal recently of the north half of the old frame depot, which has been used by the Northern Pacific in Chehalis for the past 12 years, the final steps looking toward completion of the new union depot grounds was taken. The new \$300,000 depot is fast nearing completion. It is of brick and concrete construction.

**POWER HOLDINGS SOLD**  
PROVO, Utah—The Knight Consolidated Power Company has sold to the Utah Power Company, organized under the laws of the state of Maine, its power plants and other holdings in this state, in Salt Lake, Utah, Summit and Wasatch counties.

### The Virginia Hotel

Northwest Corner Rush and Ohio Sts.  
(North Side)  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.  
400 ROOMS replete with all modern accessories and provided with every requisite for the most exacting patrons.  
Situated in the fashionable residential district of the north side, and within 10 minutes' walk of all Retail Stores, Theatres, Public Library, Masonic Temple, Art Institute, etc.  
EUROPEAN PLAN  
Especially adapted for TRANSIENT VISITORS who desire to be located away from the noise, congestion and discomforts of the business center.  
A booklet descriptive of this hotel will be sent upon application.  
ALEX. DRYBURGH

### The House of Harmony

Just far enough from the noise and the dirt of the loop district, yet within easy walking distance of all the theatres, retail stores and banks.  
Facing the lake front on Michigan Boulevard, at Hubbard Place, the Blackstone is ideally situated. The view of the lake is magnificent and the air is delightful.  
The Blackstone is the accepted place in Chicago for the best people.  
Single rooms with lavatory . . . \$2.50  
Single rooms with bath . . . \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00  
Large double rooms with bath . . . \$5.00 to \$8.00  
Parlor, reception hall, bedroom and bath . . . \$10.00 to \$25.00  
(Each bathroom has an outside window)  
The Drake Hotel Co.  
Owners and Managers

### The Blackstone Chicago

### HOTEL METROPOLE CHICAGO

Located on Michigan Boulevard at 23rd Street  
within 10 minutes of shopping district.  
Cuisine and service of particular excellence.  
An ideal hotel for transient or permanent guests.  
ROOMS \$1.50 PER DAY AND UP.  
Please write for booklet.  
KORTON & WARDEN

## SEATTLE

### HOTEL CHELSEA

This is Seattle's scenic hotel—picturesquely situated within ten minutes of the metropolitan center.  
Moderate rates.  
Table d'hôte.  
American and European plan.  
OLYMPIC. Every convenience. Place d'hôte for booklet.

### DUDLEY HOTEL

ST. LOUIS, MO.  
4145 LINCOLN BOULEVARD  
American Plan, \$1.50 and up

## CALIFORNIA

### HOTEL TURPIN

17 POWELL ST.  
AT MARKET  
In the Heart of the City  
European Plan \$1.50 and Upward  
EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT  
SAN FRANCISCO

### UNION SQUARE HOTEL

Best Location in San Francisco  
COR. POST AND STOCKTON  
Near the Best Stores and the Newest Theatres  
RATES MODERATE  
CUISINE EXCELLENT

### HOTEL REO

Cor. 13th Ave. and Broadway, DENVER, COLO.  
74 rooms, luxuriously furnished; hot and cold water in every room; shower, public and private baths, elevator service; steam heat; cafe, European plan; rooms \$3.50 week and up; strictly first-class family hotel; no bar.

### Ames Apartments "By the Sea"

MRS. WILLETTA AMES, Prop. Cor. Westminister and Jones Sts.—Most luxuriously appointed apartments on the beach. New, pressed brick building; two and three-room suites; steam heat; sun parlor; all outside rooms. Thirty mins. from Los Angeles, VENICE, CAL.

### HOTEL REO

Cor. 13th Ave. and Broadway, DENVER, COLO.  
74 rooms, luxuriously furnished; hot and cold water in every room; shower, public and private baths, elevator service; steam heat; cafe, European plan; rooms \$3.50 week and up; strictly first-class family hotel; no bar.

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Please write for booklet.  
KORTON & WARDEN

### THE WEST HOTEL

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
Corner Hennepin Ave. and Fifth St.  
MOST PROMINENT CORNER IN THE CITY  
1 Club Breakfasts from 30 to 60 cents, a most pleasing specialty. Also 50-cent Monday luncheons.  
On all car lines.  
400 rooms, 200 rooms with bath.  
Sample rooms unequalled.  
Running artesian water in all rooms.  
Music every evening.  
RATES \$1.00 PER DAY AND UP  
MORGAN ROSS, Manager

### Merchants Hotel

Saint Paul, Minn.  
EUROPEAN PLAN  
Monitor readers will receive every attention  
RATES \$1.00 to \$1.50 PER DAY  
WITH BATH \$1.50 to \$2.50 PER DAY  
GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES  
GEO. R. KIBBE - - - Manager

### PIERCE HOTEL

1300 CALIFORNIA STREET, DENVER, COLORADO  
RATES—\$5 to \$10.00 per day, bath detached; \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day, with private bath. Special weekly and monthly rates. New fireproof building. Centrally located. Strictly modern. All outside rooms, hot and cold running water and telephones. Night and day bellboy service. Wire or write for reservations.  
O. F. DE FORD, Prop.

### HOTEL KUPPER

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
Conveniently located in Shopping District.  
CARE OF PARTICULAR EXCELLENCE  
Especially desirable for Ladies Traveling Alone.  
European Plan—\$1.00 to \$3.00 per day

### THE SHIRLEY

THE HOUSE OF COMFORTS  
IRWIN B. ALLEN - DENVER, COLO.

### THE IMPERIAL

PORTLAND-ORE.  
MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED AND EQUIPPED FOR TOURISTS AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS  
PHIL. METSCHAN & SONS PROPRIETORS.

### HOTEL RADISSON

Minneapolis, Minn.  
U. S. A.  
The Premier Hotel.  
Opened in 1910.  
Cost \$1,500,000.  
Hotel Radisson Co.

### HOTEL VICTORIA

EUROPEAN PLAN  
MODERN  
REFINED  
SPOKANE, WASH.  
WM. WATSON, PROP.



FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

# Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

## Prince George Hotel

GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager  
Formerly of  
PARKER HOUSE, Boston, and FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, New York  
5th Avenue and 28th Street, New York  
One of the Most Beautifully Appointed Hotels in New York  
600 ROOMS Every bedroom equipped with bath and shower. All modern conveniences. Cuisine Unexcelled. Prices Unusually Low. In the Center of Shopping and Theater District. Elevated and Subway Station one block distant.  
Room and Bath, One Person, \$2 and up. Two Persons, \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$5 and up.  
The Christian Science Monitor can be obtained at the newsstand or can be found in the reading room.  
Take the Subway to 28th St. to hotel.



## Martha Washington

New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel.  
29 East 29th Street, near 5th Avenue  
RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM FOR MEN AND WOMEN.  
European Plan. Rates \$1.50 and Up.  
Convenient to subway and cross-town car lines. Center of Theater and Shopping District. 480 Rooms with Bath. Free on Each Floor. Fireproof.

## Hotel Marseilles

BROADWAY AT 103d STREET  
NEW YORK CITY  
Subway express station at the door. 10 minutes to Grand Central Depot. 20 minutes to Wall Street.  
Situated in the finest and most beautiful residential section. Attractive rates for transients.  
European Plan.  
Special rates or leases for suites.

## Holland House Hotel and Restaurant

5th AVENUE and 30th STREET, NEW YORK  
REASONABLE RATES. CUISINE UNSURPASSED  
REMODELLED and REFURNISHED. BOOKLET ON APPLICATION  
ELEGANCE and REFINEMENT

## WASHINGTON, D. C. HOTEL POWHATAN

NEAR THE WHITE HOUSE ON PENNSYLVANIA AVE.  
18th and H STREETS.  
Just Completed. Open Oct. 10, 1912. Quiet, Refined Superior Service. Moderate Charges. European and Absolutely Fireproof. 200 Rooms. 150 with Private Bath. Every Modern Convenience.

## THE MADISON SQUARE

37 Madison Ave. NEW YORK 40 East 26th St.  
Facing Madison Square Park  
"The Madison Square" is the only New York house where a rule against tipping is strictly enforced—willing service, free from discrimination.  
"The Madison Square" is a residential hotel, but desirable transient guests are accommodated. Reservations should be made in advance. Inquiries will have immediate attention.  
BURTON F. WHITE, Resident Manager

## New Hotel Hanover

ARCH and 15TH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA  
European plan. Rates \$1.00 per day and up without bath; \$1.50 per day and up with bath. Remodeled and refurnished throughout. Booklet on application.



A Quiet Family Hotel  
Located in the Pine Belt  
Open Oct. 12 to May 15. E. E. Spangenberg, Mgr.

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Atlantic City, N. J.—Kentucky av. 241 house from beach. Elevator to street level. Special weekly rate. Booklet. Open all year. S. R. BONIFACE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

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DALLAS, TEXAS  
Modern European Hotel Moderate Rates

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"The City Care Forgot"  
QUAINT HISTORIC  
America's Convention and Carnival City

## The St. Charles

Finest All-Year Hotel in the South. Completely rehabilitated, under new and efficient management from Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y. City.  
European Plan. Modern. Fireproof.  
A well-ordered hotel for a discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure.  
Send for booklet of New Orleans.  
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd., Props.

## Old Point Comfort Hotel Chamberlin

BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, SAILING, ORCHESTRA, TENNIS, GOLF.  
Unique Sea Food Cuisine.  
FORTRESS MONROE. Largest Military Post on the Atlantic Coast.  
HAMPTON ROADS, the Rendezvous of the Nation's Warships.  
Special weekly rates June to October.  
Booklets at Managers, 248 Washington St. and Raymond & Whitcomb, 306 Wash. St. Or address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

THE MONITOR HOTEL  
ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

CAFES--RESTAURANTS

## Cafe de Paris

Breakfast, 7 to 10.....25c  
Luncheon, 11:30 to 2:30.....25c  
Dinner, 5:30 to 7:30.....50c  
Sunday Breakfast, 7:30 to 10:30  
Dinner.....12:30 to 7:30

"Quite Like Home, That's All!"  
A La Carte Service  
12 HAVILAND ST., NEAR COR. BOYLSTON AND MASS. AVE.  
The Fairfield Orchestra

Broiled Live Chicken  
LOBSTER  
French Fried Potatoes and Toast  
35c  
123 Canal St., between North and South Streets  
Main 9 to 12 M.  
BE SURE IT IS CANN'S  
Sea Food of All Kinds  
Automobile and Tourist Parties Accommodated

## The Irvington Cafe

UNDER TECH. CHAMBERS  
Adjoining Huntington Ave. Station, 8 IRVINGTON STREET  
Newly fitted up with all modern improvements. Same management as Savara Cafe, 461 Columbus Ave. The best medium priced restaurant in this section.  
Music. H. C. DEMETER, Prop.

## The St. James Cafe

241-243 HUNTINGTON AVE.,  
Near Massachusetts Avenue.  
FRENCH AND AMERICAN CUISINE  
A BACK HAY CAFE  
MODERN TRIQUE HOMELIKE  
Music evenings and Sunday afternoon  
Buyer's Chocolate and Bon Bons

## CAFE LAFAYETTE

FRENCH RESTAURANT  
ROOMS and BOARD  
1128 Boylston Street  
Cor. Hemenway  
Tel. 2005-J R. B. BOSTON

## Acorn Lunch

Room ...  
144 TREMONT ST.,  
(Over St. Clair's)  
Luncheon, 11 to 3.  
Reasonable prices. Prompt service.

## THE ROMA

is now serving high-class HOME COOKING  
In addition to its famous Italian Spaghetti, Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner, Tea d'Hote and a La Carte Service.  
221 S. Wabash Ave., CHICAGO  
NO LIQUORS SERVED

## WHEN IN SEATTLE VISIT

MARYLAND 109 Columbia St.  
DAIRY 563 Third Avenue.  
LUNCHEON SEATTLE, WASH.

## THE GARDEN INN

144 South Wabash Ave., cor. of Adams  
THE DUTCH GARDEN  
115 South Dearborn St., near Monroe  
Convenient for shoppers desiring cafeteria lunch

## FOREIGN CHATEAU LAURIER

OTTAWA, CANADA  
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM



The new \$2,000,000 Hotel situated in the heart of the Dominion Capital. Accommodation, 350 rooms. Furnished with exquisite taste and comfort. The latest in hotel construction. Rates \$2.00 upwards. European plan.  
F. W. BERGMAN, Manager in Chief Hotel, Grand Trunk Railway System.

## Very Attractive

Private home in Paris, France, 150 Boulevard de la Madeleine. Boats, Metro and all surface communication. Few minutes to center. Every comfort—bath, electricity, excellent table. Inclusive terms \$150 monthly. References required and given. Address L. S. M., or Hotel Department, Christian Science Monitor.

## SOUTHERN FLORIDA

"The Altamonte" Altamonte Springs, Orange Co., will open very early to accommodate those wishing to escape all the disagreeable weather at the North; magnificent location; very complete and attractive select family hotel; very extensive grounds—orange grove free to guests—every out and indoor amusement and comfort. Write for illustrated booklet. Address GEO. E. BATES & SON  
"The Grand" Main Version, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

## The Hemenway Hotel

(Formerly HEMENWAY CHAMBERS)  
Cor. Westland Avenue and Hemenway Street  
Opp. the Gateway to and Overlooking the Fenway  
Within three minutes' walk of Symphony Hall and in the immediate neighborhood of the Boston Opera House, Art Museum, and New England Conservatory of Music.  
Several desirable suites of one, two, and three rooms each, furnished or unfurnished. Transient rates \$2 per day and upwards. Special rates on furnished suites taken by the month. Dining-room a la carte. Tel. Back Bay 43180.  
L. H. TORREY, Manager.

250 ROOMS 150 MODERN BATHS  
HOTEL OXFORD  
COPLEY SQ., BOSTON, MASS.  
Nearest hotel to Back Bay Stations of B. & A. R. R. and N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R.  
Near Public Library, Trinity Church, New Opera House.  
European Plan, Cafe, Private Dining Rooms.  
A comfortable hotel with large rooms and a first-class cuisine at moderate prices.  
HARRY L. ELLIOTT, Manager.

HOTEL PURITAN  
Commonwealth Avenue, Boston  
The Distinctive Boston House  
An illustrated booklet of the hotel will be mailed on request.  
C. S. COSTELLO, Mgr.

## BOSTON—HOTEL VENDOME

COMMONWEALTH AVENUE  
Distinguished for its clientele, appointments and location. Equally attractive to permanent or transient guests. Perfect quiet.  
C. H. GREENLEAF & CO.

## At Bangor, Maine

STOP AT THE PAGE AND ANNEX  
63-67 UNION STREET.  
Central—Quiet—Homelike—Easy  
No Liquors Sold—  
65—OUTSIDE ROOMS—63

## Cook's Restaurant

ESPECIALLY FOR SHOPPERS AND VISITORS  
88 Boylston Street, Boston

## Hotel VICTORIA

Dartmouth and Newbury Sts., BOSTON, MASS.  
Permanent and Transient Guests  
European Plan  
THOMAS O. FAIGE, Manager

## COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, Inc.

BEACON HILL—Rooms with hot water, shower bath, \$7 to \$9 per week; rooms, private bath, \$10.50 to \$14; transient, \$1 per day and up; temperance hotel.

## CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

## Trinity Court Restaurant

PETIT LUNCH, 2 STUART STREET  
A. F. FETTER & CO.  
Tel. Back Bay 4030

## SHOOSHAN'S CAFE

PAR EXCELLENCE  
146 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON  
Specialty: Chamber's

## The Consignors Union

48 WINTER STREET  
Lunch 11 to 3 Afternoon Tea 3 to 5  
Home-Made Bread, Cake, Pies, Etc., Served and on Sale.

## KIPLING IS BRUTAL AT TIMES BUT HIS WORDS DO RING TRUE

Writer Tells of Three Classes of Critics, of Whom Author Attracts Many, and How He Excels

## HE STIRS TO ACTION

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

THERE are good critics and there are some that not quite so good that find a good deal of fault with the work of Rudyard Kipling. The first class do it in that final and unanswerable way that silences you when you want to defend an author and does not keep you five minutes away from his books. The second class overdo their work so enthusiastically that it has little effect or none save on those that were already convinced. There is a third class of Kipling's critics that seem to belong to the first and second, besides having an attribute of their own; they object to Kipling on somewhat literary grounds like the second and for themselves and their own peculiar group they arrogate the high rites of the cult of the gently humane. Do not start, reader; we, too, would have all men humane, we can even go so far as to admit (with delicate trepidations) that there are worse things than being genteel, which after all is a word derived from a highly respectable Italian adverb.

No, let us all be humane, but the point now before us is that some critics say that Kipling is brutal, that he says things that are harsh when they need not be and that he uses a club where a much lighter instrument would do as well. Perhaps there are many passages, or some, in Kipling's work that are brutal, where the painting is done in colors that horrify or that hurt the feelings. Indeed, we think that many times this author can safely be accused of having made this mistake unnecessarily. But we can subtract all this and have for remainder a wonderful series of pictures that must remain for a long time. Kipling's distinct achievements in this field are plain enough: he has written of the life of the enlisted man as no one else, he has sung the saga of the ship propelled by steam, he has touched with an unsparring but essentially merciful and kindly hand certain manifestations of youth, he has taken us to the hill country of northern India until we can see the snakey car-loops of the Afghan and feel cold moonlight on a lonely cairn. He has done all these things and we make so bold as to say that they constitute a good deal more than less brutal writers have to show at the end of the day. He has done something more than these, however, inasmuch as he has shown those that care to see how the English language can be used in vigorous and beautiful description. This, to be sure, is something that perhaps the casual reader may not appreciate, but it means a great deal to those that respect im-

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND



## Hotel Somerset

Commonwealth Av. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass.

LARGEST, FINEST and BEST  
Ventilated Ball Room in New England. Fully equipped for Balls, Banquets and other Social Events; also smaller ball room similarly equipped  
FRANK C. HALL, Mgr.

## HOTEL IROQUOIS

New York City  
WEST 44TH ST.  
Between 5th and 6th Aves.  
Single Rooms with bath from \$2.50 up.  
EUROPEAN PLAN.

M. E. FRITZ PROPRIETOR

## HOTEL CARLTON

Boston, Mass.  
BOYLSTON ST.  
Entrance to Fenway.  
Rooms with bath from \$2.50 up.  
EUROPEAN PLAN.

M. E. FRITZ PROPRIETOR



## KENNETH RIDGE, WATCH HILL, R. I.

OPEN ALL YEAR. A restful, satisfying place with all the advantages of a club or private home. Highest standard of service maintained in all departments. Week-end and motoring parties should make advance reservations. For terms and information apply  
KENNETH RIDGE CO., WATCH HILL, R. I.

## SAYS MONITOR HAS PAVED WAY FOR CLEAN JOURNALISM

Commenting on the favorable notice regarding The Christian Science Monitor in Motordom, the Reno Evening Gazette says:

The compliment is worthily bestowed. While the Monitor was the pioneer in the field of clean journalism, it is not alone today. Many editors and publishers all over this country and in Europe have read the handwriting on the wall. The message is clear and unmistakable. There is room in every community for a fearless and independent newspaper which recognizes the demand of those who insist upon a higher and cleaner standard. The Gazette modestly admits that it aims to occupy this position in Reno. It does not care to stand alone as the exponent of this higher creed of journalism, but it will not yield first place among those who are endeavoring to cater to the better public demand. Our aim is to make the Gazette essentially a home newspaper. It can be, and is, that, and it prints all the news. There is plenty in life, even if we forget the sordid, the yellow and the petty scandals, to keep us occupied and interested. Good things always come in clean packages.

## TRAIN OF CARS 7000 FEET LONG

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—On the Lehigh Valley railroad a few days ago a train of 115 cars of coal, bound for the Bethlehem steel works, attracted attention. Recently a train of 133 coal cars moved westward from the Perth Amboy docks for the Mahoning yards, where they will be distributed to the mines. The train was 7000 feet long, or more than a mile and a quarter, and was drawn by two locomotives, a third pushing.

## PEACE SOCIETY TO BE FORMED

ST. LOUIS—The Missouri Peace Society is to be organized at a meeting which will be held at the City Club, Locust street, on Monday.

The Baroness von Suttner of Vienna, Austria, a winner of the Nobel peace prize, will assist in the organization of the new society.

NEW YORK BUDGET \$200,000,000  
NEW YORK—The New York city budget for 1913 will probably exceed \$200,000,000, the largest in the history of the city. Last year's budget was \$180,000,000.

## PAY VIRGINIA OVER MILLION

RICHMOND, Va.—The total tax for state purposes assessed the public service corporations operating in the state other than the light, heat and power companies and gas and water companies, for 1912, is \$1,122,213.76. The state corporation commission has just completed its assessment of the properties and franchises of the corporation.



Dry Goods Exclusively  
Established Nearly a Century

Tremont St.  
Near West

# Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.  
Near West

Dry Goods Exclusively  
Established Nearly a Century

## Specializing in Suits at 29.50, 35.00, 45.00 and 55.00

What specializing at these prices means—*It means* the giving of most careful attention to Suits at these prices. *It means* the purchasing in very large quantities and at the manufacturer's very lowest terms. *It means* absolute surety of styles. *It means* workmanship of the very highest order. *It means* the largest possible variety. *It means* the greatest value to purchaser.

### Suits of Broadcloth, of Velour de Laine, of Plain and Two-toned Diagonals, Wool Faille and Eponge

These are not only in the plain tailored lines which are always good, and always in great demand, but all of them have trimmings and individual touches in cut, style and finish, carrying out the very new and smart effects of the season

Characteristic of every suit is the painstaking and infinite care with which it was selected—

As an illustration, take the less expensive Broadcloth Suit at 29.50—first the model had to be determined on, then the material, then the trimmings—all selected just as carefully as for the most expensive suits. Originally bought in small quantities it has been sold at 50.00. Price 29.50.

Another illustration is a Broadcloth Suit—Notwithstanding the unprecedented demand for the new novelty weaves and fabrics—broadcloth holds its own place in the estimation of many. This beautiful model in Broadcloth with its effective and stylish vest and modified Robespierre collar of velvet, at 45.00, is extremely handsome. The new draped skirt, gathered at the back, and the ultra stylish cut coat were reproduced from a suit retailing at 75.00. It is a great value at 45.00.

It takes time, thought, originality and expense to produce suits like these, but the result is that Chandler & Co. can offer them at the moderate prices of

29.50, 35.00, 45.00 and 55.00

BROADCLOTH SUITS—Shown Monday for the first time—copy of a Francis model—extremely smart cutaway coat, one-button effect, with Robespierre collar and vest of velvet—the tailoring and workmanship are of the very highest class. A regular 85.00 value. **55.00**

BROADCLOTH SUITS—In semi-dress style, made from fine imported materials—the coats are in a very effective three-button cutaway model, with high waist line. Chandler & Co. have given great attention to the workmanship and cut of these suits, and feel confident that they cannot be duplicated for less than 60.00. Specially priced. **45.00**

NOTE—Many of the above suits are absolutely in the very latest styles shown, the difference in time between the showing of the models in Paris and these reproductions being only a seven day trip and a week and a half for the making.

### Suits of Silk Velvet, Corduroy and Velveteen

All the information that Chandler & Co. are able to gather from the other side, from manufacturers, the great model makers and specialty shops on the Rue de la Paix and thereabouts, is that Velvets in every way, form and manner will be used not only in black and in white, but in all the colors. Sensing the great demand for Velvets several recent models in broadcloth suits right from Paris were ordered copied in velvet by Chandler & Co.'s representative.

BRAID TRIMMED VELVET SUITS—Made specially to Chandler & Co.'s order in styles selected by them—one of the most attractive models of the season—medium length smart cutaway coat, one-button effect, back trimmed with black silk braid, collar hand embroidered. Colors black, navy, brown and plum. Regular value 85.00. Specially priced **58.00**

FUR TRIMMED VELVET SUIT—Copy of a Francis model—demi blouse effect. Coat in an attractive model, with high waist line effect, handsomely trimmed with broad ornaments, the collar and cuffs are trimmed with bands of fur. Band of fur runs around bottom of skirt. Regular 85.00 value. Specially priced. **58.00**

These suits are in the latest styles from Paris—the models were hardly finished when the order was placed and these were the very first to be delivered—it is owing to the fact that they were so late that there is such a reduction in price.

### The Ultra Fashionable Top Coat

Here in magnificent assortment—Paris and London are practically clothed in them. This is essentially a top coat season. Every woman in every walk of life wants one, and cablegrams and letters tell of the steadily increasing demand for them here and abroad. Chandler & Co. have labored long and earnestly to produce the wonderfully complete stock they are now showing. Not one garment in the lot but is the cumulative result of weeks of effort in selecting cloths and models. Today it is a pleasure to show customers their splendid assortment as well as a pleasure for customers to choose.

The smartest styles from two continents are represented—Raglan, semi-polo and overcoat styles, falling straight from the shoulders or belted in at waist. The materials are chinchilla, boucle, eponge, velour de laine, corduroy, English and Irish tweeds. At prices from **16.50, 22.50, 30.00 to 40.00**

Imported Coats—Unusually effective models from the finest tailors of Berlin, in styles for elderly women. Black broadcloth, heavy bengaline silk, satins and wool faille. Many braided in attractive designs. **45.00, 55.00, 65.00 to 125.00**

Chinchilla Top Coats of fine quality materials. A very smart model, round corners, velvet collar and cuffs, buttoning high at neck. Colors oxford, navy, brown and light tan. Specially Priced **25.00**

### Fur-Trimmed Dresses for Street, Afternoon and Evening Wear

Street Dresses of charmeuse and velvet, with effective fur trimmings. Afternoon Dresses of charmeuse, chiffon and chiffon velvets, most elegant in outline, materials and fur trimmings. Rich Evening Gowns and Dresses of velvets and brocades richly trimmed with fur. Dainty Evening Dresses and Dancing Dresses of chiffon, charmeuse and crepe de chine, effectively trimmed with fur. Evening Gowns of brocaded satin charmeuse, lace bodice, trimmed with crystal beads and fur.

**38.00, 45.00, 50.00, 60.00 to 85.00**

Dainty Evening Dresses of silks, chiffon brocaded satins and charming French beaded tunics—many with magnificently draped skirts—others in graceful straight line effects. Prices **25.00, 32.50, 38.00 to 55.00**

Street and Afternoon Dresses in all the wanted shades and the materials that are the most stylish—nearly every model in addition to being in colors, is in black or black and white. Prices **25.00, 32.50, 45.00 to 65.00**

### Millinery

To the woman who knows what Paris is wearing, a visit to Chandler & Co.'s Millinery Salon is a real pleasure.

Here on every hand can be seen the identical fashions which are the very latest in Paris—the imported hats—or their prototypes, entirely of French materials, made by Chandler & Co.'s milliners.

It is gratifying to observe the growing interest of patrons in this department—patrons who know and watch the progress of the styles—probably due to the fact that the models are just a little newer, the qualities a little better or the styles a bit more individual and exclusive in character than elsewhere.

### For Monday Interest Centres in Plume Trimmed Hats

At 25.00 and 45.00

The values are from 38.00 to 55.00

Included are large, medium and small sailors, Cavaliers, Flaring Picture Hats and Picturesque Close Hats, with magnificent trimmings of sweeping plumes in solid colors, tinted and ombre shadings.

Tailored and Semi-Dress Hats at 10.00, 15.00 to 25.00

Included are the most recent importations and copies of models by such designers as Lewis, Virot, Poirer, Louison, etc.



This drawing was made from a hat shown by Chandler & Co.

### RACCOON—WALLABY—HAIR SEAL and LABRADOR SEAL—LEOPARD—NATURAL PONY and MARMOT

### Fur Coats for Men and for Women

They are the big coats of heavy furs for wear in all kinds of weather—every one of these coats was made up last summer from the previous season's skins which were all selected, and all at the low price of furs last summer. Today coats made from the same skins are costing 15% to 30% more, and these coats were made by the most skilled workmen before the great fur strike.

Black Hair Seal Coats, silk lining. **68.00**  
Natural Labrador Seal Coats, Australian opossum collar. **65.00**  
Leopard Cat Coats, heavy lining. **85.00**  
Natural Russian Pony Coats. **75.00**  
Soft Natural Wallaby Coats. **58.00**

Marmot Coat with wide coon collar and cuffs. **100.00**  
Australian Opossum Coat. **75.00**  
Mongolian and Siberian Dog Coats with wide raccoon and opossum collars. **40.00**  
Large Roomy Coon Coats of selected skins, dark shadings. **85.00**

Superior Persian Lamb Coat, 32 inches long. **215.00**  
Superior Persian Lamb Coat, English walking length. **185.00**  
Sable Squirrel Coat, 34 inches long. **135.00**  
Finest Baby Caracul Coat, Ermine trimmed—a special fancy model, value 350.00. **150.00**  
Handsome Marmot Coat, 34 inches long. **78.00**  
French Seal Coat, Pointed Fox collar and deep cuffs. **125.00**  
French Seal Coat, 52 in. long, new cutaway model. **95.00**

Finest Natural Pony Coat, Beaver collar and cuffs. **135.00**  
Beautiful Seal and Mole Skin Coat, cutaway model. **125.00**  
Handsome Scotch Mole Coat, 34 inches long. **365.00**

#### FUR PRICES

Black Lynx Muff, extra large, foreign dyed. **95.00**  
Black Lynx Shawl, Leipsic dyed. **62.50**  
Fancy Large Black Fox Muff. **45.00**  
Black Fox Fancy Shawl. **37.50**  
Deep Mole Opera Scarf. **100.00**  
Natural Mole Skin Muff, extra large. **70.00**

### Shadow and Soft Laces

With the great demand for laces for trimmings on dresses from the narrow widths to the wide allovers and for neckwear pieces, the following items of high quality laces cannot help being of interest. All are unusually strong values at the prices.

**Shadow Laces** Black, white and real lace shade.  
Edges ..... 25c, 30c to 95c  
Galsins ..... 1.65 to 2.25  
Bands ..... 38c, 1.90 to 4.50  
Demi-Flourishes ..... 1.50 to 7.50  
Flourishes ..... 2.50 to 6.50  
Allovers ..... 1.25 to 6.50

**Black Chantilly Laces** Beautiful qualities and attractive designs.  
Edges ..... 50c, 1.25 to 3.50  
Bands ..... 25c, 75c to 3.00  
Galsins ..... 1.25, 1.95 to 7.50  
Demi-Flourishes ..... 2.75 to 6.50  
Flourishes ..... 5.00 to 8.50  
Allovers ..... 2.50 to 5.00

Complete Line of Fur, Marabout and Bead Trimmings for Evening Gowns

### Forty Dozen More Chiffon

#### Waist Patterns

at 1.25 and 1.75

Regular values 1.75 to 3.50

Last week Chandler & Co. offered 300 at these prices. Customers liked them so well that all were soon sold—More were secured and will be on sale Monday.

#### Black and White—Made

#### Shetland Veils

Regular values 1.50 and 2.00

95c

One and one half yards long—large variety of effective patterns—ribbon edge.

#### All Pure Linen

Handkerchiefs Box of 12 three Swiss Embroidered Three different designs in each box.

#### Wool Blankets

Many just received—made from fine Australian and Californian wool, and all at remarkably low prices, quality considered.

Single bed sizes, 3.50, 4.50 to 7.50  
Double bed sizes, 4.50, 5.95 to 11.00  
Extra sizes, 6.50, 9.75 to 18.00  
Extra long sizes 8.50 to 17.50.

#### New Fall Patterns of

### Real Lace Curtains

Lacet Arabian Curtains—Many beautiful designs, with scroll borders and medallion corners. Prices 2.95, 5.00 to 35.00.

Real Renaissance Curtains—Hand made lace insertions and edges, also medallion corners. Prices 2.50, 5.00 to 30.00.

Hand Made Marie Antoinette Curtains—A combination of floral patterns and Renaissance laces. Prices 3.00, 6.00 to 18.00.

Linen Cluny and Scrim Lace Curtains—Insertions and lace edges carefully executed by hand and mounted on best French net. Prices 1.95, 3.50, 5.00, up to 30.00.

Italian Fillet Curtains—Beautiful hand made laces in combination with real cluny lace. Prices 15.00, 35.00 to 85.00.

### Oriental Rugs

Chandler & Co. are offering Persian carpets of exceptionally fine quality, in soft subdued colorings, at unusually low prices. Also Turkey carpets, and call attention to the new weaves from Turkey in the soft shades of ivory, rose and light greens. Also the new Turkey carpets in deep, dull reds and greens, and the brown shades for dining rooms.

#### PERSIAN RUGS

Between 30 and 40 very fine quality Persian pieces of Kurdistan weaves—a degree of fineness now becoming scarce. All moderately priced.

#### LONG HALL RUGS

Also Large Persian Hall Rugs from 6 to 8 feet wide and from 8 to 12 feet long—many of them antiques. Any rug sent on memorandum for your examination and comparison.

### Imported Marabout

Stoles, Capes, Muffs, Sets

Natural, black, white, black and white, chinchilla combination, natural and ostrich, white, and ostrich, and black and ostrich.

Many of the materials were imported and made up in this country after the very latest foreign models, thus effecting a saving of about 40%.

Stoles, 2 yards, at 4.50, 8.50 to 16.50  
Capes, at 4.95, 7.50, 12.50 to 22.50  
Muffs, at 6.50, 7.50, 8.50 to 12.50  
Sets, natural and ostrich. Special 13.50

#### A Wonderful Lot of

#### Negligees

Made from regular \$2.00 silks

at 4.95 and 6.75

The ordinary ready made kimonos are made of only a mediocre grade of silk. This lot, manufactured to Chandler & Co.'s special order, is made of selected silk fabrics from their own stock—goods of such high reputation for durability and soft colorings that customers will readily recognize them.

Rich Lyons Twill Foulards with gorgeous yet artistic borders and the highly fashionable shaded crepe de chine usually used in high cost costumes.

They are made in styles suitable for the boudoir, the breakfast table or lounging wear. Their value is easily from 9.00 to 11.00.

#### The New Crepe Back Weave

### Charmeuse

Just Off of the Loom

The most beautiful charmeuse yet woven—it possesses all the qualities of a lovely satin and the beautiful draping qualities of crepe de chine. For evening dresses—for street dresses it is the most charming fabric of the season, and it is in the newest colors and black.

Price 2.00 per yard

Plain Chiffon Velvets, in all shades, woven in France. **4.50**  
French Faille, in street shades. **2.50**  
Crepe de Chine, more than 20 shades. **1.50**  
Messaline, more than 50 shades. **.85c**  
Peau de Cygne, for waists, suit colors. **.85c**  
Brocade Crepe de Chine. **3.00 and 4.00**  
Brocade Charmeuse. **2.00 to 4.00**  
White Satins for wedding gowns. **1.50 to 5.00**  
Black Lyons Velvet, double width. **4.50 to 7.00**  
Black Crepe de Chine, double width. **1.50 to 4.00**

### Neckwear

On an average hundreds of pieces of new neckwear are added to this department daily—note well the significance of this, it means new neckwear every day. A dozen models arrive from Paris one week, the reproductions are on sale the following week, and as for values, the following are illustrative:

Three models—one in the daintiest of shadow and Chantilly lace, in black and the old lace shades—Stock with Jabot attached.  
Another model is a Robespierre collar with black satin messaline vest, lace trimmed.  
The other model is a black satin Robespierre collar with lace jabot.

They are on sale today in New York at 4.00 and 4.50

Price 1.95

There are many values equally as great. Every piece is fresh, and much of this neckwear will be on sale Monday for the first time.